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THE

UNION ARMY

A History of Military Affairs in the Loyal States 1861-65—Records of the Regiments in the Union Army—Cyclopedia of Battles—Memoirs of Commanders and Soldiers

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VOLUME I

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Delaware

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To the

VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR,

Who Left Their Shops, Fields

and Firesides,

to Preserve the Union Our Forefathers Established,

and

After a Bloody Contest of Four Years

Gave to Their Posterity a Reunited Country,

This Work is Respectfully Dedicated

by the Publishers.

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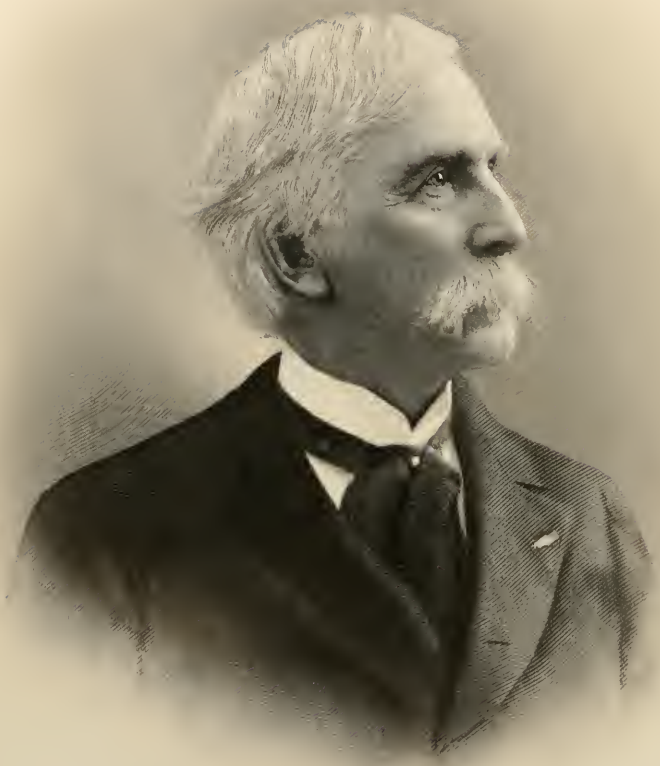

Joshua L. Chamberlain

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN

Joshua L. Chamberlain, major-general, was born in Brewer, Me., Sept. 8, 1828. His father proposed an army career for him, and sent him at the age of fourteen to the military academy of Maj. Whiting at Ellsworth, Me., where one lasting benefit was the compulsory acquirement of some practical acquaintance with the French language. After some time spent in that institution of learning, and in teaching country school and other remunerative employment, he decided to become a minister of the gospel; and finally, having committed to memory Kuhner's unabridged Greek grammar from alphabet to appendix, he entered Bowdoin college with advanced standing at the age of nineteen. Graduating at the college in 1852, he entered Bangor theological seminary, where, besides conforming to all regulations, he read his theology in Latin and his church history in German, and took up the study of the Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic languages, to which he continued to devote not less than an hour a day for six years. Before his graduation, having written the four sermons required, and occasionally preached them, he received "calls" from three important churches; but the remarkable impression made by his "Master's Oration" at Bowdoin in 1855 on "Law and Liberty" led to his immediate appointment as instructor in the department of natural and revealed religion. The next year he was elected professor of rhetoric and oratory and held this place for five years. In July, 1862, leave of absence for two years was granted him for the purpose of pursuing his studies in Europe, but the serious reverses of the Union army and the critical condition of the country at that time seemed to him a call to service in another field. On Aug. 8 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 20th regiment of Maine volunteers. In twenty days he had the organization complete with full ranks, turned the command over to Col. Ames of the regular army, and set forth for the field. The regiment was assigned to Butterfield's division, Porter's corps, Army of the Potomac. Col. Chamberlain's qualities were tested in the sharp engagement at Shepherdstown ford immediately after the battle of Antietam, in September, and in the terrible experiences of his command in the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg in December he certainly won the master's degree in his military education. He had an arduous part in all the trying operations of that winter

on the Rappahannock. In May, 1863, he was made colonel of his regiment, having already acted in that capacity for three months. At Gettysburg, July 2, he held the extreme left of the Union line, and his conduct on that occasion in the memorable defense of Little Round Top won for him the admiration of the army and public fame, and he was recognized by the government in the bestowal of the Congressional medal of honor for "conspicuous personal gallantry and distinguished service." He was immediately placed in command of the famous "light brigade" of the division, which he handled with marked skill in the action at Rappahannock station. At Spottsylvania Court House in May, 1864, he was placed in command of a "forlorn hope" of nine picked regiments to make a night assault on a hitherto impregnable point of the enemy's works. By remarkable judgment and skill he gained the position, but in the morning it was found to be commanded on both flanks by the enemy in force, therefore utterly untenable, and the withdrawal ordered was more difficult than the advance had been. Shortly afterward came the sharp engagements on the Totopotomy and the North Anna, and the terrible battles of Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, in all of which his coolness of judgment and quickness of action drew special commendation. He was promoted to colonel of the 20th Maine on May 18, as stated above, and one month later, in command of a brigade, he made the desperate charge on Rives' salient in the Petersburg lines, where Gen. Grant promoted him on the field to the rank of brigadier-general "for gallant conduct in leading his brigade against a superior force of the enemy and for meritorious service" in that terrible campaign of 1864. In this assault he was seriously wounded and reported dead, but after two months of intense suffering he returned to his command. In the last campaign of the war, with two brigades he led the advance of the infantry with Sheridan, and made the brilliant opening fight on the Quaker road, March 29, 1865, where he was twice wounded (in the left arm and breast), and his horse was shot under him. His conduct again drew attention of the government, and he was promoted to the brevet rank of major-general "for conspicuous gallantry" in this action. On the White Oak road, March 31, although much disabled by wounds, he distinguished himself by recovering a lost field; and in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, his promptitude and skillful handling of troops received special official mention. In the final action at Appomattox Court House, April 9, he was called by Gen. Sheridan to replace his leading division of cavalry, and the first flag of truce from Longstreet came to him. His corps commander says in an official report: "In the final action Gen. Chamberlain had the advance, and was driving

the enemy rapidly before him when the announcement of the surrender was made." At the formal surrender of Lee's army he was designated to command the parade before which that army laid down the arms and colors of the Confederacy. At the final grand review in Washington, his division had the honor of being placed at the head of the column of the Army of the Potomac, and his troops, fresh from the surrender at Appomattox, were received by the thronging spectators as might be imagined. In the reorganization of the regular army at the close of hostilities he was offered a colonelcy, with the privilege of retiring with the rank of brigadier-general, on account of wounds received in the service. Not caring to be a soldier in time of peace, he declined this offer, and was mustered out of military service Jan. 15, 1866. Returning to Maine he was offered the choice of several diplomatic offices abroad, but almost as soon as he was out of the army, he was elected governor of the state by the largest majority ever given in that commonwealth. His administration was very satisfactory and he was continued in that office for four terms. While popular with the people he was in some disfavor with his party because he did not approve the policy of conferring the privilege of the "suffrage" on the lately liberated slaves, holding that reconstruction could only be effected by and through the best minds of the south, a position that history has thoroughly vindicated. In 1871 Gen. Chamberlain was elected president of Bowdoin college, and held that position until 1883, when he resigned, although continuing to lecture on public law and public economy until 1885. He was appointed major-general of Maine militia in 1876, was United States commissioner to the Paris exposition in 1878, and in 1885 he went to Florida as president of a railroad construction company. In 1900 he was appointed by President McKinley surveyor of customs at the port of Portland, and is still the efficient occupant of that position. Thus it will be seen that Gen. Chamberlain is still an active man of affairs. He is in great request as a speaker on public occasions and as a writer he has an extended reputation. He has recently been engaged in writing out his notes on the last campaign of the Army of the Potomac, which he contemplates publishing under the title, "The Passing of the Armies: Last Campaign of Grant and Lee." He also revised and edited the manuscript pertaining to the state military history of Maine, which appears as a part of this publication.

Military Affairs in Maine

1861—65

No one of the loyal states can claim preëminence over the Pine Tree State in its conduct during the Civil war. The universal sentiment of her people was that the Union must be preserved and the supremacy of the law maintained at whatever cost of life and treasure. All the patriotism of their revolutionary ancestors showed forth in the prompt and energetic action taken by her citizens in support of the general government, and in the determination that our institutions should be preserved as handed down by the fathers. The excess of her devotion to the Union, and some of her enormous sacrifices in blood and treasure will be briefly recorded in the following pages. Unnumbered pages would not suffice to tell in detail the splendid history of individual sacrifice and heroism on the part of her citizens during the continuance of the great struggle for the life of the nation.

The distant mutterings of rebellion had been heard for many months, and four of the Southern States had already passed ordinances of secession, while several others were threatening to pass similar ordinances, when the legislature of the State of Maine took steps to assure the government at Washington of its unswerving loyalty, and passed on Jan. 16, 1861, by a large majority, the following joint resolutions:—

"Whereas, By advices received from Washington, and by information received in many other ways, it appears that an extensive combination exists of evil-disposed persons to effect the dissolution of the Federal Union, and the overthrow of the Government; and *whereas* the people of the state are deeply attached to the Union and thoroughly loyal to the government, and are heartily devoted to their preservation and protection; therefore,

"Resolved, That the governor be, and hereby is, authorized and requested to assure the president of the United States of the loyalty of the people of Maine to the Union and the government thereof; and that the entire resources of the state in men and money are hereby pledged to the administration in defence and support of the Constitution and the Union."

When the news reached the people of Maine that the first gun of rebellion had been fired upon our national flag, and that the United States fort, Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, S. C., had been assaulted and reduced, April 12, 1861, a great wave of patriotic ardor swept over the whole state. Everywhere her sons and daughters were inspired by a spirit of determination to avenge the blow that had been struck, and to aid the government in crushing the treasonable movement. Men forgot their party affiliations, and patriotic assemblages gathered in all the principal places in the state to voice their undying devotion to the Union. All were animated by the same spirit of sacrifice, and active steps were at once taken to form military organizations. The hills and valleys of Maine resounded with martial music and the gleam of bristling bayonets was seen throughout the land. In some towns, in less than twenty-four hours, full companies of volunteers were formed, ready to march. The pulpit and the press united in the demand that the state should do its full share in upholding the government. Banks and private citizens hastened to tender such material aid to the government for war purposes as might be found essential. Mr. Henry B. Humphrey, a wealthy gentleman of Thomaston, offered to arm and equip a company of artillery at an expense of $15,000. Mothers, wives and sisters were animated by the same loyal spirit, and some of the women of Skowhegan, eager to testify their devotion to the nation, got out a field piece and fired a salute of 34 guns. The first companies to tender their services were the Lewiston Light Infantry, Auburn Artillery, and Portland Rifle Guards. The first named organization was the first to fill its ranks and be accepted and ordered into service by the governor. In Cherryfield, four hours after the enlistment roll was opened, fifty volunteers had entered their names. A poll of a volunteer company in China on the question of an immediate tender of their services to the state, showed no dissenting voice. Many other towns acted with almost equal zeal and promptitude.

The long reign of peace had rendered military organizations unnecessary, and the opening of hostilities found the militia of Maine in a neglected and unprepared condition. There was an enrolled but unarmed militia of about 60,000 men, and not more than 1,200 of these were in a condition to respond to any sudden call to arms in the emergencies contemplated by the constitution of the state. Nevertheless, within two weeks of the president's call for 75,000 volunteers, April 15, 1861, the 1st regiment of infantry was organized under the command of the gallant Nathaniel J. Jackson of Lewiston, and in less than a month the 2nd

regiment was also ready for service, commanded by the brave and lamented Charles D. Jameson of Bangor. Sickness somewhat delayed the departure of the 1st regiment from the state, and the 2nd was the first to start for the seat of war, armed and equipped so well that it received the warm encomiums of Mr. Cameron, the secretary of war.

Maine was most fortunate in having, from the commencement of the war, able and incorruptible chief magistrates, imbued with the loftiest patriotism, and whose great ambition was to furnish men and means for the suppression of the rebellion as promptly and economically as it was possible to do. At the outbreak of hostilities, Israel Washburn, Jr., was in the gubernatorial chair, and labored under almost insurmountable difficulties in his efforts to organize an effective miltiary force from the crude and chaotic elements of the state militia system. He found himself without sufficient authority of law to meet the requisition made on him by the president for a portion of the state militia to be used in suppressing the armed uprising against the Federal government, and on April 16, the day following President Lincoln's first call for troops, he called the legislature in extra session, to convene on the 22nd. He used this language in his proclamation summoning the law-making body:—"The fact that the laws of the United States have been, and now are opposed, and their execution obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by the laws that are; the fact that a requisition has been made on me by the President of the United States for a portion of the militia of the state to aid in suppressing such combinations, and causing the laws to be duly executed; the fact that I find myself without sufficient authority of law to enable me to respond thereto as the exigency of the case requires,—these facts present in my judgment, one of those extraordinary occasions contemplated in the constitution for the convening of the legislature. In consideration whereof, I, Israel Washburn, Jr., governor of the State of Maine, in virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution to convene the legislature of this state, hereby require the senators and representatives to assemble in their respective chambers at the capitol in Augusta, on Monday, the 22nd day of April instant, at 12 o'clock noon, and then and there to consider and determine on such measures as the condition of the country and the obligation of the state may seem to demand."

The legislature sat for only three and a half days, but during

that time, enacted with commendable promptness and unanimity all laws necessary to enable the state to do its share in meeting the remarkable crisis of the country. An act was passed to receive, arm, and equip ten regiments of volunteers, not to exceed 10,000 men, and authorizing a loan of $1,000,000 to meet this expense. A bill was also passed to raise a volunteer corps of militia of three regiments, not to exceed 3,000 men, who should be armed, equipped and drilled at the expense of the state, and subject to be called into actual service at the demand of the proper authorities. The volunteers in actual service were to receive two months bounty and the regular pay of $11 per month. Steps were also taken to place the whole militia force of the state in the most effective condition. The governor was authorized, if in his discretion the public safety should demand it, to make provision for the organization of coast guards to protect the commerce and harbors of the state from privateers. It authorized a loan of $300,000, in case it was deemed necessary to provide this coast guard. This prompt and patriotic action of the legislature influenced all classes. The ship-builders and ship-owners of the state met and offered their vessels to the government; lumbermen, fishermen, and men of all professions hastened to volunteer their services in the companies which were now being rapidly formed. A general order was at once promulgated calling for 10,000 volunteers, to be organized into ten regiments, without regard to military districts, to be immediately enlisted and mustered into the active militia service of the State.

Strange as it may now seem, the general government believed that the rebellion would be quickly repressed, and the original call for troops on April 15, was for only three months service. The legislative act authorizing these troops to be raised in Maine, caused them to be enlisted for two years unless sooner discharged, and the 1st and 2nd regiments were so enlisted; the former was mustered into the service of the United States for three months, and the latter for two years. On May 3, 1861, the president issued another call for troops. Under this call, and under acts approved July 22 and 25, 1861, 500,000 men were required, orders were issued from the war department, requiring all state volunteers to be mustered into government service for three years. Meanwhile the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th regiments had been organized and enlisted for two years under the above mentioned act of the legislature, when the three years requirement was issued from Washington, which necessitated an amendment in the state's mode of enlistment. The men in the four regiments above mentioned were asked to sign a contract to serve for an additional year, and

those who declined, with the exception of the 1st and 2nd regiments, were discharged.

Such was the zeal of the patriotic citizens of the state, that within a few weeks after the adjournment of the extra session of the legislature, companies had been organized far in excess of the needs of the hour. After sending forward the first six regiments, the last of which was mustered into the service of the United States on July 15, 1861, Gov. Washburn decided to discontinue enlistments in consequence of word received from Washington that no more troops from Maine would be accepted. The following organized companies were now required to disband, or, if they preferred, be placed upon such footing as to drill and compensation, as would measurably relieve them from the sacrifices entailed in keeping up a military organization, and yet secure their services when called for:

Capt. West's, East Machias; Capt. Sawyer's, Dixmont; Capt. Roberts', Dexter; Capt. Boynton's, Newport; Capt. Carlisle's, Bangor; Capt. Cass', Bangor; Capt. Lawrence's, Gardiner; Capt. Norris', Monmouth; Capt. Duly's, Phippsburg; Capt. Jones', Waldoboro'; Capt. Crowell's, Winterport; Capt. Robinson's, Unity; Capt. Jones', China; Capt. Chase's, Fairfield; Capt. McDonald's, Buckfield; Capt. Houghton's, Woodstock; Capt. McArthur's, Limington; Capt. Andrews,' Biddeford. Four of these companies elected to maintain their organizations, viz.: Duly's, Jones' of Waldoboro', Robinson's and Andrews, and to devote not less than two days per week to drill and instruction until otherwise ordered, and to be paid pro rata therefor, without quarters or rations. The other companies were given leave of absence, without pay or rations, until called for. Twelve of these commanding officers, together with large portions of their commands, as then existing, subsequently entered the service of the United States in regiments which were later accepted, as was also true of Capt. Hutchin's company, of New Portland, which was also put upon leave of absence.

About this time Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman visited the state and concerted measures with Gov. Washburn in regard to his naval expedition, when it was then learned that more regiments would be required. The work of organizing new regiments was accordingly recommenced with vigor, and four other regiments were speedily mustered into the United States service.

In the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the troops of Maine bore an honorable and conspicuous part, and despite the reverse suffered by the Union Army of McDowell, won fame

for themselves and glory for their state. Of the Federal troops actually engaged in this fight, nearly one-fourth were from Maine. This disaster to the national forces led to an order by Gov. Washburn directing the enlistment of additional regiments of volunteers. This document recited:—"Whilst observing, with the most grateful pride and admiration, the brave conduct of our regiments already in the field, the governor and commander-in-chief calls upon the loyal men of the state to emulate the patriotic zeal and courage of their brothers who have gone before them. The issue involved is one on which there can be no divided opinion in Maine. It affects not only the integrity of our Union, but the very life of republican government. For the preservation of these, Maine will pour out her best blood, and expend her richest treasure. Having already contributed generously of the flower of her youth and manhood, Maine must send yet more of her stalwart sons, to do battle for the preservation of the Union, and for the supremacy of law."

The recruiting service of the state was again in active operation from this time forward, until the general government relieved Maine from all further participation in the work early in the following year. Many of the states were ahead of Maine at this time in the quota of troops furnished the government, and were still rapidly forming new military organizations, so authority was given Maine by the war department to organize five more regiments of infantry (with power to increase the number to eight), a regiment of cavalry, six batteries of light artillery, and a company of sharpshooters. Many voluntary organizations of an informal nature for military service had been formed in various parts of the state since the outbreak of hostilities; organizations which not only took their rise without compulsion, but were maintained after repeated refusals to their applications for formal enlistment in the service of the state. Not in many years had there been seen such an array of citizen soldiery parading for discipline and review, as was to be observed in the months of September and October, 1861. Little trouble was therefore found in raising these additional troops, together with four companies of coast guards, which served by authority of the war department. All told, the State of Maine raised during the year 1861 sixteen regiments (one of them one of the best cavalry regiments in the service), six batteries of artillery, and a company of sharpshooters, besides four companies of coast guards. This was 2,500 in excess of her quota, and those regiments which had gone forward to the seat of war gloriously maintained the high reputation of the state for bravery and self-possession in the numerous battles.

The elections for state officers and members of the legislature in 1861, on the issue of the vigorous prosecution of the war, sustained the government by a majority of nearly 60,000. Arrangements were made during this year for the erection of a fort at the mouth of the Kennebec river. An appropriation of $100,000 by Congress had been made for this purpose four years earlier, but Secretary Floyd had refused to take the necessary steps for procuring a title and domain over the land necessary for its location. It is only just to say that the movement to increase the defences of the seaboard cities and towns of the state, originated with Hon. John A. Poor of Portland. His attention was drawn to the subject, early in 1861, and when the official note of Oct. 14, 1861, addressed by Mr. Seward, secretary of state, to the governors of the loyal states on the sea-coasts and lakes, was issued, Mr. Poor laid certain papers before Gov. Washburn, who promptly responded, and sent Hannibal Hamlin, Reuel Williams and Mr. Poor to Washington, as commissioners. They brought the matter properly before the secretary of war, and secured the appropriation. The fort was called Fort Popham, in honor of Gov. Popham, who, in 1608, erected a fort on the same site. Mr. Poor was further employed by Gov. Washburn as commissioner in 1862, and his report of Dec. 12, of that year, was laid before the legislature early in 1863 and printed. At the close of this session, he secured the adoption of vigorous resolutions, addressed to the authorities at Washington, which at once led to the supplying of proper guns and needed armament for the coast defences of the state,—a measure which had been neglected by the ordnance bureau of the United States year after year.

As most of the active militia of the state had been absorbed into the Federal service, it was found necessary to form several companies of home guards for coast defence. Fort McClary, at Kittery, was garrisoned on April 30, 1861; Fort Scammel, in Portland Harbor, on July 22, and Fort Sullivan, at Eastport, on Dec. 4. These companies were organized under the authority of the act passed at the extra session of the legislature, previously mentioned, and were recognized by the national government. Informal organizations of similar corps at Wiscasset and Boothbay were also recognized. Capt. R. H. Tucker, Jr., had command at the former place. Near the close of the year 1862, a patrol guard was detailed from Co. I, Capt. B. M. Flint, of Calais, for that city, to ward off a threatened lawless incursion across the eastern border of the state.

An event of much interest to the people of the state, and to the

nation at large as well, occurred at the beginning of the year 1862, when Mr. Seward, secretary of state, granted permission for British troops to pass across the territory of Maine into Canada. As the movement of British troops to Canada at this time was in connection with the British demand for the release of Mason and Slidell, who had been taken from the British steamer Trent, the State of Maine was considerably agitated, and carefully inquired into the matter. The government explained that the principle on which this concession was made to Great Britain was that, when humanity or even convenience, renders it desirable for one nation to have a passage for its troops and munitions through another, it is a customary act of comity to grant it, if it can be done consistently with its own safety and welfare. There was no thought that the State of Maine would feel aggrieved; but if so, the directions would be modified.

During the progress of the war the Confederates made increasing efforts to acquire a navy, and already several powerful vessels flying their flag were inflicting much damage upon northern commerce. In the spring of 1863 rebel privateers appeared off the coast of Maine and attacked a number of vessels. On June 26, 1863, the crew of the Confederate bark Tacony, under the command of Lieut. Reade, entered Portland Harbor in the disguise of fishermen, on board a fishing schooner they had recently captured. After the capture of the schooner, their commander had transferred to her his crew and effects, and then burned the Tacony. The night after their unsuspected arrival in the harbor, they succeeded in capturing the United States revenue cutter, Caleb Cushing, an armed vessel, as she lay at anchor. Inquiry the next morning soon disclosed the method of her disappearance, and a volunteer fleet was sent in pursuit. Being a sailing vessel, the cutter was soon overhauled in the outer harbor. After a brief resistance, the Confederates set the cutter on fire and took to their boats in an attempt to reach the fishing schooner. The magazine of the cutter was stored with 400 pounds of powder, which exploded at 2 p. m. with terrific force, in full view of thousands of citizens who were watching the proceedings from vantage points on the shore. The daring Confederates, 23 in number, were captured before they could reach the schooner, and proved to be from the man-of-war, Florida. Their leader held a regular commission from the Confederate government and they could not, therefore, be adjudged pirates. After a short confinement at Fort Preble, they were exchanged. This episode increased the demand for a further strengthening of the state's seaboard defences by the national government, which was induced to act

before the end of the year 1863, and Gov. Samuel Cony thus alluded to the work in his inaugural message: "Upon the call of this state by the resolves of the legislature touching the defenceless condition of her coast and northeastern frontier, and the urgent solicitation of my predecessor, the United States in addition to large expenditures upon the permanent fortifications in the harbor of Portland, at the mouth of the Kennebec river, and the narrows of the Penobscot, has constructed earthworks at Rockland, Belfast and Eastport, at each of which places two batteries of 5 guns each have been mounted, while both at Castine and Machiasport a single battery of 5 guns have been supplied."

A succession of victories by the Union armies in the latter part of 1861 and the earlier months of the following year, in both the east and west, led the North to believe that the Confederacy would soon collapse, and inspired the following resolution on the part of the Maine legislature, Feb. 18, 1862: "Resolved, That the legislature, for ourselves and in behalf of the state, tender to the gallant officers and soldiers of the army, and to the officers and soldiers of the navy of the United States, our warmest thanks for the brilliant victories recently won by their valor and skill in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and that the governor be requested to order a salute to be fired in testimony of our appreciation of the honor and glory which these signal successes reflect on the arms of the Union."

In compliance with this resolve, a salute of 100 guns was fired at the capitol. On April 3, 1862, the adjutant-general of the United States ordered the volunteer recruiting service in Maine to cease and all enlistments were suspended until May 21. Brig.-Gen. Milroy having been defeated on May 8, at the battle of Bull Pasture mountain, W. Va., by the forces under "Stonewall" Jackson, authority was given on the aforesaid date to raise the 16th regiment of infantry for three years service. No further call for troops was intimated.

One of the kaleidoscopic changes incident to the war now ensued. The army under Gen. Banks was routed at Winchester, May 25; Jackson's army escaped from Gens. Fremont and Shields and the genius of the wonderful Southern commander even inflicted a severe defeat on Gen. Shields; a few weeks later came the Seven Days' retreat of Gen. McClellan's army from the Chickahominy to the James, involving a series of terrible battles before Richmond. These events made it apparent that the war was far from ending, and that additional armies must be raised. July 2, 1862, the president issued a call for 300,000 men for

three years, the quota assigned to Maine being 9,609. Within a few weeks a requisition was made upon Maine for her quota under this call, and the 16th regiment then ready, together with the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th, authorized by General Orders, and numerous recruits for regiments in the field, furnished by cities, towns and plantations upon requirements based upon population, were accepted in satisfaction of the requisition. Meanwhile, an inspiring appeal to the people of the state had been issued on July 4, 1862, by Gov. Washburn, in which he said: "An additional number of troops is required by the exigency of the public service, and if raised immediately, it is believed by those who have the best means of knowledge, that the war will be brought to a speedy and glorious issue. * * * That her natural interests may be protected and advanced; that tranquility and peace may be restored throughout the land; that the Constitution and the Union, which have been to us all the source of unmeasured blessings, may be preserved; that Liberty, of which they were the inspiration and are the selected guardians, may be saved; and that the light of one great example may shine brighter and brighter, to guide, cheer and to bless the nations; to aid in all these, I invoke the people of this state, a prompt and hearty response to this new demand upon their patriotism. And may they all unite in the work that is before them, each laboring in his own sphere, doing what he can by his example, influence and sympathy—proffering his treasure, his time, his strength, his heart and his highest hopes to the cause of his country.

General orders will be issued immediately, giving authority for raising new regiments of infantry and calling into actual service a portion of the ununiformed militia of the state."

Volunteering in all parts of the state was so prompt that the last of the above regiments, the 20th, was mustered into the service of the United States before the end of August. Before their organization was completed, the president, on Aug. 4, called for 300,000 militia, to be raised by draft, and to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The quota of Maine, under this call, was 9,609, from which some deduction was made on account of the large number of enrolled militia in the merchant marine and the navy. Permission was also given to satisfy the requisition with volunteers, either in whole or in part. On Aug. 9 general orders were issued by the war department, which prescribed regulations for the enforcement of the draft, directed the selection of rendezvous for the troops, commandants for the encampments, and the enrolment of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; it also di-

rected, provisionally, the appointment of a commissioner from each county to superintend the drafting and hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming exemption from military duty. Under a law enacted by the legislature at its last session, all citizens subject to military duty had been enrolled in June, and only a supplementary enrolment was now found necessary to fulfil the requirements, hence no commissioners were appointed at this time in Maine. The enforcement of the draft was finally ordered for Sept. 10, but it was only found necessary to commence proceedings in a few towns, which were then deficient in their quotas. Under this stimulus, the municipal authorities of these towns, made arrangements to supply their quotas by voluntary enlistment, and without resort to the draft.

Three places of rendezvous were deemed sufficient:—"Camp Abraham Lincoln," at Portland, Col. John Lynch, commandant; "Camp E. D. Keyes," Augusta, Col. George W. Ricker, commandant; "Camp John Pope," Bangor, Col. Gideon Mayo, commandant. At Portland and Augusta, three regiments of nine months' troops were rendezvoused and organized at each encampment, and at Bangor, two regiments. As some of the towns were still deficient in their quotas at the close of October, a general order was issued, appointing a commissioner for each county to make a draft on Nov. 29, if any town should then be found wanting. These commissioners devoted their energies to such good purpose in facilitating enlistments for delinquent towns, that they found it unnecessary, in any instance, to resort to the harsh measures of the draft.

Seventy-seven cities and towns in the state even exceeded their quotas under the calls of July 2 and Aug. 4, sending from one to twenty-five men in excess of the demand, thus relieving other parts of the state. The town of Portage Lake had only one able-bodied man left in it; the town of Saco exceeded her quota under each call by no less than twenty-five men; and the town of Machias not only furnished its full quota with splendid promptness, but declared a willingness to respond to any future calls in like manner. Many towns had more men in the service than were required of them, but these recruits were credited to and received the bounty of other places, their places of residence never receiving the credit they deserved.

The citizens of Maine were divided into three parties at the election which took place on the second Monday of Sept., 1862: viz, the Republican, the Democratic, and the "War Democrats." The Republicans placed in nomination Abner Coburn as their

candidate for governor; the "War Democrats" nominated Col. Charles D. Jameson, colonel of the 2nd Maine regiment; and the regular Democratic party nominated Bion Bradbury, who had previously failed to receive the nomination of the "War Democrats." The convention of the Republican party adopted a series of resolutions, in substance as follows: 1st.—inviting the patriotic citizens of Maine to unite on a simple basis to support the policy and principles characterizing the administration of Abraham Lincoln; 2nd.—that the rebellion must be put down at any cost; 3d.—expressing sympathy with, and praise of the American army and navy, and approving national and state measures for their relief and reward; 4th.—expressing respect for and confidence in the present governor, Mr. Washburn; 5th.—expressing confidence in Hon. Abner Coburn, the nominee for governor. The resolutions adopted by the "War Democrats," expressed "unwavering support to the government in all necessary and proper efforts to subdue the existing rebellion and vindicate the authority of the Constitution and Union over every inch of territory in the United States, and gratitude to our army and navy," but voiced resistance to "all measures and efforts to convert this war for the Union into a crusade for negro emancipation;" approved the "patriotic course of the brave Gen. McClellan," and "viewed with detestation and scorn the wicked attempts of scheming politicians to undermine and weaken him and his army in their brave efforts for the vindication of the Union." The resolutions of the regular Democrats declared among other things, "That the purpose of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution as it is; and to secure these objects we will stand shoulder to shoulder with Union men everywhere in support of the Federal government in maintaining its safety, integrity, and legitimate authority by all constitutional means." The platform recited certain of the Bill of Rights of the Federal constitution, and "condemned and denounced the repeated and gross violation by the executive of the United States, of the said rights thus secured by the constitution; and also repudiated the monstrous dogma that in time of war the constitution is suspended, or its powers in any respect enlarged beyond the letter and true meaning of that instrument;" etc. At the election held on Sept. 8, Coburn received 45,534 votes; Jameson, 7,178, and Bradbury, 32,331, a Republican majority over both the others of 6,025. Four Republican Congressmen, one Democratic Congressman, and a Republican majority of 81 in the state legislature were elected at the same time.

By the close of the year 1862, there had been sent into the field from the State of Maine, twenty-seven regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery, six batteries, and one company of sharpshooters, exceeding 30,000 men. These were all volunteer troops, and were distributed in Virginia on the Peninsula; southwest of Washington; at Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina and Pensacola, Fla., and at New Orleans. In addition to the troops above mentioned, a considerable number were also recruited for regiments in the field, which had become depleted from active service.

The draft was enforced by the general government under the conscription law for the first time in the year 1863. In June of this year, Lee's great army of nearly 100,000 men had crossed the Potomac and his advanced corps under Ewell had entered Pennsylvania. The authorities at Washington were much alarmed by the presence of this army on their north and on June 29 a draft of 100,000 men was ordered by the war department. The draft proceeded in Maine, during the summer months, in a generally peaceable and orderly manner. Maj. J. W. T. Gardiner was appointed acting assistant provost-marshal-general of Maine, and boards of enrolment were organized by the United States in the five congressional districts of the state. The only resistance made to the enforcement of the draft was in the towns of Kingfield, Freeman and Salem, in the 2nd district, when, in July, the malcontents to the number of a few score of men rallied at Kingston and made some show of armed rebellion. This uprising was promptly subdued by a force of men made up of Co. G, 3d division of the state militia (composed chiefly of returned veterans), and a detail of United States regulars; the whole under the command of Post Adjt. Webber, on the staff of Maj. Gardiner. The number of men held for service or accepted as substitutes under the draft, was about 2,500. As many towns had voted in public meeting to pay the commutations of such of their citizens as might be drafted, Gov. Coburn, in view of the trouble which might result from this action, propounded the two following questions to the justices of the Supreme Court: 1.—"Has a city or town any legal right to pledge its credit to raise money for the purpose of paying the commutations of such of its citizens as may be drafted into the service of the United States under the law aforesaid? 2.—Has a city or town any legal right to raise money by taxation to provide commutations for such of its citizens as may be drafted?"

The court ruled that Congress had full power, under the constitution, "to command all the resources of the nation, the lives

of its citizens, to prevent, by any and all proper means, that fearful anarchy which would be so imminent if its dissolution should become an accomplished fact;" that the liability to serve, procure a substitute, or pay the commutation fee, as created by the Enrolment act of March 3 was of a purely personal nature; that this was "an act to raise soldiers, not to raise money," etc. Each of the questions was answered in the negative.

Following the draft, another call for troops was made by the president on Oct. 17, for 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years. This gave rise to an eloquent proclamation from Gov. Coburn which opened as follows: "Of this additional force Maine is expected to furnish her quota, and she will not disappoint that expectation. Now, as heretofore, her patriotic men will respond to the call, and promptly furnish her full share of the force necessary to vindicate the integrity of our government, and maintain the supremacy of the laws of the Union.

"Our people, with almost entire unanimity, have determined that the present rebellion shall be suppressed, and that the Union which it was designed to destroy, shall be maintained. For this purpose they entered upon the contest, and to this end they will persevere until the object be accomplished, and until the world shall be satisfied that free men can endure more, and persevere longer for the preservation of free government, than can the most determined and desperate traitor for its destruction.

"The length of the conflict is not to be measured by years, but by events. Treason is to be put down, and to that end should all the measures of the government be subservient."

Pending the draft in 1863, Gov. Coburn received permission through a general order of the war department, to recruit the 29th and 30th regiments of infantry, 2nd regiment of cavalry, and 7th battery of light artillery, which organizations were termed veteran volunteers, and furnished with "service chevrons" by the war department, to be worn as a badge of honorable distinction, as was done with all men who reënlisted. By the end of the year the above troops were nearly ready for the field and in addition a large number of men were enlisted for regiments already at the front. Ten Maine regiments were mustered out of the service of the United States during the year 1863, the terms of their enlistments having expired, and at the close of the year, there remained in active service sixteen regiments and one battalion of infantry, one regiment and one company of cavalry, one regiment of heavy and six batteries of light artillery, and one company of sharpshooters. In addition to the government bounty of $402 for veteran recruits and $302 for new recruits,

Maine offered in October, 1863, a bounty of $100 to all recruits entering incomplete organizations then in the state, and $55 to recruits entering regiments or corps in the field; besides this, as in 1862, numerous cities and towns paid extra bounties to recruits enlisted within their limits, anticipating legislative grants for legal authority in such cases. It had been hoped in this manner to escape any resort to the draft in Maine. As in previous years, many of the seafaring population entered the naval service.

When the war broke out, the bonded state debt was in round numbers about $700,000. This was increased by expenses incidental to the war to $1,472,000 on Jan. 1, 1863, and during that year there was added a further war debt of $950,000, making the total debt of the state, on Jan. 1, 1864, $2,422,000. The legislature of 1863 increased the state tax of that year over the tax of the previous year by the addition of a mill on the dollar of valuation. It also renewed the act of the previous year, exempting for another year the state banks from the severe penalties imposed by their charters in the event of their suspending specie payments. This legislature also remitted one-half of the state tax imposed upon the banks by their charters, as Congress had imposed a tax upon the circulation and deposits of the local banks.

The Republican state convention of 1863 voted unanimously to sustain the national administration in its efforts to subdue the rebellion, and placed in nomination for governor Samuel Cony, who had in the previous year been a prominent member of the party known as "War Democrats," and had made an active canvass of the state in favor of Col. Jameson. The Republicans and the War Democrats united in the canvass this year under the name of the Union party. The Democrats renominated their candidate of the previous year, Bion Bradbury, and adopted resolutions announcing their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, but severely denouncing many of the war measures of the Government. They declared that in the opinion of the convention the war was conducted by the present administration "not for the restoration of the Union, but for the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the Union." In the election which followed on Sept. 14, Cony received 67,916 votes, and Bradbury 50,366—a majority for Cony of 17,550. The Union party also had a majority of 118 on joint ballot in the legislature, elected at the same time.

Among the more important war measures passed by the legislature of 1864 was an act authorizing Maine soldiers in the field to vote for electors of president and vice-president; also a re-

solve by a two-thirds vote providing for an amendment to the constitution of the state, so as to allow soldiers absent from the state, except those in the regular army of the United States, to vote for governor and other state and county officers. This amendment was ratified by the people by a majority of 45,303. The whole number of votes cast by soldiers was reported to be 4,915. A law was also enacted for the payment by the state of a uniform bounty of $300 to any person enlisting under any calls except those made prior to Feb. 1, 1864. This was done to correct the practice which had arisen in large cities and towns, which in their anxiety to avoid the draft outbid each other in the amount of bounties, thus depriving the poorer towns of the ability to fill their quotas. The law operated well until the call of July 18, 1864, under which recruits were taken for one year. The state offered only $100 for this class of recruits, which proved to be insufficient, and the old methods were again resorted to by the cities and towns.

Under Gov. Cony's administration in 1864 six companies of cavalry were raised late in the winter for Baker's D. C. cavalry, in addition to one raised by his predecessor. The 31st and 32nd regiments of infantry were also raised under the call of Feb. 1, 1864. Ewell's daring raid up the Shenandoah Valley early in July, 1864, during which he invaded Maryland and the District of Columbia and severed the communications of Washington with the North, so alarmed Gov. Cony that he issued a proclamation declaring the national capital in danger, and calling for volunteers for 100 days' service for its protection. A general response was made throughout the state; but fortunately the danger proved of short duration, as the invading force was small and retired in a few days into Virginia. with a mass of plunder, without forcing Grant to release his hold upon Petersburg. On July 18, the president issued his call for 500,000 men to serve one, two and three years, and all further action upon the governor's proclamation was at once suspended.

During the year 1864, Maine contributed to the military and naval service of the country an aggregate of 18,904 men, of whom 3,380 were enlisted under the call of Oct., 1863, and 3,525 were veteran soldiers, who reënlisted. Enlistments for the navy numbered 1,846. Allowances of credits for naval enlistments anterior to 1864 were made to the number of 3,675. The term of their original enlistment having expired, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th and 14th infantry regiments were mustered out of the service during the year. A large portion of these organizations had reënlisted, and these, together with others

whose terms of enlistment had not yet expired, were transferred to other regiments, so that only about 2,000 men all told were thus lost to the army. By the close of this year the state had furnished for the military and naval service more than 61,000 men, a number nearly equal to one-tenth of her whole population, and an excess of several hundred over all calls. By a resolve approved March 19, 1864, the treasurer of the state was authorized to borrow $3,000,000 by the issue of six per cent. bonds payable in 25 years. He sold bonds to the amount of $2,765,000, which increased the funded debt of the state to $5,137,000 on Jan. 1, 1865. At the same date the total ascertained funded and floating debt amounted to $5,714,625.31.

Toward the close of the year 1864, so much of the territory of the Confederacy had fallen into Union hands, that a large number of troops were required to occupy and garrison it effectively. Moreover, it was believed that the rebellion could be finally crushed with larger armies, and so President Lincoln called for 300,000 more men on Dec. 19. Maine did her share in meeting this demand, but, like most of the other states, did not complete her full quota, as the necessity for more men had ceased to exist.

The Republican state convention assembled at Portland on June 29, and renominated Samuel Cony for governor by acclamation. The Democrats, in their convention at Bangor on Aug. 16, unanimously nominated for governor, Joseph Howard of Portland. After a political campaign conducted with unusual earnestness until the presidential election in November, Gov. Cony was reëlected on Sept. 12, by a majority of 15,913, and the legislature chosen at the same time showed a Republican majority of 118 on joint ballot. The vote for presidential electors in November gave a Republican majority of 17,592, and the electors chosen cast the vote of the state for Abraham Lincoln for president, and Andrew Johnson for vice-president. William P. Fessenden, having resigned as U. S. Senator from Maine to accept the office of secretary of the treasury, Gov. Cony appointed Nathan A. Farwell in his place.

An attempt was made to rob the bank at Calais, on July 18, by a small party of Confederate raiders from St. John, N. B., led by one Collins, a captain in a Mississippi regiment. The daring plan was frustrated, but led to an uneasy feeling along the northeastern and eastern frontier. Volunteer organizations were formed in Eastport, Calais, Belfast, and other border towns to patrol the streets at night, and the regular police force was increased and armed. In view of the possible danger from

this source, Gov. Cony ordered several companies of home guards to stand ready to move to any part of the state at a moment's warning.

This brief narrative of the splendid part Maine took in the War of the Rebellion must now be brought to a close. Elsewhere in this work will be given in detail the splendid services of some of her noble sons, among them the gallant Gen. O. O. Howard, conspicuous at Gettysburg, and afterwards in the campaigns of the Southwest, where he rose to the command of one of the armies under Sherman; Gen. Hiram G. Berry, whose military talents and substantial service brought him to high command, and whose death on the field of Chancellorsville was a sore loss to the army; Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, whose military experience and honors won were altogether remarkable; and many others equally worthy of mention here did the limits of this sketch permit. It may be remarked that three sons of Senator Fessenden and two of Senator Hamlin served with distinction, one of each family giving his life for the cause.

Soon after the capitulation of General Lee, the Maine troops began to return home to their families and friends. The regiments returned, sunburned, ragged and worn, sacred for their losses and crowned with honor. Many flags had been captured, but not one had been lost, by the gallant sons of Maine.

The troops furnished by Maine to the Union army during the progress of the war comprised two regiments of cavalry; one regiment of heavy artillery; three companies of garrison artillery; one battalion of seven batteries of light artillery; one battalion of six companies of sharpshooters; thirty regiments and sixteen companies of infantry, inclusive of the coast-guard battalion of seven companies, a total of 72,114; or, reduced to a three years standard, 56,776. In addition to the above, the state was credited with a total of 6,750 men in the navy and marine corps, and also furnished about 800 men for the 1st D. C. cavalry, an independent organization under the command of Col. L. C. Baker. It will thus be seen that Maine contributed considerably more than one-tenth of her total population to the service of the nation. Of the numbers above given, 2,801 were killed or died of wounds, according to the army list; 4,521 died of disease; and 6,642 were mustered out for disabilities resulting from casualties occurring in service or from sickness.

The financial credit of the state was well sustained throughout the war, notwithstanding upwards of $15,000,000 were contributed in one way or another by her inhabitants to the national cause. The funded debt of the state on Jan. 1, 1861,

was $699,500, as against $5,164,500 on Jan. 1, 1866, the increase of $4,465,000 being due altogether to the extraordinary expenses growing out of the war. From Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1866, the state expended for war purposes a total of $7,357,572, of which $4,578,636 were paid for bounties. The amount advanced by cities and towns for aid to families of soldiers to Jan. 1, 1865, was $1,599,536. In addition to the above, the cities and towns of the state contracted a debt of not less than $6,556,183 for bounties. No one would have deemed it possible that the state of Maine could have sent so many troops into the field, or that she could raise such vast sums of money to meet the expenses of the war.

Soon after the outbreak of the war, arrangements were made to transmit such portions of the pay of persons in service as they chose to allot for the benefit of their families or themselves. State and municipal authorities cordially coöperated with the war department in securing the acquiescence of soldiers in this wise arrangement for the welfare of themselves and families.

Everything possible was done by the state authorities and by the better portion of the citizens of both sexes in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers, and to improve the sanitary conditions of Maine troops in the field. State agencies for the relief of the disabled and destitute soldiers of the state were maintained at New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Among the many who labored in this splendid work, were George R. Davis, agent of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, Portland; Cols. Frank E. Howe of the New England Soldier's Relief Association, New York; Robert R. Corson, Philadelphia; and Charles F. Mudge of the special relief department of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, Boston. The Washington Relief Association, composed of citizens of Maine residing in Washington, was a potent agency for good in relieving the wants of wounded, sick and destitute soldiers in and near that city.

In conclusion, it may be truly said that Maine gave unstintedly of her treasure of her best blood to secure the perpetuation of the Union. Nearly every home had its martyr, a willing sacrifice on the altar of country. The record of the Pine Tree State throughout the long four-years' struggle was indeed a glorious one, and will challenge comparison with that of any other of the loyal states.

RECORD OF MAINE REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Col., Nathaniel J. Jackson; Lieut.-Col., Albion Witham; Maj., George G. Bailey. This regiment was organized for active service on April 28, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service for three months, May 3, at Portland. Its departure from the state was somewhat delayed by sickness and it did not leave for the seat of war until June 1. It was raised at a time when Washington was in great danger, when a feeling of gloom pervaded the North, and every man who enlisted fully expected that the regiment would be called into active service at the front. It numbered 779 men. Eight of its companies were highly esteemed organizations in the state militia before entering the service of the United States. Two were of recent organization and enlisted to make up the quota of the regiment. Their camp was at Westbrook, near the marine hospital, and was called Camp Washburn, in honor of the governor. On their way to Washington, they were the recipients of marked attention at Newburyport, the birthplace of Col. Jackson, at New York, Philadelphia, and in fact all along the route. Both at Newburyport and New York they were presented with beautiful American flags. At Baltimore they marched over the same route as the 6th Mass., but were not molested. Soon after their arrival in Washington, they went into camp on Meridian Hill. Though eager and ready, the regiment was not allowed to participate in the first battle of Bull Run, as it was not thought best to withdraw it from the defenses of Washington. The 1st Me. was noted for its fine discipline and was regarded as a model regiment. After Bull Run it was stationed for a time to guard the Long Bridge, which was considered the post of honor. It performed necessary guard duty at exposed points in the immediate vicinity of the capital until Aug. 1, when the term of enlistment having expired it returned to Portland, and was mustered out on the 5th. The men returned bronzed and healthy, not a single one missing. Though enlisted in the state service for two years, they could not be moved outside the state after the expiration of their three months' muster in, and they were disbanded. On the formation of new regiments, a large proportion of the officers and men reënlisted in other organizations. Col. Jackson was soon after placed in command of the 5th infantry and had a long and honorable record. He was subsequently promoted to brigadier-general, and later placed in command of the rendezvous camp at Ricker's island, New York harbor.

Second Infantry.—Col., Charles D. Jameson; Lieut.-Col., Charles W. Roberts; Maj., George Varney. Numerically the second, this was in fact the first regiment to leave the state for the front. It was raised within the limits of the first militia division of the state and was rendezvoused at Bangor. Companies A, B, C, D and I belonged to Col. Jameson's old command, and were reorganized for service in this regiment. The others

were new companies. It completed its organization and left the state May 14, 1861. Like the 1st, it originally enlisted for three months, but on May 28, was mustered into the United States service for two years. The 2nd, during its two years' term of service, saw much hard service and participated in eleven bloody and hard-fought battles, besides numerous skirmishes and scouting expeditions. It never received a word of censure and invariably distinguished itself. A list of the important battles in which it was engaged includes the first and second Bull Run, Hall's Hill, Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. The magnificent fighting record of the 2nd was largely due to the efficiency of its officers. It showed the stuff it was made of in its first battle at Bull Run. Col. Keyes, who commanded the brigade which included the 2nd Me., says in his official report of the battle: "The gallantry with which the 2nd regiment of Maine volunteers charged up the hill upon the enemy's artillery and infantry, was never in my opinion surpassed." Col. Jameson, the first volunteer and the first colonel in the field from Maine, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry displayed in this, his first battle. Lieut.-Col. Roberts succeeded to the command of the regiment, and after his resignation and honorable discharge, Jan. 10, 1863, Lieut.-Col. Varney was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment and Maj. Sargent was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, the majorship being left vacant on account of the reduced condition of the regiment. On July 18, 1862, Capt. Chaplin, who had succeeded Varney in that command, was discharged to enable him to accept the command of the 18th Me., then being raised, and Capt. Sargent of Co. G was promoted to fill the vacancy. Some of the men became discontented three months after leaving the state from seeing three months' men from other states returning home. Sixty-six claimed their time had expired, became insubordinate, and were sentenced to Tortugas; but this sentence was later commuted to a transfer to the 2nd N. Y., where they served about a year and then returned and served faithfully with the regiment for the remainder of the term. Co. I became greatly reduced in numbers in Oct., 1861, and the officers having resigned, it was disbanded. Capt. Daniel White of Bangor raised a new company which took its place in December of that year. On July 28, 1862, the effective strength of the 2nd became reduced to 257 rifles and came out of the battle of Second Bull Run with but 137 men able to carry arms. This is most convincing evidence of the trying service to which they were subjected. The regiment was mustered out June 4, and 9, 1863. In all 1,228 men were mustered in, of whom 275 returned and were mustered out; 120 were mustered in for three years and transferred to the 20th Me.

Third Infantry.—Col., Oliver O. Howard; Lieut.-Col., Isaac N. Tucker; Maj., Henry G. Staples. This regiment responded to the first call for troops with promptness and alacrity. It was rendezvoused on the state house grounds at Augusta and was composed mainly of Kennebec lumbermen. The regiment was most fortunate in having for its colonel Oliver O. Howard, who rose rapidly to the rank of major-general and gained for himself a name distinguished among the nation's heroes. During the long three years' service the regiment was successively commanded by Maj. Staples and Capt. Moses B. Lakeman of Co. I, Lieut.-Col. Tucker having resigned to become brigade quartermaster. On the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Tucker, Capt. Sampson of Co. D, Capt. Lakeman and Adjt. Burt served as lieutenant-colonel in the order named. Succeeding Henry G. Staples as major were Adjt. Burt and Capt. William C. Morgan. Of the original companies of the regiment Co. A (Bath

City Greys) had existed under former militia laws and the others were new organizations. The regiment was mustered into the United States service on June 4, 1861, and left the state for the front the next day. Perhaps no regiment from the state saw more fighting or rendered more distinguished service. From the first battle of Bull Run, until the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, the regiment participated in most of the important battles and movements of the Army of the Potomac. The operations of the so-called "Stove-Pipe Artillery" commenced with this regiment. While encamped at Flag Hill, Va., they employed the ruse of mounting a stove-pipe on wheels, and drew 12 shots from the enemy at their cannon. The loss of the 3d in killed and wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks was nearly one-third of the men engaged. It was in this engagement that Sergt.-Maj. F. W. Haskell of Waterville so greatly distinguished himself as to win the commendation of his colonel and of the entire regiment. The 3d gave an excellent account of itself in the battle of Gettysburg. At the close of the second day's fighting Gen. Sickles declared that, "The little 3d Me. saved the army today." Its loss at Gettysburg was 113 killed, wounded and missing. On the return of the regiment to Augusta, June 11, 1864, only 17 officers and 176 enlisted men were left to be mustered out. Sixty-four of these men reënlisted, and together with the recruits were transferred to the 17th Me. Not one of the original field and staff officers returned with the regiment and only one of the original captains—the veteran Moses B. Lakeman—who returned in command of the regiment.

Fourth Infantry.—Col., Hiram G., Berry; Lieut.-Col., Thomas H. Marshall; Maj., Frank S. Nickerson. This regiment was organized for active service May 8, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service on June 15 at Rockland. Co. A (Belfast Artillery), Co. K (Belfast City (Grays), and Co. F (Brooks Light Infantry), had formed part of the state militia, but the other companies were without previous experience. The regiment left Rockland for Washington on June 17, and was armed with the Springfield smooth-bore musket. Passing through New York, it was presented with two beautiful flags. It participated in all the important battles of the Army of the Potomac during its three years' term of service. Gen. Kearney wrote as follows of the conduct of its gallant colonel at Bull Run: "Col. Berry manifested such a genius for war, and such a pertinacity in the fight, as proved him fit for high command." It is stated that the 4th Me. saved the day at Williamsburg, while at Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Gaines' Mill, Glendale, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and on many other bloody fields it rendered magnificent service. The heroic commander of the regiment, Hiram G. Berry, was killed amid the awful carnage of the battle of Chancellorsville, having attained to the rank of major-general and being esteemed one of the most brilliant officers in the service. On June 25, 1864, the regiment arrived in Rockland, its term of service having expired on the 15th, and after being furloughed were mustered out on July 19. It returned under the command of Elijah Walker, who had gone out as captain of Co. B. There were 46 officers in the regiment, including 10 recruits; privates of the original organization, 966; recruits, 513; total, 1,525. Number of officers mustered out, 17; prisoners of war, 2; privates mustered out, 224; prisoners, 37; officers discharged, 5; resigned, 41; privates discharged for disability, 366; privates transferred to other commands, 435; officers died of wounds, 14; of disease, 2; privates died of wounds, 139; of disease, 112; privates deserted, 131. Total, 1,525. The number of officers lost by casualties during the service of the regiment was 65;

mustered out July 19, 1864, 17; prisoners of war, 2. Total, 84. Thirty-eight officers were promoted from the ranks.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Mark H. Dunnell, Nathaniel J. Jackson, Edward A. Scammon, Clark S. Edwards; Lieut.-Cols., Edwin Illsley, William S. Heath, Edward A. Scammon, Clark S. Edwards, Capt. Millett of Co. A; Majs., Samuel C. Hamilton, Edward A. Scammon, Clark S. Edwards, Capt. Millett, A. S. Daggett. This regiment was recruited from the third militia division of the state. It was mustered into the service of the United States on June 24, 1861, and numbered 1,046 men. It was made up entirely of new companies and was raised at a time when a spirit of intense patriotism prevailed throughout the state, so that little exertion was required to fill its ranks. It left Maine for Washington on June 26, fully equipped and armed with Springfield muskets and bayonets. On its way through New York city it was the recipient of a beautiful flag, presented by the loyal sons of Maine there resident. It remained in camp at Meridian Hill, Washington, until July 5, when it commenced its march to the battle-field of Bull Run. During its three years of severe service, it was engaged in eleven pitched battles and eight skirmishes, prior to its participation in the terrible campaign of the Wilderness under Grant. Its list of battles includes First Bull Run, West Point, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In the battle of Gaines' Mill the 5th lost 10 killed, 69 wounded and 16 missing, its gallant Col. Jackson was carried wounded from the field and Lieut.-Col. Heath was among the killed. At Rappahannock Station, the regiment was conspicuous for its gallantry, and captured 4 standards of the enemy. The flags were presented to Gen. Meade, who said: "In the name of the army and the country I thank you for the services you have rendered, particularly for the example you have set and which I doubt not on future occasions will be followed and emulated." In a gallant charge on the enemy's works at Spottsylvania Court House, more than half of the regiment was lost in crossing an open field subject to a raking fire of canister, but it captured the works, and took 2 flags and a large number of prisoners. In addition to the 6 captured flags, the 5th had the record of taking more men prisoners than it carried on its own rolls. It left the front near Petersburg, June 22, 1864, and started for home, arriving in Portland on the 28th with 216 men, who were mustered out of service, July 27, 1864, the veterans and recruits having been transferred to the 7th Me. During its term of service it had received some 500 recruits.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., Abner Knowles, Hiram Burnham, Benjamin F. Harris; Lieut.-Cols., Hiram Burnham, Charles H. Chandler, Benjamin F. Harris; Majs., George Fuller (commissioned, but never mustered in), Frank Pierce, Benjamin F. Harris, Joel A. Hancock, George Fuller, Theo. Lincoln, Jr. (commissioned, but never mustered in), Frank Pierce, Benjamin F. Harris, Joel A. Hancock, George Fuller, Theo. Lincoln, Jr. This regiment was composed principally of the hardy lumbermen of the Penobscot valley and the eastern portion of the state, who were quick to respond to the first call to arms. Before its organization it was made up of two battalions of five companies each, rendezvousing respectively at the state arsenal, Bangor, and Fort Sullivan, Eastport. Under a general order from Adjt.-Gen. Hodsdon, June 28, 1861, both battalions were removed to Portland and organized into a regiment for active service. On July 12-15, 1861, it was mustered into the service of the United States and on the 17th

left for Washington. En route through New York city, the regiment was presented with a handsome standard by the sons of Maine in that city. It arrived in Washington on the 19th and was stationed at Chain Bridge on the Potomac, where it remained until Sept. 3. Through the fall and winter of 1861-62 it occupied Fort Griffin, and in March, 1862, was put into Hancock's brigade, Smith's division, and joined in the advance on Manassas. A little later it was attached to the 4th corps under Gen. E. D. Keyes, and advanced with the rest of the army on Yorktown on April 4, 1862. For the remainder of its three years the regiment saw the most arduous and active service. It participated in ten general engagements and in a great many skirmishes. On April 5-7, 1862, it was engaged in skirmishing and reconnaissances at the siege of Yorktown, and subsequently took part in the engagements at Lee's mills, Williamsburg, Garnett's farm, White Oak bridge, Antietam and Fredericksburg. From Feb. 2 to May 11, 1863, it was with the "Light Division", and during this period took an honorable part in the battle of Chancellorsville, where it lost 128 officers and men killed and wounded. Other important battles in which the 6th was engaged were Rappahannock Station, where it lost 16 officers and 123 men; Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, where it lost a few men, and two days later in an attack on the enemy's works on the right, it lost 125 in killed, wounded and missing. On June 12, 1864, the regiment only numbered 70 men, and was under fire for eight hours, supporting Gen. Hancock's corps, losing 16 officers and men. The original members of the regiment were mustered out on Aug. 15, 1864, and the veterans and recruits to the number of 238 men, were transferred to the 7th Me. afterwards organized as the 1st regiment veteran volunteers.

Seventh Infanry.—Col., Edwin C. Mason; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas H. Marshall, Selden Connor, Thomas W. Hyde; Majs., Thomas W. Hyde, James P. Jones (known in the army as the "fighting Quaker"), Stephen C. Fletcher. This regiment was raised irrespective of divisional limits, and was organized at Augusta, Aug. 21, 1861, to serve three years. It left the state Aug. 23, 1861 and arrived in Baltimore on the 25th. It remained here until Oct. 25, when it was moved to Washington. Nov. 7th, it crossed the Potomac into Virginia and went into camp near Lewinsville, Fairfax county, where it remained until March 10, 1862, engaged in picket duty, scouting and drilling. Sickness and death had been prevalent in its ranks, and Co. F became so reduced in numbers it was disbanded, a new company raised by Capt. Fletcher of Skowhegan, being mustered into service Jan. 23, 1862, in its place. March 23, 1862, the regiment embarked for Fortress Monroe, preparatory to the Peninsular campaign. It was at this time in the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 6th provisional corps, the division being under the command of Gen. Smith. On April 4, 1862, it joined in the advance on Richmond, and led the advance on the Yorktown line of defenses on April 5. The next day it was under the fire of Fort Lee on Warwick creek, and afterwards participated in the siege of Yorktown, holding a position near Dam No. 3, "the key of the line", until the enemy evacuated. For its gallantry at the battle of Williamsburg, the 7th received the personal thanks of Gen. McClellan. On May 24, it won more glory at the first battle at Mechanicsville and during June it was almost daily engaged with the enemy, who tried to shell it from its position on the left bank of the Chickahominy. On the withdrawal of the army from Richmond, the 7th participated in the

battles of Savage Station, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill. In the autumn it joined in the Maryland campaign, took part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, losing at the latter battle, 11 officers and 100 enlisted men out of 15 officers and 166 enlisted men present. In Oct., 1862, it became so reduced in numbers it was sent to Portland, Me., to recruit, and on Jan. 21, 1863, it left Portland with a battalion of five companies filled by consolidation and rejoined its old command, 3d brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps, at White Oak Church, Va. May 2, 1863, it was in the storming party which carried the enemy's works on Cemetery and Marye's Heights near Fredericksburg, and engaged tne enemy on the 4th in a desperate struggle near Chancellorsville. On May 23, Co. F under Capt. Fletcher, having been reorganized at Portland, rejoined the battalion. It participated in the Pennsylvania campaign, taking part in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Locust Grove, Mine Run and numerous skirmishes. The following year it was with Grant in the relentless advance on Richmond, and was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and the attacks on the Weldon railroad. July 11, 1864, the regiment returned to Washington, and assisted in the defeat of the enemy on its nearest approach to the capital. On the 13th, it marched up the Potomac, through Snicker's gap to the Shenandoah, and was back in Washington on the 23d. On the 26th, it again started up the Potomac, crossed at Harper's Ferry on the 29th, and marched to the vicinity of Charlestown, where it remained until its original term of service expired on Aug. 21, 1864, when it returned to Maine and was mustered out of service Sept. 5, at Augusta. The reënlisted men and recruits of the regiment were consolidated with battalions of the 5th and 6th regiments to form the 1st veteran infantry in Sept., 1864.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., Lee Strickland, John D. Rust, Henry Boynton, William M. McArthur; Lieut.-Cols., John D. Rust, Ephraim W. Woodman, Joseph F. Twitchell, John Hemingway, Henry Boynton, William M. McArthur, Edward A. True; Majs., Joseph S. Rice, Ephraim W. Woodman, Joseph F. Twitchell, John Hemingway, Henry Boynton, William M. McArthur, Edward A. True. This regiment was made up of companies from different parts of the state, and was organized at Augusta, Sept. 7, 1861, to serve three years. It entered the service with 770 enlisted men, and in bravery and efficiency was excelled by few, if any regiments in the service. It left the state Sept. 10, for Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., and subsequently for Fortress Monroe, Va., where it formed a part of Gen. T. W. Sherman's expedition to Port Royal, S. C., which sailed on Oct. 29, and landed at Hilton Head Nov. 8, 1861. For several months the men were engaged in throwing up breastworks and building fortifications. On May 1, 1862, they moved to Tybee Island in the Savannah river, and took a prominent part in the attack on and capture of Fort Pulaski, one of the defenses of Savannah. From this time until the spring of 1864, the regiment was employed for the most part in doing guard duty at Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C., and at Jacksonville, Fla. It suffered much sickness as the result of the exposures of the spring campaign in 1862, and from diseases contracted in a southern climate. In Nov., 1862, about 300 well drilled and disciplined recruits were sent to the regiment from Maine. In Nov., 1863, while at Beaufort, S. C., its ranks were again replenished by the addition of nearly 200 drafted men, who proved excellent soldiers. In March, 1864, 16 officers and 330 enlisted men, who had reënlisted for a term of three years, re-

ceived a furlough of 35 days and returned to their homes. In April, 1864, the 8th was transferred to the Department of Virginia, and on May 4, moved to Bermuda Hundred, where it took part in all the active operations of the Army of the James. Sixty veterans, whose term of service had expired, returned to the state, and were mustered out of service on Sept. 15, 1864. The regiment was still large enough, however, to retain its organization as many men had reënlisted and it had received 570 recruits. Until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, it was engaged in numerous skirmishes and arduous picket and guard duties, and took part in the following important engagements: Drewry's Bluff, losing 96 men, killed, wounded and prisoners; Cold Harbor, where it lost 79 men; the operations before Petersburg, losing 50 men; Chaffin's Farm; Fair Oaks, where it again lost heavily, Spring Hill; capture of Forts Gregg and Baldwin, Rice's Station and Appomattox Court House. After Lee's surrender, it was at Richmond until Aug., 1865, at Manchester until the following November, and at Fortress Monroe until Jan. 18, 1866, when the men were mustered out and proceeded to Augusta, Me., where they were paid and finally discharged.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., Rishworth Rice, Jan. 2, 1863, Horatio Bisbee, Jr., Sabine Emery, George F. Granger; Lieut.-Cols., Coleman Hardigg, Horatio Bisbee, Jr., Sabine Emery, Zina H. Robinson, George F. Granger, Joseph Noble; Majs., Sabine Emery, Zina H. Robinson, Geo. F. Granger, Joseph Noble, Geo. B. Dyer. This regiment was raised at large and was organized at Augusta, Sept. 22, 1861, to serve three years.. In less than two weeks from the arrival of the first company at Augusta, the 9th was on its way to Washington, with more than 1,000 men in its ranks. The original members (except veterans) numbering 158 men were mustered out of service Sept. 27, 1864, and the regiment composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 13, 1865, when it was mustered out under orders from the war department. The 3d company of unassigned infantry, organized Sept. 30, 1864, was assigned to this regiment as Co. K, and was mustered out June 30, 1865. Soon after its arrival in Washington (Sept. 26), the regiment was assigned to Gen. T. W. Sherman's expedition for the capture of Port Royal, S. C., and landed at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861. On Feb. 7, 1862, it went to Warsaw island, off the coast of Georgia, and on the 21st, joined the expedition which captured Fernandina, Fla., being the first regiment to land from the transports and the first to take possession of the town. It remained here until Jan. 17, 1863, when it returned to Hilton Head, and on June 24th went to St. Helena island as part of a force under Gen. Strong for the assault on Morris island, S. C. July 4 it went to Folly island, and on the 10th landed on Morris island, where it carried the enemy's rifle pits in front of their works. The regiment formed a part of the assaulting forces in the attacks on Fort Wagner, July 11 and 18, and Sept. 6. Its casualties in the several assaults were over 300 men in killed, wounded and missing. The 9th continued at Black and Morris islands, S. C., until April 18, 1864. In the meantime 416 of the original members reënlisted for an additional term of three years. In the spring of 1864 it was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and arrived at Gloucester Point, Va., April 22, where the reënlisted men, who had been home on 30 day furlough, rejoined the regiment on the 28th. It sailed up the James river on May 4 to Bermuda Hundred, and from this time on saw much hard

service at the front, participating in the following engagements: Drewry's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, losing 52 men; Cold Harbor, where its loss was over 70 men; the assaults on Petersburg; Deep Bottom, Fort Gilmer, Darbytown Road, losing 48 men. Oct. 28, it went to Chaffin's farm, and after the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., in 1865, it was ordered there. Later it took possession of Wilmington, then joined Gen. Sherman's forces at Cox's bridge, after which it proceeded to Magnolia and from there to Raleigh, N. C., which city it entered April 11, 1865. It remained at Raleigh until July 13, 1865, when it was mustered out and proceeded to Augusta, Me., where the men were paid and finally discharged.

Tenth Infantry.—Col., George L. Beal; Lieut.-Col., James F. Fillebrown; Majs., Charles Walker, Charles S. Emerson. When the 1st Me. was mustered out of service in the Union army the various comcompanies composing it, and which had enlisted in the State militia for two years and in the U. S. service for only three months, were ordered to rendezvous at Portland for the purpose of reorganizing the regiment to serve out the rest of their time. This was found to be partially impracticable, however, except by the employment of coercive measures.. All the companies were reorganized except A, C and D, but 697 out of the 881 men were paid bounty as newly enlisted troops. Co. C was formed by a fusion of the three companies not able to organize separately; Co. A was recruited in Saco, and Co. D was raised in Aroostook county. These companies were organized to form the new 10th at Cape Elizabeth, Me., in Oct., 1861, and were mustered into the U. S. service as follows: Companies B, C, E, F, G, H, I, and K to serve two years from May 3, 1861, and A and D to serve three years from Oct. 4, 1861.. The two years men were mustered out of service May 7 and 8, 1863, and the remaining men consolidated into a battalion of three companies, A, B and D, which was transferred to the 29th Me. on Nov. 1, 1863, by a special order from the war department. The regiment left Portland Oct. 6, 1861, and arrived in Baltimore on the 9th, where it remained encamped at "Patterson Park" until Nov. 4, when it moved to Relay House, Md., and relieved the 4th Wis. as guard of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad until Feb. 27, 1862. It afterward guarded the main line of the same road leading to Harper's Ferry, and the railroads leading to Martinsburg and Charlestown, W. Va. The regiment was concentrated at Winchester on May 24, and the following day was given the dangerous duty of rear-guard to the forces of Gen. Banks on his retreat to Williamsport, Md., during which it suffered a loss of 90 men. At Williamsport it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, Banks' corps. May 28, it made a reconnoissance towards Martinsburg, advanced to Winchester on the 31st, occupied Front Royal June 22, and took part in the reconnoissance to Luray Court House on June 29. On July 6, it proceeded towards Culpeper Court House and arrived there on the 24th. Gen. Crawford, the brigade commander, often stated that the 10th Me. contained more scouts than all other regiments in the brigade combined. It subsequently participated in the battle of Cedar mountain, where its losses were 173 men, and was in all the movements of Gen. Pope's army on his retreat toward Washington. At the battle of Antietam the regiment lost 20 killed and 48 wounded. From Sept. 19, 1862, to Sept. 28, 1863, it was at Maryland heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, Berlin, Md., Fairfax Station and Stafford Court House, Va., leaving the latter place on April 28,

1863, for Maine, as the two years' term of service had expired. The original members were mustered out at Portland on May 7-8, 1863. The three years' men were detached from the regiment on April 26, and organized into a battalion of three companies. On Sunday, April 26, 1863, the following order was received from corps headquarters: "Special Order No. 100. (extract) The enlisted men of the 10th Me. volunteers, whose term of service extends to three years or during the war, will be marched to these headquarters in charge of the following named officers: Capt. J. D. Beardsley, Lieut. Charles F. King, Lieut. Chandler Libbey, Lieut. Charles H. Haskell, and Ass't Surgeon H. N. Howard. These men will be constituted a provost guard, relieving the three companies of the 2nd Mass. volunteers now on duty at these headquarters. They will be allowed to retain their full proportion of camp and garrison equipage. By command of Maj.-Gen. Slocum." As soon as the battalion had reported, the officers and men referred to were immediately organized into three equal companies, and on April 29, with the rest of the 12th corps, crossed the Rappahannock and arrived at Chancellorsville on the 30th. It was not actively engaged in the battle which ensued here and lost only a few men. It next participated in every part of the campaign ending in the battle of Gettysburg, and was encamped along the Rappahannock and Rapidan rivers from Aug. 1 to Sept. 24, 1863, when it accompanied the 12th corps to Nashville, Tenn. From Nashville it went to Wartrace, and remained there until Nov. 1, 1863, when it was assigned to the 29th Me. infantry then being organized, and which the battalion joined at New Orleans, La.

Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., John C. Caldwell, Harris M. Plaisted, Jonathan A. Hill; Lieut.-Cols., Harris M. Plaisted, William M. Shaw, Robert F. Campbell, Winslow P. Spofford, Jonathan A. Hill, Charles P. Baldwin; Majs., William M. Shaw, Robert F. Campbell, Winslow P. Spofford, Jonathan A. Hill, Charles P. Baldwin, Henry C. Adams. The ten preceding regiments had been raised at the expense of the state, under the act of the legislature of April 25, 1861, and the captains and subalterns of the organized companies elected the field officers. The 11th was the first to be raised at the direct expense of the general government, and the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major were chosen before the companies were organized. The regiment was organized for active service Oct. 11, 1861, and mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 12, to serve for three years. It left the state the next day for Washington, where it remained encamped until March 28, 1862, when, as part of Casey's division, it proceeded to Alexandria, thence to Newport News. Here on April 6 it was detached from its brigade (Naglee's), and went to the mouth of Warwick creek, where it was under the fire of the rebel gunboat Teazer. On the 17th, it rejoined the division and brigade and proceeded to Yorktown, where on the 29th it was in a sharp engagement with the enemy. Later it took a prominent part in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines and White Oak swamp. From Aug. 16, to Dec. 26, 1862, it was at Yorktown, and on the latter date embarked with Naglee's brigade for Port Royal, S. C., where it landed on Feb. 10, 1863. Gen. Naglee, having been promoted to the command of a division, issued a spirited order on leaving the regiment, of which the following is a part: "Yours is the honor of having been the first to pass and the last to leave the Chickahominy. And, while you led the advance from this memorable place near Richmond, you were the last in the retreating column,

when, after seven days' constant fighting, it reached a place of security and rest at Harrison's Landing." The regiment remained in the South until April, 1864, during which time it participated in the unsuccessful attack on Charleston, and was engaged for a long time as artillerists, shelling Sumter and the Confederate works on Sullivan and James' islands. In April, 1864, it joined Gen. Butler's command at Gloucester Point, Va., and during the remainder of the war saw almost continuous fighting. On Nov. 2, 1864, about 130 of the men left the field for Maine, as their term of service had expired, and were mustered out at Augusta on Nov. 18. The next day, Nov., 3, the rest of the regiment went with Gen. Butler to New York to assist in maintaining order in that city at the presidential election, after which it returned to the front. The total casualties of the regiment during 1864 were 363, killed, wounded, missing and prisoners. It received 549 recruits, also a full company of volunteers—the 8th unassigned infantry. During the first three months of 1865, it formed a part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 24th corps, and was stationed near the New Market road, 10 miles from Richmond. On March 27, it crossed the James and Appomattox rivers, engaged the enemy at Hatcher's run on the 31st, and was almost constantly exposed to the fire until April 2, losing meanwhile 3 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and several enlisted men wounded, and 1 officer and 15 enlisted men captured. It participated in the assault and capture of Forts Gregg and Baldwin, losing 25 enlisted men killed and wounded, and on the 3d moved with the army in pursuit of Lee's forces. At "Clover Hill" on the 9th, it lost 6 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and 29 enlisted men wounded. It remained in the vicinity of Richmond until Nov. 24, and on the 26th, moved to Fredericksburg, where it remained, doing patrol and other duties until the middle of Jan., 1866, when it was ordered to City Point, Va., to be mustered out. It was mustered out on Feb. 2, 1866, in accordance with orders of the war department, and left on the 3d for Augusta, Me., where the men were paid and finally discharged. The regiment saw an unusual amount of hard service, and left a splendid name for intrepidity and heroism.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., George F. Shepley, William K. Kimball; Lieut.-Cols., William K. Kimball, Edwin Illsley; Majs., David R. Hastings, Gideon A. Hastings. This regiment was organized at Portland, Nov. 16, 1861, to serve for three years, and was mustered out of service at the same place, Dec. 7, 1864, the recruits and reënlisted men, however, being organized into a battalion of four companies and remaining in the field. This battalion was afterwards ordered to Savannah, Ga., and was raised to a full regiment by the assignment of the 10th, 11th, 15th, 18th, and 16th, companies of unassigned infantry, organized at Augusta, Me., in the early part of 1865, to serve, one, two and three years, and which were assigned as Companies E, F, G, H, I and K, respectively. The regiment was intended from the outset to form a part of Gen. Butler's New England division, designed for the capture of New Orleans. It left the state for Lowell Mass., on Nov. 24, 1861, and after a delay of several weeks at Lowell and Fortress Monroe, finally disembarked at Ship island, Miss. On May 4, 1862, the regiment went to New Orleans, which city had fallen into Union hands, and where Col. Shepley, now commanding the 3d brigade of Gen. Butler's army was appointed military commandant of the city. The regiment saw much exciting and arduous service in

the South before it finally returned to the battlefields of Virginia, on July 20, 1864. Col. Kimball, who succeeded Col. Shepley in command of the regiment, aided by a gunboat, performed brilliant service at Manchac pass, where he captured two Confederate batteries of six 32-pounders, with a stand of colors, a large amount of stores, and $8,000 of Confederate currency. The achievement was eulogized by the war department, which ordered the captured colors to be kept in the possession of the 12th and they were subsequently added to the trophies of the state. The 12th, during this period, also took an important part in the reduction of Port Hudson, accompanied the expedition of Gen. Grover up Grand lake, and engaged the enemy at Donaldsonville, La. On March 12, 1864, two-thirds of the regiment reënlisted as veterans, and went back to Maine on a short furlough. They rejoined the regiment at New Orleans on June 16. On the arrival of the regiment at Fortress Monroe on July 20, 1864, it reported to Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred. From this time until the muster out it was engaged in an almost incessant conflict.. It participated in the battle of Winchester, where it lost 113 officers and men; at Cedar creek it lost 82 officers and men, and was in many smaller engagements. On Nov. 19, 1864, the term of service of about 80 of the officers and men having expired, they returned to Maine and were mustered out. The recruits and reënlisted men, augmented by unassigned infantry, as above detailed, remained in the field to form a new regiment. The two and three years' men remained on duty, together with the battalion of veterans, at Savannah, Ga., until April 18, 1866, when the whole battalion was mustered out of service at that place.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Cols., Neal Dow, Henry Rust, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Henry Rust, Jr., Frank S. Hasseltine; Majs., Frank S. Hasseltine, Abernethy Grover. The 13th regiment was raised at large, and rendezvoused at Augusta. It was mustered into service for three years on Dec. 13, 1861, and left Feb. 18, 1862, for Boston, where it embarked on board transports for Ship island, Miss., arriving there in March. During its long stay on Ship island, it suffered severely in health, though it excelled in drill and discipline. Detachments of the regiment were sent into the defenses of New Orleans, July 5, 1862, and the entire regiment was ordered there on Sept. 1. The 13th remained in the South until July 1, 1864, when it was ordered north and arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 12th. While in the South it participated in the capture of Point Isabel, Tex., Mustang island, and of Fort Esperanza, commanding Pass Caballo, the entrance to Matagorda bay. In April, 1864, it formed part of the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks, and was in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La. Soon after its arrival in the North, it went to Harper's Ferry. On Aug. 3, 1864, the reënlisted men proceeded to Maine on furlough, and rejoined the regiment at Harper's Ferry on Oct. 1. As communication with the front was impossible at this time, Gen. Stephenson on the 5th ordered the regiment to Martinsburg, W. Va., to strengthen the defenses of that place, as it was the base of supplies for Sheridan's whole army. Here the regiment remained engaged in picket and patrol duty until the expiration of their original term of service. The original members who had not reënlisted arrived in Augusta, Dec. 30, 1864, and were mustered out at that place on Jan. 6, 1865. Two hundred and fifty-two reënlisted men and 82 recruits, whose term of service had not expired, were transferred to and consolidated with the 30th regiment of infantry, Maine volunteers.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Cols., Frank S. Nickerson, Thomas W. Porter, Albion K. Bolan; Lieut.-Cols., Elias Milliken, Thomas W. Porter, Charles S. Bickmore, Albion K. Bolan, John K. Laing; Majs., Thomas W. Porter, Charles S. Bickmore, Albion K. Bolan, John K. Laing, Joseph M. Wiswell. This regiment, like all those raised in 1861 at the expense of the general government, was recruited from the state at large. It was organized at Augusta, from Dec. 3 to Dec. 17, 1861, to serve for three years, and left the state for Boston Feb. 5, 1862. It sailed at once from there for Ship island, Miss., where it arrived on March 8, and remained in the South until July 13, 1864, during which time it saw an unusual amount of trying and dangerous service. Its first serious engagement was at Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862, where it lost in killed, wounded and missing 126 men. Other engagements in which they participated were at St. Charles Court House, Civiques ferry, and the assaults on the fortifications of Port Hudson, May 27, and June 14, 1863. During the campaign from May 7 to Aug. 5 of this year, the regiment was without tents of any kind, and their only camp equipage was their camp-kettles. Both officers and men were forced to sleep in the open air, and they suffered much from chills and fever. In Jan., 1864, all but 40 of the available men of the regiment reënlisted for an additional term of three years, and on Feb. 10 they left New Orleans for Maine on a furlough of 30 days. They rejoined the regiment at New Orleans May 19, 1864. On the arrival of the 14th at Bermuda Hundred, Va., July 22, 1864, it was at once assigned to Gen. Butler's command. Joining Gen. Sheridan's forces at Berryville, Va., on the 18th, it took an important part in the battle of Winchester on Sept. 19, losing 60 killed, wounded and prisoners, or about one-third of the number engaged. Subsequently it participated in the assault and capture of Fisher's hill and joined in the pursuit of Gen. Early to Harrisonburg. At the battle of Cedar creek it again suffered severe losses. Of the 200 men in the 14th who entered this fight, 80 were either killed, wounded or captured, Lieut.-Col. Bickmore being among the killed. Shortly after this battle the regiment moved to a position near Kernstown, where it remained until the expiration of its term of service, Dec. 23, 1864. The original members who had not reënlisted were mustered out at Augusta, Me., on Jan. 13, 1865. The reënlisted men and recruits whose term of service had not expired, were organized into a battalion of four companies, A, B, C and D. The 13th, 14th, 17th, 20th, 22nd and 23d companies unassigned infantry, organized in Augusta in April, 1865, to serve one year, were assigned to this battalion as Companies E, F, G, H, I and K, thereby reorganizing the battalion into a full regiment. The new regiment was variously stationed at Savannah, Augusta and Darien, Ga., engaged in guard and patrol duty, until Aug. 28, 1865, when the entire regiment was mustered out. On Sept. 1 it embarked for Maine, and the men were finally paid and discharged at Augusta on Sept. 28.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., John McCluskey, Isaac Dyer; Lieut.-Cols., Isaac Dyer, Benjamin B. Murray, Jr., Pembroke; Majs., Benjamin Hawes, Franklin M. Drew, James H. Whitmore, John R. Coates. This regiment was raised principally in Aroostock county, and was organized at Augusta, Me., from Dec. 6 to 31, 1861, to serve for three years. It was mustered into the U. S. service on Jan. 23, 1862, and embarked from Portland March 6 for Ship island, Miss., at which date it numbered 962 men, rank and file. The regiment remained encamped at Carrollton, La., from May 19 to Sept. 18, during which time it suffered much from malarial diseases. In September it went to Pensacola, Fla., where it remained

until June 21, 1863. Here the health of the men so improved that the number in hospital was reduced to less than one-quarter. During the first year of its service the 15th lost by desertion, discharge and death 329 men, although it had never been in battle. On its return to New Orleans in June, 1863, it joined Gen. Banks' expedition to Texas and rendered conspicuous service in the capture of Fort Esperanza, in Matagorda bay. While at Matagorda peninsula, from Jan. 17 to Feb. 28, 1864, three-fourths of the original members of the regiment reënlisted for another term of three years. Returning to New Orleans in March, the regiment formed a part of Gen. Banks' Red river expedition, during which it marched more than 700 miles in two months, and participated in the battles of Sabine cross-roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane river crossing and Mansura plains. In June, 1864, it was ordered to New Orleans, and on July 5 embarked on transports for Fortress Monroe, Va., where it arrived on the 17th. Six companies were then ordered to Bermuda Hundred, and the remaining companies participated in the campaign up the valley in pursuit of Early's army. The command was reunited at Monocacy Junction, Md., Aug. 4, when the veterans of the regiment who had reënlisted received a 35 days' furlough, returning to the field Sept. 27. In October it went to Martinsburg, where it remained until Jan. 7, 1865. The original members of the regiment who had not reënlisted were mustered out on Jan. 18, 1865, but the reënlisted men, recruits, volunteers, drafted men and substitutes forwarded from Camp Berry, Portland, were sufficient to reorganize the regiment, which was ordered to Washington in April, and went to Savannah, Ga., on June 4. On the 13th, it embarked on transports for Georgetown, S. C., where it was assigned to the 3d separate brigade, Department of South Carolina, and remained here until the date of muster out, July 5, 1866, whence the men went to New York, where they were finally paid and discharged.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Cols., Asa W. Wildes, Charles W. Tilden; Lieut.-Cols., Charles W. Tilden, Augustus B. Farnham; Majs., Augustus B. Farnham, Archibald D. Leavitt, Abner R. Small. The recruits for this regiment were rendezvoused at Augusta during the months of May, June and July, and the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 14, 1862, to serve for three years. The regiment left for Washington on the 19th with 38 commissioned officers and 944 enlisted men, and remained encamped there until Sept. 7, when it proceeded to Rappahannock Station as a part of Taylor's brigade, Hooker's corps. Here it was transferred to Duryea's brigade of Reynolds' corps. It had left camp at Fort Tillinghast, near Washington, in light marching order and during the next two months the men suffered terribly from the lack of sufficient clothing and camp equipage. By the middle of October the regiment had dwindled to less than 700 men, and of these 250 were at one time on the sick list. Even medicines for the sick were lacking and the hardships endured by these men, so recently taken from the peaceful walks of life, can never be told. Finally, at the end of October, they drew shoes and shelter tents, Nov. 27 (Thanksgiving day), their knapsacks and overcoats arrived from Washington. The self-respect of the men was now restored and a better feeling took the place of the old despondency. The loss the regiment suffered in its first serious battle tells the story of its valor. About 450 men were engaged at Fredericksburg on Dec. 13, 1862, and 226 of this number was either killed, wounded or missing. Said Gen. Burnside, who commanded that day: "Whatever honor we can claim in that contest was won by Maine men." The regiment again lost heavily at Gettysburg, when, at the close of the terrible three days' fight-

ing, all that remained of 248 officers and men, who entered the battle, were 2 officers and 15 enlisted men. Besides the battles above mentioned, the list of engagements in which this regiment bore an honorable part would include, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, where it lost nearly 100 men, Laurel Hill, losing nearly 50 men, North Anna river, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Hatcher's run, losing 3 killed, 60 wounded and 11 missing, Gravelly run, losing 29 men, and the South Side railroad. It joined in the pursuit of Lee's forces to Appomattox Court House, after which it returned to Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out on June 5, 1865, and the next day the men were en route for the state rendezvous at Augusta where they were finally paid and discharged. The regiment had received about 800 recruits and in addition the 2nd company of unassigned infantry, organized at Augusta, Me., Sept. 23, 1864, to serve for one year, joined the regiment and was assigned as Co. A. The officers and men whose term of service did not expire before Oct. 1, 1865, were transferred to the 20th Me.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas A. Roberts, George W. West, Charles P. Mattocks; Lieut.-Cols., Charles B. Merrill, William Hobson; Majs., George W. West, Charles P. Mattocks. This regiment was recruited chiefly from the counties of York, Cumberland, Androscoggin and Oxford, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp King, Cape Elizabeth, Aug. 18, 1862, to serve for three years. On June 4, 1864, 129 of the recruits of the 3d Me., whose term of service had not expired on the date of the muster-out of that command, were transferred to the 17th. The war department also directed on Feb. 1, 1865, the transfer to this regiment of Co. D, 2nd U. S. sharpshooters. The members of the regiment whose term of service expired prior to Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out at Bailey's cross-roads, June 4, 1865, and the remaining men were transferred to the 1st Me. heavy artillery. The 17th left the state for Washington Aug. 21, 1862, and occupied the line of forts on the east side of the Anacosta and north side of the Potomac rivers, until Oct. 7, engaged in both heavy artillery and infantry drill and garrison duty. It then joined the 3d brigade (Berry's), 1st division (Birney's), 3d corps, at Upton's hill, Va. On Dec. 13, 1862, it participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, losing 2 men killed and 19 wounded, and was complimented by Gen. Berry for the steadiness of the men, who were under fire for the first time. The regiment remained encamped at Falmouth, Va., until May 1, 1863, when it took part in the Chancellorsville campaign, being hotly engaged at Chancellorsville on May 2-3, losing 113 men in killed, wounded and missing out of about 625 men in the action. The regiment was next engaged at Gettysburg, during the last two days of the battle, where it lost 132 in killed, wounded and missing. On Nov. 27, it took a prominent part in the battle of Orange Grove, losing 52 men. It wintered at Brandy Station until March 25, 1864, during which time its ranks were filled by returned convalescents and recruits, and numbered about 500 men for the spring campaign. It was now assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 2nd army corps, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness, losing 24 men killed, 147 wounded and 12 missing. On the 12th, the corps made its famous charge upon the enemy's lines at the Po river, where the regiment lost 53 men, and on the 23d, in the charge which drove the enemy across the North Anna river, it lost 23 men. It was under fire at Cold Harbor, and in two assaults on the enemy's works at Petersburg it lost 84 men. Subsequently it encamped near Fort Sedgwick, where it remained until Feb. 5, 1865, having mean-

while taken part in the attack on the Weldon railroad under Gen. Warren. They subsequently participated in all the movements of the 2nd corps in the vicinity of Hatcher's run, until March 29, 1865. On May 1, it left Burkesville, Va., for Washington, where it was mustered out on June 4. Its aggregate losses during the years 1862, 1863 and 1864 were 745.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Col., Daniel Chaplin; Lieut.-Col., Thomas H. Talbot; Maj., Charles Hamlin. The regiment was raised chiefly in the Penobscot valley, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Bangor, Aug. 21, 1862, to serve for three years. It left the state on Aug. 24 for Washington, where, after doing duty in the defenses of the capital on the Virginia side for nearly five months, the organization was changed to heavy artillery by order of the war department of Dec. 19, 1862, and was numbered the 1st regiment heavy artillery, Maine volunteers.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Cols., Frederick D. Sewell, Francis E. Heath, Selden Connor, James W. Welch, Isaac W. Starbird; Lieut.-Cols., Francis E. Heath, Henry W. Cunningham, Isaac W. Starbird, Joseph W. Spaulding; Majs., Henry W. Cunningham, James W. Welch, Isaac W. Starbird, Joseph W. Spaulding, David E. Parsons. A large portion of the men in the 19th came from Sagadohoc, Waldo, Knox and Kennebec counties and the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Bath, Aug. 25, 1862, to serve for three years. On the 27th it left for Washington, numbering 39 officers and 969 enlisted men, having been raised, organized and equipped in less than four weeks. It remained in garrison at Washington until the end of September, when it went to Harper's Ferry, and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps. During a reconnaissance in force Oct. 16, to Charlestown, it was under fire for the first time, the men behaving with the coolness which ever afterwards characterized the regiment. During its term of service, it saw an unusual amount of active duty, and, in addition to innumerable skirmishes, was engaged in the battles at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Bristoe Station, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Mine run, Spottsylvania Court House, Po river, Totopotomy, North Anna river, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' station, Strawberry Plains, Hatcher's run, Boydton plank road, Fort Powell, Amelia Springs and High bridge. At Gettysburg it went into action with 440 officers and men and lost during two days 12 officers and 220 enlisted men. Its losses were also very severe at the battle of the Wilderness, on the Jerusalem plank road, and in front of Petersburg. It was exposed to the fire of artillery and sharpshooters in the immediate front of Petersburg both night and day, from Oct. 20 to 26, 1864. Its casualties during the year 1864 were as follows: killed in action, 61; wounded, 16 officers, 283 men; captured, 1 officer, 133 men. On June 18, 1864, 277 men were transferred to this regiment from the 4th Me. infantry, and on Oct. 22, 1864, the 5th unassigned Me. infantry, organized at Augusta, Oct. 4, 1864, to serve one, two and three years, joined this regiment. On May 2, 1865, it left Burkesville, Va., for Washington, and was mustered out on May 31 at Bailey's cross-roads. The officers and men whose term of service did not expire prior to Oct. 1, 1865, were transferred to the 1st Me. heavy artillery.

Twentieth Infantry.—Cols., Adelbert Ames, Joshua L. Chamberlain, Charles D. Gilmore, Ellis Spear; Lieut.-Cols., Joshua L. Chamberlain, Charles D. Gilmore, Walter G. Morrill, Thomas D. Chamberlain; Majs., Charles D. Gilmore, Ellis Spear, Atherton W. Clark, George R. Abbott. This was the last of the three-year regiments raised in the state in the

summer of 1862. It was rendezvoused at Portland and mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 29, 1862. The original members whose term of service expired prior to Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865, and the enlisted men of the 16th Me. infantry and the 1st Me. sharpshooters were transferred to the 20th, June 5 and June 21, 1865, respectively. The regiment as thus reorganized was finally mustered out near Washington, July 16, 1865. On Sept. 3, 1862, the 20th left the state, and on the 7th went into camp at the arsenal grounds, Washington, D. C. Attached to Butterfield's brigade, Porter's division, it formed a portion of the reserve at Antietam, and was under fire for 36 hours at the battle of Fredericksburg, where the men acted with great gallantry in this, their first serious battle. A list of the important battles in which the 20th subsequently engaged includes Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Totopotomy, North Anna river, Bethesda Church, Hatcher's run, Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Peebles' farm, Boydton road, Gravelly run and Five Forks. After the battle of Chancellorsville, Col. Ames was promoted to brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. Chamberlain assumed command. Under his command it formed the extreme left of the line at Gettysburg on the second day of that sanguinary contest and was hotly engaged for many hours. Its total loss was 3 officers and 134 enlisted men killed and wounded. At the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, recruits and returning convalescents augmented the numbers of the regiment about 100 men, so that it numbered 347 muskets. It was still attached to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th corps. On June 6, 1864, Col. Chamberlain was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade of the division and Maj. Spear assumed command of the regiment. In the gallant charge on the enemy's works at Peebles' farm on Sept. 30, 1864, it suffered a loss of 57 men killed and wounded, out of 167 men taken into action, but captured 6 commissioned officers, 70 men and a piece of artillery. Its whole number of casualties during the year 1864 was 298; and it received 200 recruits. In Jan., 1865, it mustered 275 muskets for duty. On the completion of negotiations for the surrender of Lee's army, the 20th was one of the regiments designated to receive the Confederate arms.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Col., Elijah D. Johnson; Lieut.-Col., Nathan Stanley; Maj., Benjamin G. Merry. This regiment, like the seven succeeding ones, was raised under the call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for nine months' service. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Bangor, Oct. 14, 1862, and started for Washington, D. C., on the 21st. While en route it was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, at New York city, then organizing his expedition for the opening of the Mississippi. It remained quartered at East New York for two months and then proceeded to New Orleans, where it arrived early in Feb., 1863. It went at once to Baton Rouge and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th corps. The men suffered from disease contracted in the low southern country, despite the utmost precautions taken. Baton Rouge was now an important Union "base," and the regiment was occupied in doing picket duty and protecting the city from guerrilla attacks. On March 14th, it advanced with the corps against Port Hudson, while Adm. Farragut's fleet was engaged in passing the enemy's works there on that memorable night. The army, however, made no attack in force at that time, but on May 21 it engaged the enemy at Plains Store. The regiment took part in the siege of Port Hudson and participated in the assaults on May 27 and June 14, losing in the two engagements 88 men killed and wounded. Though its term

of service had expired during the siege, the regiment volunteered to remain until the capture of Port Hudson, which occurred on July 9, 1863. Preparations were then at once made to transport home those regiments that had already remained beyond their term of service. The 20th was assigned to the 2nd brigade of the post forces, and July 25 embarked for Maine. With other regiments, it was the first to pass up the Mississippi river and received a continuous ovation. It arrived in Augusta, Aug. 7, where the men were mustered out on Aug. 25th, by Lieut. F. E. Crossman of the 17th U. S. infantry.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Col., Simon G. Jerrard; Lieut.-Col., Olonzo G. Putnam; Maj., John O. Brackett. This regiment was rendezvoused at Camp John Pope, Bangor, and was mustered into service Oct. 18, 1862, to serve nine months. It left on the 21st for Washington, where it arrived on the 24th and remained encamped at Arlington Heights until Nov. 3, when it was temporarily assigned to the 3d brigade, Casey's division, commanded by Col. Fessenden, of the 25th Me. Having been ordered to Fortress Monroe to form a part of the projected expedition to New Orleans, it embarked Dec. 4 at Newport News and arrived at New Orleans on the 15th. On the 17th it occupied Baton Rouge and was assigned to the 1st brigade, Grover's division. It participated in the reconnaissance in the rear of Port Hudson March 13 to 16, and on March 26 formed a part of the expedition up the Atchafalaya to attack the enemy's works in the rear. It defeated the enemy in a sharp engagement at Irish bend on April 14, and garrisoned at Franklin until the 25th, when it went to New Iberia. On May 6, it moved toward Port Hudson, where it arrived on June 1, having marched over 500 miles during the campaign. It participated in two assaults on the works at Port Hudson, June 9 and 14, and after the surrender of that place was quartered inside the works until July 24, when it started for Maine, going by boat to Cairo, Ill., thence by rail to Bangor, where it arrived on Aug. 6, and was mustered out on the 15th.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Col., William Wirt Virgin; Lieut.-Col., Enos T. Luce; Maj., Alfred B. Soule. This regiment was entirely composed of men from the counties of Androscoggin and Oxford, except one company from Cumberland county. Many of its members were graduates of seminaries and colleges and the moral and intellectual qualities of the men were of an exceptionally high order. They went into camp at Portland, and were there mustered in on Sept. 29, 1862, for nine months. The regiment left for Washington Oct. 18, arrived there on the 20th, and on the 25th received orders to report to Gen. Grover at Seneca, Md., where it was assigned the duty of guarding the several fords of the upper Potomac. It performed this duty with care and fidelity until May 24, 1863, when it was ordered to Alexandria, Va., and was there engaged for several weeks in digging rifle-pits, building barricades across the principal streets and patrolling the town, in addition to sending out a large number of men daily for picket duty. On June 17, it moved back to Poolesville, Md., and to Maryland heights opposite Harper's Ferry on the 24th. On the 27th, it was ordered to Portland, Me., where the men were mustered out and discharged on July 15. During its ten months' service, it lost about 50 men by disease, and 2 by accident. By the fortunes of war it was never under fire, but this was no fault of the officers or men, who established a good reputation among all with whom they came in contact for good order, sobriety and excellent discipline.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Col., George M. Atwood; Lieut.-Cols., Charles T. Bean, Eben Hutchinson; Majs., Eben Hutchinson, William

Holbrook. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Augusta, Oct. 16, 1862, to serve for nine months. On the 29th it left for New York and reported to Maj.-Gen. Banks. The regiment was detained at East New York by sickness until Jan. 12, 1863, when it embarked for New Orleans, arriving there Feb. 14. On the 26th it was ordered to Bonnet Carre, 40 miles above New Orleans, and was there assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, under command of Gen. Nickerson. While at this place details from the regiment were variously engaged in active duties at different times and places. On May 21, it was ordered to Port Hudson and participated in the entire siege of that stronghold, including the desperate assaults of May 27 and June 14, but suffered few casualties. The southern climate, however, worked havoc in their ranks, as they lost 184 men from disease and nearly 100 more were discharged for disability. Of the 900 men who went out with the regiment, 570 returned. It left Port Hudson for Maine, via Cairo, Ill., July 24, arrived at Augusta on Aug. 6, and was mustered out on the 25th of the same month, after a term of service of nearly one year. None was killed in battle or died of wounds.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Francis Fessenden; Lieut.-Col., Charles E. Shaw; Maj., Alexander M. Tolman. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Portland, Sept. 29, 1862, to serve for nine months. It comprised 993 men, and left for Washington on Oct. 13, arriving in that city on the 18th. It was assigned to the 3d brigade, Casey's division, Reserve army corps, for the defense of the national capital, and remained encamped on Arlington Heights, on the north side of Columbia turnpike, in front of the line of defenses from Oct. 26, 1862, to March 24, 1863, continually engaged in guarding "Long Bridge" and constructing fortifications. On March 24, 1863, it was ordered to Chantilly, Va., on the Little River turnpike, and remained on picket duty in that vicinity until June 26, when it was ordered back to Arlington Heights. On June 30, it started for Maine and arrived July 3 at Portland, where the men were mustered out of the U. S. service July 10. During its term of service the regiment participated in no engagements, but faithfully performed every duty assigned it. The losses were 25 men who died of disease; 5 officers and 27 men discharged; 13 deserted, and 9 were transferred.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Nathaniel H. Hubbard; Lieut.-Col., Philo Hersey; Maj., James N. Fowler. This regiment was raised in the counties of Knox, Hancock and Waldo, and was rendezvoused at Camp John Pope, Bangor, where it was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 11, 1862, to serve for three years. It left the state Oct. 23, and arrived in Washington on the 27th. On Nov. 9 it embarked for Fortress Monroe, and on Dec. 1 reëmbarked at Newport News on the steamers Pocahontas and Matanzas for Ship island, where it arrived on the 12th, and at New Orleans on the 16th. It proceeded at once to Baton Rouge, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade, Grover's division, remaining here until March 12, 1863, when it joined in the reconnaissance to Port Hudson, returning on the 16th, and on the 28th embarked on the river steamer St. Maurice for Donaldsonville, 60 miles below. Thence, with the other forces from Baton Rouge, it proceeded to Thibodeaux, thence by rail to Brashear City, and on April 11, together with Grover's division, it proceeded to Irish bend, near Franklin, La., where on the 14th it engaged the enemy and met with a loss of 68 men out of 300 engaged. On May 30 it arrived at Port Hudson and engaged in supporting a battery until June 14, when it participated in the assault of that day, afterward returning to its former position. On the surrender of Port Hudson, it remained on duty inside

the fortifications until July 26, when it embarked for Maine, and was mustered out of the U. S. service at Bangor on Aug. 9. The mortality of the regiment from all causes was about 200.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Rufus P. Tapley, Mark F. Wentworth; Lieut.-Cols., Mark F. Wentworth, James M. Stone; Majs., James M. Stone, John D. Hill. Most of the members of this regiment came from York county and were rendezvoused at Portland, where the regiment was mustered into service Sept. 30, 1862, to serve for nine months. They left on Oct. 20 for Washington, arriving there on the 22nd. On the 26th it marched to Arlington Heights, where it remained doing picket duty until Dec. 12th, when it was ordered to the south of Hunting creek. Here it relieved a Vermont brigade in the duty of guarding a picket line 8 miles long, extending from the Potomac near Mount Vernon to the Orange & Alexandria railroad, and remained here in the performance of that duty throughout a severe winter until March 24, 1863. It then moved to Chantilly, Va., doing picket duty on the outermost line of infantry in the defenses of Washington. On June 25 it returned to Arlington Heights. The term of service of the regiment had already expired, but 315 of the officers and men volunteered to remain and if necessary assist in the defense of the capital against the forces of Gen. Lee, who had then commenced his great invasion of Pennsylvania. On July 4, after the result of the battle of Gettysburg was announced, the regiment left for Maine and arrived at Portland on the 6th, where the men were mustered out on the 17th. The 27th left the state with 949 men, and lost 82 men by death, discharge and resignation.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Ephraim W. Woodman; Lieut.-Col., William E. Hadlock; Maj., Joseph D. Bullen. This regiment, numbering 935 men, was organized on Oct. 6, 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Augusta, Oct. 18, to serve for nine months. On the 26th it left the state for Washington, but stopped en route at New York, and was ordered to Fort Schuyler to report to Gen. Banks. On Nov. 26 it was ordered to East New York, and on Jan. 17, 1863, embarked for Fortress Monroe and New Orleans, arriving at the latter place on the 29th. It encamped at Chalmette, 7 miles below the city, until Feb. 15, when it was ordered to Pensacola, Fla. On March 29 it returned to New Orleans, and was at once ordered to Donaldsonville and Plaquemine. On May 27, six companies under Col. Woodman were ordered to Port Hudson, and assigned to Gen. Nickerson's brigade of Dwight's division. They shared in the advance of June 14, and on June 22 assaulted a bastion of the Confederate works, losing 3 killed and 9 wounded. Meanwhile, the portion of the regiment which had remained at Donaldsonville to garrison Fort Butler, was attacked by a vastly superior force of the enemy, but repulsed them with heavy loss in one of the most gallant engagements of the war. The little garrison killed, captured and wounded more than three times its number, and was mentioned for gallantry in general orders read to the troops before Port Hudson. On July 4, the six companies at Port Hudson were ordered to Fort Butler, then besieged by the enemy, and arrived there on the 5th. The same evening, Maj. Bullen, who had so recently won distinction for his brilliant defense of the fort with his little command, was foully murdered by private Francis G. Scott of the 1st La. infantry. Owing to a dearth of field officers, Col. Woodward had been retained at Port Hudson. After the surrender of that place on the 8th he again took command of the regiment on the 10th and two days later took command of the post at Baton Rouge, where the regiment was stationed until Aug. 6, when it started for Maine via Cairo,

Ill., arrived at Augusta on the 18th, and on the 31st was mustered out at that point. Many of the men had reënlisted while in the South, but all the men captured had been paroled or exchanged, and were mustered out with the others.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., George L. Beal, George H. Nye; Lieut.-Col., Charles S. Emerson; Majs., William Knowlton, George H. Nye, John M. Gould. Col. Beal, formerly of the 10th Me., was authorized to recruit this regiment, which was one of the veteran volunteer organizations raised in Maine near the close of 1863. It was organized at Augusta, from Nov. 13, 1863, to Jan., 1864, to serve for three years, with the exception of Companies A and D, which were transferred from the 10th Me. battalion and joined the regiment at New Orleans, La. Co. A was mustered out Oct. 18, 1864, its term of service having expired, and its place was filled by the 1st company of unassigned infantry, organized at Augusta on Sept. 1, 1864, to serve for one year. The new Co. A was mustered out June 5, 1865; the balance of the regiment was mustered out at Hilton Head, S. C., June 21, 1866, and arrived in New York harbor June 28, where the men were paid and discharged. The regiment left Augusta Jan. 31, 1864, and embarked at Portland on Feb. 2, on the steamship De Molay for New Orleans, where it arrived on the 16th. It participated in the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks, being assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th corps, and rendered brilliant service at the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, La. It assisted in building the dam which saved the gunboats of the fleet, and was at one time without sleep and very little to eat for 60 hours, marching 56 miles in the meantime and fighting two battles. On July 12, it returned to Fortress Monroe and subsequently took part in all the movements of the Army of the Shenandoah, including the battles of Winchester, Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek. Maj. Knowlton was fatally wounded at Winchester, and in the action at Cedar creek the regiment lost 18 killed and 111 wounded. During the winter of 1864-65 it was in winter quarters in the neighborhood of Stephenson's depot, Va., attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th corps. It did guard duty at Washington arsenal over the assassins of President Lincoln on May 4-5, 1865, and took part in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac on the 23d. On June 5 it arrived in Savannah, Ga., by boat, whence they went to Georgetown, S. C.. on the 14th and 15th. From this time until March 27, 1866, detachments of the regiment were occupied at various stations in South Carolina, with headquarters at Darlington. On the last-named date the regiment was ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., which it occupied, with detachments at St. Helena island and at Seabrook, until it was mustered out.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Cols., Francis Fessenden, Thomas H. Hubbard, Royal E. Whitman; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas H. Hubbard, Royal E. Whitman, George W. Randall; Majs., Royal E. Whitman, George W. Randall, Horace C. Haskell. Like many of the regiments formed in the latter years of the war, the 30th had a large number of experienced soldiers among its officers and men, though it also had some who were attracted by the large bounties offered and some who were old and disabled. The regiment was mustered in at Augusta from Dec. 12, 1863, to Jan. 8, 1864, to serve for three years. On Jan. 8, 1865, it was joined by three companies made up from the enlisted men of the 13th Me., whose term of service had not expired at the date of the muster out of that regiment, and were assigned to this organization on Nov. 18, 1864. The entire regiment was mustered out on Aug. 20, 1865, at Savannah, Ga. On Feb. 7, 1864, the 30th embarked at Portland on the steamer Merrimac for New Or-

leans, La., arriving there on the 16th. It participated in the Red River campaign as a part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 19th corps, and took an honorable part in the battles of Sabine cross-roads and Pleasant Hill on April 8 and 9, respectively. It lost in the two engagements 11 killed, 66 wounded and 71 missing, and during the retreat of the Union forces to the Mississippi river, it took the most prominent part in the dislodgment of the enemy at Cane river crossing, which was perhaps the most gallant action of the disastrous campaign. Its loss here was 2 officers and 10 men killed, 2 officers and 67 men wounded, and 7 men missing. Soon after the close of this campaign, the regiment was sent north to Virginia. In August and the early part of September it moved with the Army of the Shenandoah, but did not share in the battles and victories of Gen. Sheridan in September and October, as the brigade was detached from its division until Oct. 26. On Nov. 9, 1864, it took up a position between Kernstown and Newton, and on Dec. 30 went into winter quarters at Stephenson's depot, 4 miles north of Winchester, but a few days later moved to Winchester. After the recruits from the 13th Me. joined the regiment at Winchester it was formed into seven companies and retained its field and staff officers without change. The new companies from the 13th were lettered B, H and K in the new organization. The 30th remained at Winchester until April 10, 1865, when it went to Washington, where it participated in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac on May 23, and on June 2 was transferred to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 19th corps, which it accompanied to Savannah, Ga., the place of their muster out. On Aug. 24 it arrived in Portland, where the men were finally paid and discharged.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Cols., Thomas Hight, Daniel White; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas Hight, Stephen C. Talbot, Edward L. Getchell; Majs., Stephen C. Talbot, Daniel White, George A. Bolton. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Augusta, from March 1 to April 29, 1864, to serve for three years. The 4th and 6th companies of unassigned infantry, organized at Augusta in Oct., 1864, to serve for one year, were assigned to this regiment as Companies L and M, the 32nd Me. was consolidated with this regiment on Dec. 12, 1864, and the entire regiment was mustered out of service near Alexandria, Va., July 15, 1865. The men returned to Bangor on the 19th of the same month, where they were finally paid and discharged on the 27th. The 31st left the state for Washington April 18, 1864, and upon its arrival at Alexandria, Va., was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps. It at once marched to Bristoe Station, whence it was hastened to the front to aid in the concluding scenes of the conflict. The regiment almost immediately took part in the battle of the Wilderness, where it lost heavily in killed and wounded. From this time on it saw continuous hard service until the close of the war. In addition to the Wilderness it participated in the battles of Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring Church and Hatcher's run. For its gallantry at the furious engagement of Bethesda Church on June 3, Gen. Griffin, commanding the brigade, issued the following congratulatory order: "It also gives me pleasure to add my evidence to the well-known fact that the 31st Me. has made for itself a most brilliant record, and won for itself imperishable renown." The casualties of the regiment were enormous, as it was so constantly engaged. It lost at Spottsylvania Court House 12 killed, 75 wounded and 108 missing. In the great battle of July 30, when the mine was exploded at Petersburg, the regiment was assigned an important position and was the first to enter the enemy's works. Its losses

were 10 killed, 31 wounded and 47 captured. Again at the battle of Poplar Spring Church the regiment distinguished itself, and was the last to fall back when the enemy turned the right of the brigade and compelled a retreat. It lost here 5 killed, 15 wounded and 16 captured. During the winter of 1864-65 it garrisoned Forts Fisher and Davis until Feb. 11, when it was ordered to a point near Parke Station on the Army Line & City Point railroad, where it remained until April 2, when it assaulted the enemy's works and suffered severely. On the next day it participated in the pursuit of the enemy and on the 8th conducted a detachment of prisoners to Ford's station. On the 20th it embarked for Alexandria, Va., and was mustered out the following July.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Col., Mark F. Wentworth; Lieut.-Cols., John M. Brown, James L. Hunt; Maj., Arthur Deering. This regiment was raised in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Lincoln, Oxford, Sagadahoc and York, and was mustered in at Augusta, from March 3 to May 6, 1864, to serve for three years. Such was the urgent demand for troops in the field, that six companies which had completed their organization left the state on April 20 for Washington, under the command of Maj. Deering. A few days later they were assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps, and at once hurried to the front. They overtook their corps, which had preceded them by three days, on May 6, and were continuously under fire during the battle of the Wilderness, while engaged in building fortifications and changing position. At Spottsylvania Court House, they were under fire for eight days and rendered most effective service throughout the whole action, holding an exposed part of the line and making numerous charges, losing heavily in men and officers. On the 25th they crossed the North Anna river under fire, and on the 26th were joined by the remaining four companies of the regiment, which had completed their organization on May 6th, and left for the front on the 11th. The following is a list of battles in which this regiment, or a portion of it, bore an honorable part: Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, June 17 to July 30; Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Pegram farm and Hatcher's run. The regiment charged most gallantly on July 30, when the Confederate works in their immediate front were blown up by Burnside's mine, and was one of the first to enter the works. It came out of this sanguinary fight with but 27 men under Adjt. Hayes, the only officer left, the loss in this engagement being 11 officers and about 100 men killed, wounded and captured. It again met with fearful loss when it sharply engaged the enemy near the Pegram house on Sept. 30. The regiment remained at the Pegram house from Oct. 28 to Nov. 30, and then moved to near Fort Hayes, where it remained until Dec. 12, where, under orders from the war department, 15 of its officers and 470 enlisted men were consolidated with the 31st Me., on account of the reduced state of both regiments, and all surplus officers of the 32nd were mustered out.

First Cavalry.—Cols., John Goddard, Samuel H. Allen, Calvin S. Douty, Charles H. Smith; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas Hight, Calvin S. Douty, Charles H. Smith, Stephen Boothby, Jonathan P. Cilley; Majs., Samuel H. Allen, David P. Stowell, Calvin S. Douty, Warren L. Whitney, Jonathan P. Cilley, Charles H. Smith, Stephen Boothby, George M. Brown, Sidney W. Thaxter, Constantine Taylor, Benjamin F. Tucker, Paul Chadbourne, Daniel S. Curtis, Joel W. Cloudman. This regiment was raised at large, consisted of twelve companies, and was mustered in at Augusta, Nov. 5, 1861, for three years. It was the equal of any in the service in the character of its men and the quality of its horses. It remained encamped at

Augusta until the following spring. Companies A, D, E and F left the state for Washington on March 14, 1862, under command of Col. Allen, arriving there on the 19th. Companies B, I, H and M, under Maj. Douty, arrived on the 24th, and C, G, K and L, under Maj. Stowell, on the 28th. A, B, E, H and M, under Lieut.-Col. Douty, joined Gen. Banks' corps at Strasburg, Va., on May 11, and were attached to Gen. Hatch's cavalry brigade. The other seven companies were first assigned to Gen. Abercrombie's brigade, and soon afterwards to Gen. Ord's division at Fredericksburg. The men participated in their first severe engagement on May 23, when Lieut.-Col. Douty with his command and two companies of the 1st Vt. cavalry, charged the enemy at Middletown, Va., covering Banks' retreat to Williamsport. The loss was 176 horses and equipments. The regiment was reunited at Warrenton, Va., on July 10, and attached to Bayard's brigade, with which it took part in the battle of Cedar mountain. It participated in the retreat of Gen. Pope's forces to Fairfax Court House, where it arrived on Sept. 3 and reported to Gen. Reno, having engaged the enemy at Brandy Station on Aug. 20, and been present at the second battle of Bull Run on the 30th, under Brig.-Gen. Elliott of Pope's staff. Arriving in Washington on Sept. 4, it was attached to Burnside's corps and engaged the enemy at Frederick, Md., on the 12th. Co. G, acting as Gen. Reno's body-guard, took part in the battle of South mountain, Cos. M and H, under Gen. Porter, in that of Antietam. The regiment (except Cos. G, M and H) remained at Frederick from Sept. 12 to Nov. 2, up to which period it had lost in action and worn out in service nearly 700 horses. The severity of the service to which the men of this regiment were subjected may be inferred from a bare recital of the battles in which they were subsequently engaged and from data showing some of their heaviest losses. The list of battles includes, in addition to those above mentioned: Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station, Aldie, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Sulphur Springs, Mine Run, about Richmond, Old Church, Todd's tavern, Ground Squirrel Church, Hawes' shop, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, St. Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Wyatt's farm, Boydton road and Bellefield. Col. Douty was killed at Aldie, Va., while leading a gallant charge, on June 17, 1863, as was Capt. Summatt while rallying his men under a murderous fire of grape and canister. Three hundred selected men from the regiment participated in the daring raid of Gen. Kilpatrick to the vicinity of Richmond, Feb. 27 to March 12, 1864, the loss of the 1st in this famous raid being 93 men killed, wounded or missing and over 200 horses. It also moved with the cavalry corps on Gen. Sheridan's first raid, May 9, 1864, until within 3 miles of Richmond. In the engagement at Trevilian Station, June 24, 1864, its loss was 10 officers and 58 enlisted men. During August of this year its loss in killed, wounded and missing was 49 men and 75 horses, and the total casualties during 1864 amounted to 295 officers and enlisted men. In Aug., 1864, seven companies of the 1st D. C. cavalry were transferred and assigned to the several companies of this regiment by a special order of the war department. The original members of the regiment whose term of service expired Nov. 4, 1864, were mustered out at Augusta, Me., on the 25th, while the regiment, now composed of veterans, recruits and members of the 1st D. C. cavalry whose term had not expired, participated in the closing battles of the war; was mustered out of the U. S. service at Petersburg, Va., Aug., 1, 1865, and arrived in Augusta, Me., on the 9th.

Second Cavalry.—Col., Ephraim W. Woodman; Lieut.-Cols., John F.

Godfrey, Andrew B. Spurling; Majs., Charles A. Miller, Eben Hutchinson, Andrew B. Spurling, Nathan Cutler. This regiment was organized at Augusta at the close of the year 1863, and the men were mustered in between Nov. 30 and Jan. 2, 1864, to serve for three years. It numbered 989 men, all of good physique and well armed and disciplined. It was assigned to the Department of the Gulf and arrived in five detachments at New Orleans, during April, 1864. Companies A and D, and a part of G, the first to arrive, were at once ordered to Alexandria, La., and assigned to the 3d cavalry brigade, to participate in the Red River expedition. They took part in the engagements at Cherryville cross-roads, Marksville, Avoyelles prairie and Yellow bayou, and rejoined the main body of the regiment at Thibodeaux on June 1. In August the regiment went to Pensacola, Fla., arriving on the 11th, and encamped near Barrancas. During the balance of this year it was engaged in fatigue duty, and participated in raids to Marianna, Fla., and Pollard, Ala. In each of these raids severe damage was inflicted on the enemy, many prisoners and large quantities of stores being captured. In the raid to Pollard four distinct battles were fought, but Lieut.-Col. Spurling, on whom the command of the expedition had devolved, succeeded in conducting his command, encumbered with a train of 50 wagons, 60 miles through the enemy's country, attacked constantly on front, rear and flanks by a superior force. The regiment suffered much during the summer of 1864, from sickness, induced by a sudden change to the excessive heat of southern Louisiana. At one time only 450 were able to report for duty, and during the year the regiment lost by deaths one officer and 278 enlisted men. On Feb. 23, 1865, Lieut.-Col. Spurling with 300 men routed the enemy at Milton, Fla. The regiment joined Gen. Steele's command at Pensacola on March 19, and participated in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Mobile, and opened up the State of Alabama to the Union forces. The regiment rendered highly efficient service, captured many prisoners, destroyed much railroad and other property, frequently engaged the enemy, and opened communication with Gen. Canby, who was besieging Spanish Fort. After the fall of Mobile, a detachment of the regiment accompanied the 16th corps on a 200-mile march to Montgomery, Ala. In Aug., 1865, detachments of the regiment were stationed at various points in western Florida to preserve the peace. On Dec. 1, it was concentrated at Barrancas, and was mustered out on the 6th, though 25 officers and 116 men remained in Florida, and 14 officers and 500 enlisted men returned to Augusta, where they were finally paid and discharged.

First District of Columbia Cavalry.—This regiment, known as Baker's cavalry, was an independent organization and was originally designed for special service in the District of Columbia, subject only to the orders of the war department. It was commanded by Col. L. C. Baker. Eight companies were organized at Augusta, from Oct., 1863, to March, 1864, to serve for three years, and assigned as Cos. D, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, rendering the regiment to all intents and purposes a Maine organization. Capt. Cloudman, whose company was the first to leave the state for Washington, was commissioned major by the president, during the seven months' service of the regiment, which was engaged in important service in and about Washington until May, when half of it was ordered to Portsmouth, Va., and dismounted for a short time. The other half was assigned to the army of Gen. Butler and participated in Gen. Kautz' cavalry raids about Petersburg, in May and June, 1864. In July this portion participated in the engagement at Malvern hill, and Aug. 2 crossed the Appomattox river and established headquarters at Sycamore

Church, with four companies stationed at Cox's mills, 2 miles below. The regiment was engaged in skirmishing and doing picket duty on the Weldon & Petersburg railroad, Aug. 8-23, and on the latter date engaged and drove the Hampton legion, inflicting a severe loss on the enemy. On the 24th, it took part in the action at Reams' station, after which it returned to Sycamore Church, and on the 27th, by a special order of the war department, all the Maine officers and men were transferred to the 1st Me. cavalry. They did not join the latter regiment at once, but remained doing duty on the extreme left of the army, on a line about 4 miles in length. On Sept. 15, the regiment was attacked simultaneously at three points on their extended line by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and after a heroic resistance was compelled to retreat. The loss was severe, 9 officers and over 150 privates being captured, in addition to several killed and wounded. Majs. Baker and Cloudman were captured, and the remaining men then joined the 1st Me. cavalry, their history from this date being identical with that regiment.

First Heavy Artillery.—Cols., Daniel Chaplin, Russell B. Shepherd; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas H. Talbot, Russell B. Shepherd, Zemro A. Smith; Majs., Charles Hamlin, Russell B. Shepherd, George W. Sabine, Christopher V. Crossman, Zemro A. Smith, Charles W. Nute, Harrison G. Smith. This regiment was originally organized as the 18th infantry (q. v.), but was changed to heavy artillery after five months' service, and by general order No. 62, from the adjutant-general's office of Maine, series of 1862, was designated as the 1st regiment, heavy artillery, Maine volunteers. Two additional companies were organized—one in Jan., 1864, the other in Feb., 1864. The original members were mustered out on June 6, 1865, but the organization, composed of veterans and recruits of this regiment and accessions from the 17th and 19th Me. infantry, remained in service and was mustered out at Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1865. The men returned to Bangor, Me., on the 17th and were paid and discharged on the 20th. The several companies were stationed in the defenses of Washington until 1864. The 3d battery of mounted artillery was temporarily attached to this regiment, and served as Co. M, from March 28, 1863, to Feb. 23, 1864. The maximum number of men required for the regiment (1,800), was secured in Feb., 1864, when two new majors were added and four lieutenants in each company instead of two. On May 15, 1864, the regiment as thus organized joined the Army of the Potomac at Belle Plain landing and came under fire for the first time on the 19th, when it took a prominent part in repulsing a heavy attack of the enemy on the supply trains near the Fredericksburg pike. It suffered severely in the action, losing 476 men in killed, wounded and missing. It subsequently participated in the battles of Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton road, Weldon railroad, Hatcher's run, and in all the final movements resulting in the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg and the surrender of Gen. Lee. On May 24, 1864, the regiment was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps. In the heroic assaults on the enemy's works at Petersburg, between June 15-30, the regiment lost 30 killed, 519 wounded and 31 missing, 6 of the killed being commissioned officers. Col. Chaplin was mortally wounded by a sharpshooter on Aug. 18 at Deep Bottom, and in the action on the Boydton plank road, Oct. 27, the regiment lost 3 commissioned officers and 29 men. In an engagement of a little more than an hour at Hatcher's run, March 25, 1865, it lost 1 officer and 3 men killed, and 23 wounded and captured. The regiment was at Bailey's cross-roads April 16, and later participated in the grand review at Washington.

First Mounted Artillery.—Col., Freeman McGilvery; Lieut.-Cols., Davis Tillson, George F. Leppien, Freeman McGilvery, James A. Hall; Majs., Davis Tillson, Freeman McGilvery, James A. Hall, Albert W. Bradbury. This organization was composed of seven batteries, serving in different commands, which were mustered into service for three years. The 1st battery was organized at Portland, Dec. 18, 1861, and mustered out there on July 1, 1865; the 2nd was organized at Augusta, Nov. 30, 1861, and mustered out at the same city on June 6, 1865; the 3d was organized at Augusta, Dec. 11, 1861, and mustered out at Augusta on June 17, 1865; the 4th was organized at Augusta, Dec. 21, 1861, and mustered out there on June 17, 1865; the 5th was organized at Augusta, Dec. 4, 1861, and mustered out at Augusta, July 6, 1865; the 6th was organized at Augusta, Feb. 7, 1862, and mustered out at the same place on June 17, 1865; the 7th was organized at Augusta, Dec. 30, 1863, and mustered out there on June 21, 1865. The 1st battery left the state for Camp Chase, Lowell, Mass., Dec. 19, 1861, and arrived at Ship island, Miss., March 10, 1862. It moved to New Orleans May 15, and did patrol and garrison duty until Oct. 1, when it became a part of Gen. Weitzel's reserve brigade at Carrollton. The battery remained in the South until Feb. 10, 1864, during which period it was in the engagements at Labadieville, Bayou Teche, Fort Bisland, siege of Port Hudson and Donaldsonville. Every man present for duty with the battery reënlisted for three years on Dec. 29, 1863, and was mustered in Jan. 1, following. The men were furloughed for 30 days in Feb. and March, 1864, and the battery was assigned to Gen. Burnside's corps in April. On July 12 it assisted in repelling Gen. Early's forces at Fort Stevens. On the 30th it was assigned to the 19th corps, Gen. Emory commanding, and joined the 1st division on Aug. 3. It remained with this division through the balance of the year, participating in the brilliant campaign of Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley. It was in the actions at Winchester, Strasburg and Cedar creek, in all of which it distinguished itself. On Nov. 9 it moved from Cedar creek to Winchester, and Jan. 14 to Manchester. On April 14 returned to Winchester and on July 9 embarked for Portland.

The 2nd battery garrisoned Fort Preble from March 10 to April 1, 1862, when it left for Washington. It participated in the action at Cross Keys, June 8, and in skirmishes at Strasburg, Woodstock, Mount Jackson, Newmarket, Harrisonburg and Port Republic. On Aug. 5, it moved from Waterloo to Culpeper Court House and engaged the enemy near there on the 8th. It was also engaged in the second Bull Run, the battle of Cedar mountain, and was in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, losing 2 killed and 14 wounded, and 31 horses. It then encamped at Fletcher's Chapel until May 3, 1863, when it engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, after which it took part in the Pennsylvania campaign, and in the battle of Gettysburg. In Dec., 1863, most of the men reënlisted for three years, and were given furloughs of 30 days. The battery was at Camp Barry until April 26, 1864, and was then assigned to the 9th corps, Army of the Potomac, taking part in the advance on Richmond and the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House (eight days' fighting), North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. From Oct. 13, 1864, to May 3, 1865, it occupied the outer defenses of City Point, Va., when it moved to Alexandria, and on May 31 left there for Maine.

The 3d battery remained in barracks at Island Park, Portland, until April 1, 1862, when it left for Washington. It served with Gen. McDowell as pontoniers from May 14 to Nov. 7; was then engaged in building battery "Maine" at Fort Lincoln until March 28, 1863, when it

was assigned to the 1st Me. heavy artillery as Co. M, and remained in the defenses of Washington as part of that organization until it was reorganized on Feb. 22, 1864. Meanwhile, 72 of the men had reënlisted for three years, on Jan. 5, 1864, and returned home on a 30-days' furlough. The reorganized battery remained at Camp Barry, Washington, until July 5, when it moved to City Point, Va., and was assigned to the 3d division, 9th corps, then before Petersburg. It remained in the trenches before Petersburg from July 9 to Oct. 25, with three days exception, and was then in the defenses of City Point until May 3, 1865, when it went to Washington and left there for Maine on June 2.

The 4th battery remained at Portland until April 1, 1862, when it left for Washington. It was stationed in and about Washington until June 28, when it joined Gen. Sigel's command in their march up the Shenandoah valley and participated in the battle of Cedar mountain, losing 1 killed, 6 wounded and 1 missing. Later it returned to Culpeper with Gen. Banks' corps, and retreated to Washington with Gen. Pope's army. It was in the battle of Antietam, and spent the winter of 1862-63 at Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry. After the defeat of Gen. Milroy at Winchester, it moved to Monocacy Junction, and on July 8 was assigned to the 3d corps, Gen. French commanding. It was engaged in the action at Wapping heights, Oct. 15, and at Kelly's ford, Nov. 7, and went into camp at Brandy Station on the 11th. It was engaged on Nov. 30 at Mine Run, returned to Brandy Station and remained there until March 31, 1864, where it was assigned to the artillery brigade of the 6th corps and participated in the battle of Cold Harbor. From June 17 to July 13, 1864, it was in position in front of Petersburg and was then ordered to join the 6th corps at Washington. Finding the corps advanced to Harper's Ferry, the battery returned to Petersburg, and was assigned temporarily to the 5th corps. It was in the action of July 30, losing 2 men. On Dec. 21, 1864, 21 of the original members were mustered out, but the battery remained in service until June 17, 1865.

The 5th battery left for Washington April 1, 1862. On May 19 it marched to Fredericksburg, thence to Front Royal and Cedar mountain, where it took position under a heavy artillery fire. On Aug. 20 it moved to Rappahannock Station and covered the railroad crossing. It retreated with the army on Aug. 23, participating in the engagements at Thoroughfare gap, and at Manassas, where 4 of the guns were captured after the battery was deserted by its infantry supports. The battery then refitted at Washington, rejoined its division and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, being highly complimented there for accuracy of aim and rapidity of fire. It wintered at Fletcher's Chapel until April 28, 1863, and on May 2 suffered severely in the battle of Chancellorsville, losing 31 men killed and wounded and 40 horses killed and disabled. It was in winter quarters at Culpeper from Dec. 24, 1863, to April 15, 1864, when it was placed in the reserve corps and encamped at Rappahannock Station. It moved with the reserves to the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and on May 17, 1864, was permanently assigned to the 6th corps. On June 2 it silenced the enemy's batteries in their front at Cold Harbor, and on the 18th moved to Petersburg, where it engaged the enemy on the 21st. Later it took part in the defensive operations of the 6th corps at Washington. On Sept. 30, at Harrisonburg, Va., one section of battery A, 1st Mass., was assigned to this battery. It was heavily engaged at the battle of Cedar creek, Oct. 19, 1864, where it lost 29 men and 31 horses; was at Winchester, Nov. 1; moved to Frederick on Jan. 10, 1865; returned to Winchester on April 4, and on June 21 was ordered to Maine.

The 6th battery left for Washington March 21, 1862, and served under Gens. Sigel, Banks and Heintzelman in Virginia, and Gens. Williams and Slocum in Maryland. It was engaged at Cedar mountain, losing 13 men; took part in all the fighting on the Rappahannock under Gen. Pope, and at the battles of Centerville and Manassas lost 13 men. The battery was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 12th corps, and remained at Dumfries, Va., from Dec., 1862, to May 27, 1863, when it was assigned to the reserve corps at Falmouth. It took a prominent part in the battle of Gettysburg and in the skirmishes of the 1st corps on the retreat from Culpeper. It was at Brandy Station from Dec. 3 to April 22, 1864. Meanwhile, more than two-thirds of the men had reënlisted for three years. The battery took part in the advance of the Army of the Potomac to Richmond, and saw much hard service during the campaign, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek.

The 7th battery left for Washington Feb. 1, 1864, and joined the 9th corps on April 25. It joined in the advance on Richmond and was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams' station and Poplar Spring Church. It held a position near the Taylor house, immediately in front of and 700 yards from the point where the mine was sprung on July 30, 1864, for 47 consecutive days. From Dec. 2, 1864, to April 1, 1865, it occupied Fort Sedgwick and participated in the general assault resulting in the capture of Petersburg. It returned to Washington April 20; was in the grand review, May 23, and on June 5 left for Maine.

Company D, Second U. S. Sharpshooters.—This company was organized at Augusta, Nov. 2, 1861, to serve for three years. The secretary of war had requested the governor to contribute a company of rifle sharpshooters to the general government and the men were selected with great care. James D. Fessenden of Portland superintended the formation of the company, and went out as captain. It left the state for Washington Nov. 13, 1861, and was assigned to Col. Berdan's regiment, the 2nd U. S. sharpshooters, until Feb. 18, 1865, when the surviving reënlisted members thereof were transferred to the 17th Me. infantry (q. v.). During its term of service it shared in many important battles and skirmishes, including the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and all the battles of the final campaign of the Army of the Potomac in 1864.

First Sharpshooters.—Lieut.-Col., Jacob McClure. This regiment was composed of six companies, and was organized at Augusta, from Oct. 27 to Dec. 29, 1864, to serve one and three years, and was consolidated with the 20th Me. infantry, June 21, 1865. Cos. A and B left for the front Nov. 12, 1864, and were assigned to the defenses at City Point, Va. Cos. C, D, E and F left Augusta on Dec. 7 and Dec. 30 and proceeded to Galloupe's island in Boston harbor, where they remained until Jan. 1, 1865, when they were ordered to City Point. They joined the two companies already there on the 5th, and remained until the 21st, when the war department decided there was no authority for such a regiment. The lieutenant-colonel commanding was mustered out of service, the command was ordered to report to the 5th army corps and joined the 20th Me. infantry on June 21.

Coast Guards Artillery.—This organization, composed of three companies (A, B and C), commenced to organize in July, 1861, to serve for three years as garrison artillery in the state. This was the more necessary as most of the efficient, active militia of the state had already been absorbed into the U. S. service and left the state. The above companies

were stationed as follows: Co. A, Capt. Ira Andrews, at Fort McClary, Kittery, relieving Capt. M. F. Wentworth's company of artillery, which had been doing duty since April 30, 1861; Co. B, Capt. James Staples, Fort Scammel, Portland harbor; Co. C, composed of a detachment of 40 men under Lieut. George W. Sabine, at Fort Sullivan, Eastport. They occupied these several stations until Sept. 13, 1862, when they were mustered out of service in accordance with orders from the war department.

First Infantry Battalion.—This organization was composed of the 21st, 24th, 25th and 26th companies of unassigned infantry and was mustered into the U. S. servcie at Augusta, in Feb. and March, 1865, to serve for one year. It was designed for the 15th Me. infantry, but was organized as the 1st battalion on May 25, 1865, as there was no vacancy in the 15th. The companies were lettered A, B, C and D, and were assigned to the 2nd brigade, Dwight's division, then in the Shenandoah valley, and subsequently moved to Washington, where it remained until June 1. From there it moved to Savannah, Ga., and on July 6 was ordered to South Carolina, where it did duty at various places until April 5, 1866, when it was mustered out at Charleston, S. C.

Unassigned Companies.—Thirty unassigned companies of infantry were organized at Augusta during the closing months of 1864 and in the early months of 1865, to serve for one, two and three years, of which twenty-three were assigned to different regiments of Maine infantry in the field. The 27th and 28th companies were never mustered finally into the U. S. service; the 7th was assigned to garrison Fort Popham, on the Maine coast; the 9th was attached to the engineer brigade, Army of the James; and the 19th, 29th and 30th remained at Augusta.

Coast Guards Battalion.—This organization was composed of seven companies of infantry, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Belfast, Augusta and Eastport from March 18, 1864, to March 2, 1865, to serve for one, two and three years. Co. A, mustered in at Belfast, March 18, 1864, for three years, left for Washington on May 2, and was assigned to garrison Fort Washington, Md. It was mustered out at Portland, Me., May 25, 1865. Co. B, mustered in at Augusta, April 27, 1864, to serve for three years, left Rockland May 5, 1864, for Washington, and was stationed at Fort Foote, Md. It was mustered out at Portland, Me., June 24, 1865. Co. C, mustered in at Eastport, May 16, 1864, to serve for three years, was stationed at Fort Sullivan, Me., and was mustered out at Portland, Sept. 6, 1865. Co. D, mustered in at Augusta, Jan. 6, 1865, to serve for one, two and three years, was stationed at Machiasport, Me., and was mustered out Sept. 6, 1865, at Portland. Co. E, mustered in at Augusta, Jan. 7, 1865, to serve for one, two and three years, was stationed at Rockland, and was mustered out July 7, 1865. Co. F, mustered in at Augusta, Jan. 6, 1865, to serve for one year, was stationed at Belfast, Me., and was mustered out July 7, 1865. Co. G, mustered in March 1, 1865, was stationed first at Augusta, and afterwards at Calais, Me. It was mustered out at Augusta, July 6, 1865.

Militia Companies.—Three militia companies were mustered into the U. S. service in 1864, to garrison the forts on the Maine coast; Co. A 1st State Guards, was mustered in at Bangor, July 7, 1864, and mustered out at Bangor, Sept. 8, 1864, after being stationed for 60 days at Fort McClary, Kittery, Me. Co. B, 1st State Guards, was mustered in at Bangor, to serve for 60 days, and was stationed at Fort McClary. It was mustered out at Bangor, Nov. 7, 1864. Co. H, 1st regiment light infantry, was consolidated with a detachment of Co. G, same regiment and mustered into the U. S. service at Fort McClary, April 27, 1864, to serve for 60 days. It was mustered out July 9, 1864, at Portland.

Very truly yours

J. N. Patterson

JOAB NELSON PATTERSON

Joab Nelson Patterson, associate editor for New Hampshire, is a native of that state, having been born at Hopkinton, Jan. 25, 1835. After due preparation at New Hampton, he entered Dartmouth college in 1856 and graduated in 1860. He decided to adopt the law as his profession and had made arrangements for a course of legal study when the war broke out and changed the whole course of his career. On April 22, 1861, he enlisted as a private and received a warrant as a recruiting officer. As such he opened an office at Contoocook Village, where he enlisted a company of 72 men for the three months' service. On the reorganization of the 2nd regiment for the three years' service he was made first lieutenant of Co. H, and on May 23, 1862, was promoted to the captaincy. His military career appears fully in the history of the 2nd N. H. infantry elsewhere in this work, as he served with it from beginning to end, participating in every march and battle, and was with it at the final muster out in Dec., 1865, when he had the unique distinction of being the only one of the original commissioned officers. When Gen. Marston assumed command of the District of St. Mary's he named Capt. Patterson as provost marshal, a position which in that district demanded the highest capacity for work, combined with firmness and tact. He filled this difficult position to the entire satisfaction of Gen. Marston, with whom he was always a great favorite. In Gen. Butler's campaign on the James river, Capt. Patterson served with his regiment as acting major, and was afterward in the battle of Cold Harbor. When the original members of the regiment were mustered out in June, 1864, he was left in command of the remnant of the regiment and was for a time the only commissioned officer with the organization. On June 21, 1864, upon the recommendation of Gens. Smith and Marston, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and on Jan. 10, 1865, was commissioned colonel, but was not mustered as such until the following June, when 300 men from the 10th, 12th and 13th N. H. infantry regiments were consolidated with the 2nd, giving it the requisite number for a colonel. In Sept., 1864, he was temporarily in command of the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 18th army corps, and led it into action on the Williams-

burg road on Oct. 27. He served with distinction and was mustered out with his regiment Dec. 19, 1865, having won the rank of brevet brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865, for "bravery in battle and good conduct throughout the war." After the war he returned to New Hampshire, settled in Concord, where in March, 1867, he married Miss Sarah C., one of the accomplished daughters of Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, one of New Hampshire's distinguished divines and historical writers. He was appointed U. S. marshal for New Hampshire and held the position until the inauguration of President Cleveland. From the close of the war to the reorganization of the New Hampshire militia he held the commission of brigadier-general, but when the troops were reorganized he resigned and had no further connection with the militia until the organization of the 3d regiment on April 8, 1879, when he accepted a commission as its colonel. He was subsequently commissioned brigadier-general, commanding the New Hampshire National Guard, and held that rank for several years. Soon after President Harrison was inaugurated he appointed Gen. Patterson second auditor of the treasury, which place he filled acceptably for four years, and upon retiring from it settled in Washington, where he engaged in the life insurance business, but after a few years returned to his old home at Concord. When the Spanish-American war came on he accepted a commission as captain in the regiment which New Hampshire sent forth in that conflict and remained in service until the regiment was mustered out in 1899, when he was appointed inspector of public buildings in the city of Havana, Cuba, which position he held until the administration of affairs was turned over to the Cubans in 1902. Gen. Patterson now holds a responsible position in the U. S. treasury department and resides in Washington, D. C.

Military Affairs in New Hampshire

1861—65

The attitude of New Hampshire throughout the continuance of the Civil war was one of unswerving loyalty to the general government. When the news reached the state of the assault upon Fort Sumter the feeling of indignation was intense throughout the length and breadth of the commonwealth. Men forgot party affiliations, and there was a prompt and patriotic response to the proclamation of President Lincoln calling on the states for assistance. It was sufficient that many of the Southern States claimed the right to secede from the Union, that the insurgents of one of them, South Carolina, had fired upon the national flag, and that the capital of the nation was in danger of capture. Every patriotic instinct was aroused, and New Hampshire proceeded at once to perform her share of the work to be done.

The state was without an organized militia that could be readily called into service, and the enrolment required under the law was so imperfect that it was impossible to make a fair and even draft upon her citizens liable to be called upon to repel insurrection at home or invasion from abroad. Consequently, the governor called for volunteers to fill the state's quota of one regiment of 780 men, under the first call for 75,000 troops for three months' service. Ichabod Goodwin, then governor, issued the following proclamation: "Concord, April 16, 1861. Sir: The president of the United States having, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1795, called upon the State of New Hampshire for a regiment of militia, consisting of ten companies of infantry, to be held in readiness to be mustered into the service of the United States for the purpose of quelling an insurrection and supporting the government, I, Ichabod Goodwin, governor of New Hampshire, command you to make proclamation, calling for volunteers from the enrolled militia of the state to the number required, and to issue from time to time all necessary orders and instructions for enrolling and holding in readiness to be mustered into service said volunteer corps, agree-

able to the aforesaid requisition." This was addressed to the adjutant-general of the state, and in compliance therewith Adjt.-Gen. Joseph C. Abbott issued an order calling for volunteers to fill one regiment of infantry. In order that the work of raising the regiment might be expedited as much as possible, twenty-eight recruiting stations were established in different parts of the state, and Henry O. Kent, Lancaster; Frank S. Fiske, Keene, and Jeremiah C. Tilton, Sanbornton, were appointed special aides in the recruiting service. The greatest enthusiasm in the work of enlistment prevailed throughout the state, and nearly every farm, workshop and business establishment contributed a volunteer.

Nor were the women lacking in patriotic zeal; they organized sanitary aid societies in nearly every considerable town and busied themselves in the work of making shirts, drawers, and other necessary comforts for the soldiers in the field, and providing linen and bandages for the hospitals. Every citizen was impressed by the gravity of the situation which confronted the country. Innumerable public meetings were held in the larger towns and cities, attended by both men and women, where patriotic speeches were made and measures concerted to encourage enlistments. Both towns and individuals pledged funds for the support of families of those who entered the service of the government.

During the two weeks following April 17, the names of 2,004 men were enrolled, many more than enough to fill the regiment called for. On April 24, the enlisted men were ordered into camp upon the fair grounds of the Merrimack county agricultural society, about a mile east of the state house at Concord. Col. John H. Gage of Nashua was in command of the camp, which was called "Camp Union," until May 17. The first regiment was ready by May 8, and left Concord for the seat of war on the 25th. As so many men had responded to the call for volunteers, the state authorities determined to organize two regiments. On April 27, Gov. Goodwin was authorized by Brig.-Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the East, to place Portsmouth harbor in a defensive condition. The 1st regiment had been partially organized, when the surplus men assembled at Concord were sent to Portsmouth early in May, with the view of placing them in Fort Constitution, at New Castle. By May 4, 400 men had assembled at Portsmouth, and Brig.-Gen. George Stark of Nashua assumed command. Henry O. Kent of Lancaster was appointed colonel and assistant adjutant-general on April 30, and proceeded to Portsmouth the same day to

assist in organizing the troops. As new companies arrived, some were placed in Fort Constitution, where Capt. Ichabod Pearl was given command May 7. When President Lincoln issued his call on May 3 for additional troops, to serve for three years, New Hampshire was required to furnish one regiment. Enlistment papers were distributed among the troops assembled at Portsmouth and Fort Constitution and the men were given the choice of enlisting in the 2nd regiment, or serving out their time of three months as garrison. The result was that 496 of the three months' men immediately reënlisted for three years, or during the war, and by the end of May 525 more three years' men had reported. The regiment was completely organized on June 10, and left the state for the front on the 20th.

The legislature convened at Concord in annual session June 5, 1861. On the second Tuesday of March preceding, Nathaniel S. Berry, the Republican candidate, had been elected governor to succeed Gov. Goodwin. On June 6, Gov. Goodwin delivered a valedictory address, wherein he eloquently portrayed the stirring events of the closing months of his term, and detailed the energetic measures he had taken to meet the grave emergency which had arisen. Most of the state legislatures had been called in extra session, but Gov. Goodwin deemed he could best facilitate the organization of troops by calling for volunteers, and was more readily induced to take this course by the nearness of the approaching session of the legislature. After referring to President Lincoln's first call for troops, he said: "This requisition was followed by an intimation that another regiment might soon be required. The state of our militia organization was such that I could not, by a military order, fulfill the constitutional obligations of the state. Upon reflection, I came to the conclusion that I could meet this call with less delay and less expense by a voluntary enlistment, than by any other method, and this course was adopted. The prompt and energetic manner in which our banks and citizens placed a large amount of money at my disposal, removed the necessity of convening a special session of the legislature. So unanimous was our whole population in resisting this attempt to overthrow the constitution and liberties of the people, that the second regiment was filled as readily as the first." When Gov. Goodwin had concluded his address Gov. Berry was sworn in, and delivered his annual message. After reference to the action of the Southern States and a brilliant analysis of the principles on which the Union was founded, he urged upon the legislature the necessity of prompt action, saying: "The legislature being now assembled, there is a pressing neces-

sity for immediate attention to those measures that shall aid the general government in resisting the rebellion now waged against our institutions. No northern state has placed less than $1,000,000 at the command of the general government, in view of the present emergency of the country, and I trust New Hampshire will not be behind her sister states in this respect, and that whatever we may do may be done with perfect unanimity." He also recommended the organization of at least one regiment in every county in the state, to be thoroughly drilled and equipped and subject to the call of the legislature.

The legislature responded most cordially to these recommendations during a session which lasted for 30 days. Among the laws enacted was one entitled "An act to aid in defense of the country," which was finally passed after much discussion and strenuous opposition and provided in substance: That all payments and expenditures made by the governor and council, or by their authority, in the work of raising and equipping troops for the national defense, were ratified and confirmed; that the governor and council be authorized to enlist and equip needed troops to satisfy any present or future calls by the national government, provided that not more than two regiments in addition to those already raised, be enlisted at any one time; and finally that the treasurer be authorized to issue bonds or certificates of debt, in the name of the state, to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000, to meet expenses already incurred or that might be incurred under this act to provide for the defense of the country, or for maintaining the military force of the state, while engaged therein. It also passed an act authorizing cities and towns to aid the families of volunteers, and providing means whereby said cities and towns should be reimbursed from the treasury of the state for any moneys so expended. Finally, resolutions were unanimously passed, declaring the war now in progress to be solely for the maintenance of the government and the suppression of rebellion; asserting that neither the president nor Congress can constitutionally entertain any proposition which had for its object the dismemberment of the government or the dissolution of the Union; and pledged the resources of the state for the integrity of the Union, the support of the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws of the general government. The sons of New Hampshire in New York and Boston were given a vote of thanks for their attentions to the 1st and 2nd N. H. regiments.

Ex-Gov. Anthony Colby of New London was appointed adjutant and inspector-general in June, 1861, after the resignation of Joseph C. Abbott. During the year 1861, the following organiza-

tions were raised and sent to the front: The 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th regiments of infantry; Companies I, K, L and M of the 1st New England volunteer cavalry; 1st N. H. volunteer light battery; Co. E, 1st U. S. volunteer sharpshooters, and Cos. F and G, 2nd U. S. volunteer sharpshooters. All told 9,197 men had been enlisted since the first call for troops; the state had paid out $893,333.26 for equipping and recruiting the several regiments and companies.

In March, 1862, Gov. Berry was reëlected, receiving 32,150 votes out of a total of 62,425, on a platform which ignored past political topics, and simply avowed the unreserved purpose of supporting the government, and advocated the vigorous prosecution of the war. During the two years of Gov. Berry's administration practically all the regiments and other organizations of New Hampshire were organized and put into the field, and it is only fair to state that no one of the states sent forth troops better armed, equipped and supplied with all the necessities for active military service than those of New Hampshire. Under the call in July, 1862, for three years' troops 5,053 men were required from New Hampshire and she raised six regiments of volunteer infantry; under the call for troops for nine months' service, Aug. 4, 1862, three regiments entered the service. By the close of the year 1862, the state had furnished to the general government 18,261 men, and up to June 1, 1862, she had expended for war purposes $953,649. Joseph A. Gilmore received 29,035 votes out of a total of 66,240, in the election for governor in March, 1863. Failing of a majority, he was subsequently chosen by the legislature, June 3, which had a Republican majority of 53 on joint ballot. His first and all succeeding messages to the legislature were replete with patriotic suggestions; during his two years as governor he promptly supplied the war department with all the troops demanded, and was untiring in his efforts to supply the necessities of New Hampshire men in the field, and in military hospitals. During the year 1863, additional loans for military purposes to the amount of $482,300 were negotiated. Up to June 1, 1863, the state had paid out on account of the war, $1,305,835, part of which had been paid back by the Federal government.

Some resistance in the state was offered this year against the enforcement of the draft. A number of towns had already furnished an excess of men above their quota, and considered the draft upon them as peculiarly burdensome. A mob burned the Forest Vale house, half way between the Crawford and Glen houses, and stoned the agents of the provost-marshal engaged

in notifying the drafted men. Altogether $8,000 worth of property was destroyed. Again, at Portsmouth, there was some trouble on the day of the draft. An excited throng of men, women and children gathered about the provost-marshal's office, which was in charge of volunteers from Fort Constitution and U. S. marines from the navy yard. A large force of police were also present to assist in dispersing the crowd. Two men who resisted were arrested and when a mob of 100 attacked the station house later in the evening, two of the police and four of the rioters were wounded, but none were killed. The mob was then dispersed by a squad of soldiers from the provost-marshal's office and the troube at Portsmouth ended.

Gov. Gilmore was reëlected in March, 1864, by a majority of 5,666 over Edward W. Harrington, the Democratic candidate. In his annual message to the legislature, which assembled on June 1, he stated that the state debt, including $600,000 paid to the families of volunteers, amounted to $1,900,000, an increase of $600,000 within the fiscal year, and recommended the funding of this debt by the issue of six per cent. bonds, payable in 15 or 20 years. The action of the legislature on financial and military matters at this session was not satisfactory to the governor, and he summoned an extra session to meet on Aug. 9. In his message he recommended a forced loan from the banks to meet the immediate necessities of the state, and to preserve its credit intact; he also took exception to the military bill passed at the previous session, which had aimed to provide means to fill the New Hampshire quotas under the various calls for troops. Having shown that the state lacked 5,000 men to fill its quota and that only 23 working days remained to raise that number by voluntary enlistments, he asked that the legislature authorize larger bounties and put a stop to the extravagant competition between cities and towns, some of which were offering $1,000 for a single one-year recruit. The legislature failed to meet the views of the executive on financial matters, and adopted a report that under existing laws, a necessary temporary loan could be secured at a reasonable rate of interest. However, it passed a new military bill, fixing bounties for recruits enlisted in insurgent states, and providing state bounties, ranging from $100 to $300, according to the term of the enlistment of the recruit. Town bounties were similarly limited, except where enrolled citizens enlisted and were credited to the localities where they resided, in which case no limit was placed on town bounties. This measure gave a great impulse to volunteering from among enrolled citizens, and the governor was requested to ask a few more days grace

from the war department, as the state's quota could probably be filled without resort to the draft. A bill was also passed, and became a law, in spite of the governor's veto, entitled the "Soldier's Voting Bill," under which New Hampshire soldiers in the field and absent from the state, voted at the ensuing election. A decision of the supreme court in favor of the constitutionality of the act was also obtained.

Frederick Smyth was chosen governor in March, 1865, by a majority of 6,071 over Edward W. Harrington, his Democratic opponent. He was elected on a platform which expressed confidence in the administration of President Lincoln, and favored a vigorous prosecution of the war. The Democrats adopted as a platform of principles, "the Constitution and the Union." The inaugural address of Gov. Smyth to the legislature which convened on June 7, was an exceptionally able state paper, and awakened renewed confidence in the credit and resources of the state. After giving the number of troops sent to the field from New Hampshire, he paid a noble tribute to her soldier sons, saying: "Our state will never be unmindful of the heroic deeds of her sons in the great struggle for national life. They sprang to arms at the first call, and no considerable battle has been fought in which they have not participated. In the early days of the rebellion, they were at times cast down by temporary defeat, but in every instance only to rally with renewed vigor. * * * It will not be easy to pay our debt of gratitude to these brave men." The legislature adopted all the practical suggestions embodied in the message, and in less than three months loans to the amount of $1,200,000 were effected in such a manner as to improve rather than depreciate the credit of the state. On July 1, 1865, the finance committee of the house of representatives reported the actual debt of New Hampshire to be $3,793,625.82. To the proper funding and payment of this debt Gov. Smyth brought such rare ability that it was successfully funded and the credit of the state placed on a firm basis. Speaking of the two years' administration of Gov. Smyth, Maj. Otis F. R. Waite says in his work on New Hampshire in the Rebellion: "During the two years of his administration Gov. Smyth brought to the discharge of the duties of his office great energy, industry and financial skill. During the last year the state debt had been reduced $254,313.18. When he retired from office all the claims of the state against the general government had been satisfactorily adjusted; the state debt had been funded on advantageous terms, the credit of the state stood at least equal to that of any other, and in his valedictory address—which like all his state

papers was a model for its directness and practical common sense suggestions—he congratulated his successor that he would be relieved from any labor or anxiety relating to financial matters."

After the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court House, the New Hampshire men in the field were anxious to return to their home as speedily as possible. Influence was brought to bear on the war department by Gov. Smyth and many of the regiments from this state were among the first to be mustered out. All through the months of June and July, the streets of Concord were thronged with returning soldiers, who were most cordially welcomed by the state officials and citizens. They were promptly paid and discharged from the service and every effort was made to relieve individual cases of need. Gen. Natt Head, the state's efficient and patriotic adjutant-general, will be especially remembered by all the "boys in blue" for the careful solicitude he displayed in rendering individual assistance to the needy, and in giving good counsel. It was, moreover, due to his patriotic initiative that a memorial certificate, handsomely engraved on steel with appropriate devices, was prepared. Each surviving officer and soldier from the state, who could show a record of honorable service in the war, or his widow or nearest relative, in case of death, was entitled to receive a certificate, and have it filled up with the name, rank, regiment and company, and the nature and length of service of the recipient. He was indeed the "Soldiers' Friend."

Throughout the war, New Hampshire was most fortunate in the character and ability displayed by her chief executives, as well as in the personnel of her adjutant-generals. The needs of her soldiers both in field and hospital were well attended to. Col. Frank E. Howe of New York city and Robert R. Corson of Philadelphia, were efficient state agents in each of those cities, charged with the duty of caring for sick and wounded soldiers there in hospital, or passing through those cities. They made monthly reports of names, disability and deaths in the various hospitals, together with any other important facts which might come under their observation. Many other agents were sent to army hospitals and battle-fields to care for the sick and bury the dead. The patriotic women of the state were especially active in the formation of sanitary aid societies, which were maintained with efficiency and system, and without interruption, throughout the war. They furnished comforts not supplied by the government to enlisted men; sent clothing, delicacies, bandages and medicines to army hospitals, and cared for the families of soldiers during their absence in the field. At Washington the New

Hampshire soldier's relief rooms became a practical agency for the distribution of substantial aid and comfort to the soldiers, sent by the good people of the state. Among the names of many noble men and women who labored zealously for the welfare of the state's soldier's that of Miss Harriet P. Dame of Concord is worthy of especial mention. Her services, both in hospital and on the bloody battle-field, will never be forgotten. Said one who knew her well: "She was more than the Florence Nightingale of America, because she had not the secure protection of hospital, but stood with our soldiers beneath the rain and fire of bullets, undaunted. She knew no fear, and thought not for a moment of her personal safety, for God had called her, and she felt that His divine protection was over all."

The total expenditures of New Hampshire for war purposes amounted to $6,852,678. Of this amount, $2,389,025 were paid for bounties, and $1,835,985 went to reimburse towns for aid furnished families of soldiers. At the end of the fiscal year 1867, the Federal government had reimbursed to the state for war expenses, the sum of $897,122.

In 1895 there was prepared and published by authority of the legislature a revised register of the soldiers and sailors of New Hampshire in the War of the Rebellion, compiled by Adjt.-Gen. Augustus D. Ayling, in which it is shown that the state furnished the following troops during the war: Eighteen regiments of infantry, embracing 705 officers and 26,581 enlisted men, or a total of 27,286; a N. H. battalion, 1st regiment New England volunteer cavalry; one regiment of cavalry; one battery of light artillery; three companies of garrison artillery; one regiment of heavy artillery; three companies of U. S. sharpshooters, including the field and staff of Co. F, 2d U. S. sharpshooters; some unattached companies, and the 2nd brigade band. This gives a total of 836 officers, 31,650 enlisted men, or 32,486 men altogether. In addition to the above, there were 19 officers and 394 enlisted men enrolled in the veteran reserve corps; 124 officers and 2,272 men in the U. S. colored troops; 66 officers and 90 men in the regular army; 71 officers in the U. S. volunteers; 1 officer and 11 men in the U. S. veteran volunteers; 309 officers and 2,851 men in the U. S. navy; 3 officers and 363 men in the U. S. marine corps; and 87 officers and 1,796 men who were citizens, or residents of New Hampshire, and served in the organizations of other states. This gives a grand total of 1,516 officers and 37,427 enlisted men furnished by the state.

The number of officers killed, or died of wounds, 131; enlisted men, 1,803; total, 1,934. Three regiments, the 1st, 16th and 17th, lost no men killed in battle. The 5th, 3d and 12th regiments, in

the order named, suffered the heaviest losses on the field in killed and wounded. At the head of all the infantry regiments in the army stands the 5th N. H., with a loss of 295 in killed alone. The number who died of disease was: Officers, 36; enlisted men, 2,371; total, 2,407. The number who died from other causes, or causes unknown, officers, 1; enlisted men, 498; total, 499. Only 102 officers and men were dishonorably discharged. Twelve New Hampshire men were awarded medals of honor, under the resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1863. Twenty of the 3d regiment, 20 of the 4th, and 18 of the 7th were awarded "Gillmore Medals" by Maj.-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore for gallantry and meritorious conduct during operations before Charleston, S. C.

With no thought of disparagement to the other loyal states, it may be truly said that the commonwealth of New Hampshire made an imperishable record for herself throughout the Civil war. The number of troops furnished in proportion to her population was exceeded by few if any of the other states, and by none in point of efficiency, equipment and bravery. The blood of the soldier sons of the Granite State crimsoned every battlefield of note throughout the great struggle. At home, her people in every walk of life made willing sacrifice that the Union of the Fathers might be preserved, and free institutions perpetuated.

RECORD OF NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Col., Mason W. Tappan; Lieut.-Col., Thomas J. Whipple; Maj., Aaron F. Stevens. The 1st regiment, which enlisted for the three months' service, was mustered in at Concord, from May. 1 to 7, 1861, and was mustered out at the same place Aug. 9, 1861. It numbered 816 and lost by death 5 men. It was equipped at "Camp Union" and left the state for Washington on May 25. In New York it was received by 450 sons of New Hampshire and presented with a beautiful silk flag. On its arrival in Washington the regiment was attached to the brigade commanded by Col. Stone, and ordered to take possession of Edwards' and Conrad's ferries. Its route was through Rockville, Point of Rocks and Sandy Hook and it arrived at Harper's Ferry, July 7. From there it proceeded to Martinsburg, W. Va., where it joined the Army of the Shenandoah. The brigade was expected to cut off Gen. Johnston from Bull Run, but, to the great disappointment of the New Hampshire men, it failed to receive orders to advance. Four companies were sent to Conrad's ferry, where they exchanged shots with the enemy across the river. This was their only fighting, but all the duties assigned to them were faithfully and carefully performed. Fully 500 men of the 1st reënlisted.

Second Infantry.—Cols., Thomas P. Pierce, Gilman Marston, Edward L. Bailey, Joab N. Patterson; Lieut.-Cols., Frank S. Fiske, Edward L. Bailey, James W. Carr, Joab N. Patterson, John D. Cooper, Jr., Levi N. Converse (not mustered); Majs., Josiah Stevens, Edward L. Bailey, James W. Carr, Samuel P. Sayles, John D. Cooper, Jr., Levi N. Converse, George T. Carter (not mustered). The 2nd regiment, composed of volunteers from all parts of the state, was mustered into the service of the United States at Portsmouth, from May 31 to June 10, 1861, except its band, which was mustered in Aug. 7, 1861, at Washington and mustered out Aug. 8, 1862, near Harrison's landing, Va. The recruits transferred from the 17th N. H. infantry, April 16, 1863, were mustered out at Concord, June 21, 1864, the reënlisted men and recruits on Dec. 19, 1865, at City Point, Va. The regiment's original members numbered 1,022, transferred 1, recruits 1,144, band recruits 22, recruits gained by transfer 366; making a total of 2,555. The losses include 159 killed or died of wounds, 178 deaths from other causes, making a total loss of 337. A large proportion of the members of the 2nd enlisted for three months in April, 1861, but reënlisted for three years when the second call for troops was sent out. The regiment left Portsmouth for Washington June 20, via Boston and New York, receiving ovations all along the route. On arriving in Washington it became a part of the 2nd brigade of Hunter's division and opened the fight at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The winter was spent at Budd's ferry, Md., and in the spring the regiment took part in the siege of Yorktown, after which

it pursued and attacked the Confederate rear-guard at Williamsburg. On May 31, 1862, it was at Poplar hill and participated in the fight at Fair Oaks. Two days later they fought at Oak Grove. For bravery in action at Williamsburg and Oak Grove, Private Michael Dillon, Co. G, was awarded a medal by Congress. Skirmishes followed at Peach Orchard, Va., Glendale, Malvern hill and Kettle run and, on Aug. 29, the regiment was again at Bull Run. At Chantilly it was not brought into action and at Fredericksburg its duties were comparatively light. The 2nd wintered in New Hampshire. At Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, the 2nd made a historic defense at Sherfy's peach orchard. It joined Grant at Cold Harbor in June, 1864, having made a noble record at Front Royal, Warrenton, Point Lookout, Petersburg and Fort Darling, and finished its active service with the Army of the Potomac.

Third Infantry.—Cols., Enoch Q. Fellows, John H. Jackson, John Bedell; Lieut.-Cols., John H. Jackson, John Bedell, Josiah Plimpton, James F. Randlett; Majs., John Bedell, Josiah Plimpton, James F. Randlett, William H. Trickey. The 3d regiment was mustered in at Concord from Aug. 22 to 26, 1861, for three years. The original members, not reënlisted, were mustered out Aug. 23, 1864, at Bermuda Hundred, Va., and the reënlisted men were mustered out at Goldsboro, N. C., in July, 1865. The total strength was 1,769 and there were 342 deaths, 194 caused by wounds. The regiment was ordered first to Hunter's point, L. I., next to Washington, and in October to Annapolis, where it embarked for a coast expedition. Gen. T. W. Sherman was quartered with the 3d on the "Atlantic." In April, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Edisto island and in June to James island. Its first action was at Secessionville, where its loss was 105 killed, wounded or missing. In July the regiment returned to Hilton Head and camped there. It was next divided, a detail being sent to Florida and another to Pinckney island. It united again in June at St. Helena island, proceeded to Folly island and aided in capturing part of Morris island. During the siege of Fort Wagner the 3d lost heavily, but had the post of honor the day of the surrender. Twenty members received Gillmore medals for bravery during this siege. Ordered to Florida and back again to Virginia, the troops were repeatedly in action. At Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864, the regiment was nearly annihilated. Then the men whose terms had expired were mustered out and the remainder of the troops were ordered to Petersburg. In September the 3d was repeatedly engaged on the south side of the James, and in Jan., 1865, it participated in an attack on Fort Fisher, N. C. Brave fighting followed at Sugar Loaf battery and Wilmington and after distinguished services, the remnant of the 3d was finally mustered out.

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas J. Whipple, Louis Bell, William Badger (not mustered); Lieut.-Cols., Louis Bell, Gilman E. Sleeper, Jeremiah D. Drew, Francis W. Parker; Majs., Jeremiah D. Drew, Charles W. Sawyer, Richard O. Greenleaf (not mustered), George F. Towle. The 4th regiment was mustered in at Manchester for three years' service. The original members not reënlisted, were mustered out on Sept. 27, 1864, at Concord, and the reënlisted men and recruits at Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 23, 1865. The total strength was 1,025 and the total loss by death was 280, of which number 95 deaths were due to wounds. The 4th left the state for Washington, Sept. 27, 1861, and embarked on the "Baltic" for Port Royal, S. C., arriving there

Nov. 4, after terrible storms. In Jan., 1862, it sailed on a southern expedition, which captured Fernandina, Jacksonville and St. Augustine, Fla., and garrisoned the last two places. It took an active part in the attacks on Morris and Folly islands and fought almost constantly until the capture of Fort Wagner. At the siege of Charleston a number of the men won Gillmore medals. At Drewry's bluff, where the losses were very heavy, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, the first attack on Petersburg and in daily service the men showed their heroism. At Petersburg they did trench duty 36 days in one position, 20 feet from a Confederate outpost. Here 50 men were killed or wounded. At the Crater fight only 200 men remained and in this bloody engagement the regiment lost 50 more. Then followed the battle of Deep Bottom and the charge on New Market heights, when only 40 men under a lieutenant could be mustered. The 4th was then in the two expeditions against Fort Fisher and, after guarding for a time the railroad between Wilmington and Little Washington, it was ordered to Raleigh, where the men were mustered out, having gloriously earned their home-coming after the hardest service.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Edward E. Cross, Charles E. Hapgood, Richard E. Cross (not mustered), Welcome A. Crafts (not mustered); Lieut.-Cols., Samuel G. Langley, Charles E. Hapgood, Richard E. Cross, James E. Larkin, Welcome A. Crafts; Majs., William W. Cook, Edward E. Sturtevant, Richard E. Cross, James E. Larkin, Welcome A. Crafts, Thomas L. Livermore, John S. Ricker (not mustered). The 5th, composed of men from all parts of the state, was mustered in at Concord Oct. 12 to 26, 1861, for three years' service. The original members, not reënlisted, were mustered out at Concord, Oct. 29, 1864, the reënlisted men and recruits at Alexandria, Va., June 28, 1865. The 5th was made a battalion of eight companies, original members 1,002, recruits and transferred men 1,560, total strength 2,562. The number killed or died of wounds was 295 and other deaths numbered 176. The regiment left the state for Bladensburg, Md., Oct. 29, 1861, and became at once a part of the Army of the Potomac, wintering near Alexandria, Va. It built the famous "Grapevine bridge" across the Chickahominy and met its first severe losses at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862; was engaged at Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak swamp and Malvern hill; was in advance at Boonesboro and met with heavy losses at Antietam and Marye's heights, where its dead were found near the noted stone wall. Gen. Hancock reports their conduct as "heroic." The 5th soon won a reputation for hard fighting that caused it often to be assigned to some post of danger and it never failed to acquit itself with honor. A detail of picked troops supported the cavalry at Beverly ford and Brandy station, Va., and rejoined their regiment at Sangster's station. The 5th lost heavily at Gettysburg and on Aug. 1, 1863, was ordered home to recruit. With other New Hampshire regiments it was present at Cold Harbor, again losing many men. In the actions at Petersburg and at Deep Bottom, Gen. Hancock mentions them in orders for "Gallantry in capture of an enemy's battery." The regiment was relieved and moved to the rear about Nov. 15, 1864, and on Dec. 1 it was ordered to Fort Welch. It met with slight losses at Fort Stedman, was in actions at Dinwiddie Court House and Sailor's creek, Va., and fought their final battle at Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865. Few escaped death or capture, but on April 9 Lee surrendered and the remnant of the gallant 5th participated in the grand review of the Union army at Washington on May 23.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., Nelson Converse, Simon G. Griffin, Phin P. Bixby; Lieut.-Cols., Nelson Converse, Simon G. Griffin, Charles Scott, Henry H. Pearson, Phin P. Bixby, Samuel D. Quarles; Majs., Charles Scott, Obed G. Dort, Phin P. Bixby, Samuel D. Quarles, Robert L. Ela. The 6th was composed of men from all parts of the state and was mustered in from Nov. 27 to 30, 1861, at Keene. The original members not reënlisted, were mustered out Nov. 27 and 28, 1864, near Petersburg, Va., and the reënlisted men and recruits were mustered out July 17, 1865, near Alexandria, Va. The number of members was 2,448. Of these, 158 were killed or died of wounds and 230 died from other causes. The 6th camped at Bladensburg, Md., until Jan., 1862, when it left for Annapolis to join Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. In February the regiment was removed to Roanoke island, in March details were ordered to Columbia and Elizabeth City, N. C., and on April 19, under Gen. Reno, met the enemy in a sharp encounter at Camden. At Bull Run the 6th made a gallant attack and met with fearful losses. It was in action at Antietam, Amissville, White Sulphur springs and Marye's heights, after which it was ordered to join Gen. Grant's army before Vicksburg. In 1864 the regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac and participated in the battle of the Wilderness, where it made a heroic charge. For gallantry in this battle, Sergt.-Maj. Abraham Cohn was awarded a medal by Congress. Engagements followed at Totopotomoy creek, Bethesda Church, the Weldon railroad, Poplar Springs Church, Hatcher's run and near Forts Davis and Sedgwick.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Haldimand S. Putnam, Joseph C. Abbott; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph C. Abbott, Thomas A. Henderson, Augustus W. Rollins; Majs., Daniel Smith, Thomas A. Henderson, Augustus W. Rollins, Jeremiah S. Durgin. The 7th, from the state at large, was mustered in for three years at Manchester, Oct. 29 to Dec. 15, 1861, and was mustered out at Concord, Dec. 27, 1864. The reënlisted men and recruits were mustered out July 20, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C. The regiment numbered 1,762 members, of whom 152 were killed or died of wounds and 246 died from other causes. The first month was spent at Manchester, the second at New York, and on Feb. 13, 1862, the regiment embarked for Fort Jefferson, Florida, where it remained till sent to St. Augustine Sept. 1. Greatly reduced by sickness, it left there in June for Hilton Head, Folly and Morris islands, where it was actively engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner. A number of men of the 7th won Gillmore medals for bravery and in an attack on Fort Wagner the regimental loss was 18 officers killed or wounded. After camping at St. Helena island until Feb., 1864, the regiment participated in Gen. Seymour's campaign in Florida, afterward joining the Army of the James at Bermuda Hundred, Va. Through May and June it was in many engagements, including Drewry's bluff, Deep Bottom, New Market heights, Laurel hill and along the Darbytown road. First Sergt. George P. Dow, Co. C, Sergt. Henry F. W. Little, Co. D, Sergt. George F. Robie, Co. D, and Sergt. William Tilton, Co. C, all won medals of honor during this campaign. Ordered to New York during the presidential election of 1864, the regiment returned to Virginia and went into winter quarters at Laurel hill. In January it was ordered to Fort Fisher, N. C., in June to Goldsboro, after some time at Wilmington, and was mustered out in July after nearly four years of distinguished service.

Eighth Infantry.—Col., Hawkes Fearing; Lieut.-Cols., Oliver W.

Lull, George A. Flanders, William M. Barrett; Majs., Morrill B. Smith, Thomas Connolly, Henry H. Huse, John K. Stokes. The 8th regiment, from the state at large, was mustered in at Manchester Oct. 25 to Dec. 29, 1861, for three years' service. It was converted into a cavalry regiment between Dec. 16, 1863, and July 25, 1864, and was known first as the 1st and later as the 2nd N. H. cavalry. The original members, not reënlisted, were mustered out on Jan. 18, 1865, at Concord and the reënlisted men and those whose term had not expired became the veteran battalion, 8th N. H. infantry, and were mustered out at Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 28, 1865. The original members numbered 926, recruits 674, transferred 3, total strength 1,603. The 8th lost by death 99 men, of whom 81 were killed or died of wounds. The veteran battalion numbered 341, of whom 25 were recruits. Its loss by death was 13. The 8th was ordered to Fort Independence, Boston harbor, embarked from there Feb. 16 and 18, 1862, for Ship island, Miss., where it arrived on Mar. 18 and 29, after a stormy passage. With Gen. Weitzel's brigade, the regiment sailed for Donaldsonville, La., landed, and engaged the Confederates at Labadieville, La., on Oct. 27; was then transferred to the 2nd brigade of Emory's division; was actively engaged at Fort Bisland, La., April 12-13, 1863, and participated in the siege of Port Hudson, La., from May 23 to July 9. On June 14 an assault was made, in which the 8th N. H. was sent in advance as skirmishers, a position requiring, according to orders, "The best troops." The losses were heavy but the attack was successful. In Sept., 1863, as part of McMillan's brigade, the regiment participated in the second Red River expedition and marched north. In Jan., 1864, it was made a cavalry regiment and ordered back to New Orleans, where it remained until March 2. Engagements followed at Henderson's hill, La Natchitoches, Crump's hill, Wilson's farm, Sabine cross-roads, Monett's bluff, Cane river, near Alexandria, Snaggy Point, Gov. Moore's plantation, Moreauville, Bayou de Glaize and Yellow bayou, all between March 21 and May 18. The duties of the 8th were so severe that they called forth a protest from Gen. Arnold, but the regiment never flagged. On June 16, 1864, the regiment left New Orleans for Concord and spent the next two months on furlough, leaving for Natchez, Miss., Aug. 29, where it remained until mustered out. The veteran battalion, 8th N. H. infantry, was then organized as above described by special orders, and was assigned to Vidalia. In March it returned to Natchez and was mustered out in October.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., Enoch Q. Fellows, Herbert B. Titus; Lieut.-Cols., Josiah Stevens, Jr., Herbert B. Titus, John W. Babbitt, George H. Chandler; Majs., Herbert B. Titus, George W. Everett, George H. Chandler. This regiment from the state at large, was mustered in for three years from July 3, to Aug. 23, 1862, at Concord. The original members were mustered out June 10, 1865, near Alexandria, Va., the recruits having been transferred to the 6th N. H. infantry on June 1. The number of original members was 990, of recruits 886, total strength 1,876. The losses were 143 killed or died of wounds and 243 who died from other causes. On Aug. 27, 1862, the regiment arrived in Washington and was assigned to Gen. Whipple's division, defenses of Washington. On Sept. 6 it became part of the 1st brigade, 2d division, under Gen. McClellan. At South mountain, Sept. 14, the 9th alone attacked a Confederate brigade and drove it from its position. At Antietam it was actively engaged and after

the battle the route of the regiment was through White Sulphur Springs, Va., where it had a slight engagement, to Fredericksburg. For bravery in battle at Fredericksburg, Capt. Charles D. Copp, Co. C, was awarded a medal of honor. The regiment remained in this city until in Feb., 1863, when it was ordered to Newport News and there embarked on Mar. 25 for Baltimore, but immediately left there for Lexington, Ky. It arrived at Lexington on the 30th and was ordered to Vicksburg, where it took part in the siege. After the fall of Vicksburg it guarded for a time the Kentucky Central railroad and did some escort duty. On April 27, 1864, it became part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division , 9th corps, Army of the Potomac, and fought in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna river, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg, where Sergt. Leander A. Wilkins, Co. H, won a medal for recapture of the colors of the 21st Mass. On Aug. 19, 1864, the 9th was sent to the Weldon railroad. The next day it assisted in repulsing the enemy; was engaged at Poplar Springs Church, Sept. 30, and at Hatcher's run, Oct. 27. After wintering at Fort Alexander Hays, the regiment performed guard duty for several days in the spring of 1865. This closed the service of the 9th and after taking part in the grand review at Washington the regiment started for home.

Tenth Infantry.—Col., Michael T. Donahue; Lieut.-Col., John Coughlin; Majs., Jesse F. Angell, Timothy B. Crowley. The 10th regiment was organized from the state at large for three years' service, and was mustered in from Aug. 6 to Sept. 18, 1862, at Manchester. The original members were mustered out on June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Va., and the recruits were assigned to the 2nd N. H. infantry. The original members and recruits numbered 1,333 and its loss by death was 198 men. The 10th left the state for Washington on Sept 22, 1862, and saw its first fighting in the Army of the Potomac, Nov. 15, while crossing the Rappahannock. On Dec. 11 it entered Fredericksburg and joined in an attack on Marye's heights with the 13th N. H. After three months at Fredericksburg and a month at Newport News, it was ordered to Suffolk, Va. At Hill's point a battery was captured, at Littlepage's bridge on the Pamunkey there was a sharp fight, and on July 30 the regiment went into camp at Julian's creek, where it spent the winter of 1863-64. In April it was assigned to the Army of the James and went to Bermuda Hundred. Active engagements followed at Port Walthall Junction, Va., Swift creek, Proctor's and Kingsland creeks, and Drewry's bluff. Lieut.-Col. Coughlin won a medal at Swift creek for distinguished gallantry in action, May 9, 1864. At Cold Harbor the regiment was in the front line, June 1-12, when it was removed to the rear and returned to Bermuda Hundred. On June 15 it left camp for Petersburg and that day aided in the capture of Battery No. 5. The next day Cos. A, E and K made an assault in which the prisoners captured outnumbered the attacking party. The regiment was engaged in the siege of Petersburg until Aug. 27, and from Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, was engaged in the capture and defense of Fort Harrison. Late in October it was withdrawn from that place and on the 27th participated in a bloody encounter near Fair Oaks, where it suffered heavy losses. Returning to Fort Harrison it spent the winter of 1864-65 there, when it was ordered to Richmond and remained there from April 3, 1865, to June 21, when it was mustered out and returned home.

Eleventh Infantry.—Col., Walter Harriman; Lieut.-Cols., Moses N. Collins, Leander W. Cogswell; Majs., Moses N. Collins, Evarts W. Farr. The 11th, composed of volunteers from the state at large for three years' service, was mustered in at Concord, Aug. 21 to Sept. 10, 1862. The original members were mustered out at Alexandria, Va., June 4, 1865, and the recruits were transferred to the 6th N. H. infantry on June 1, 1865. The original members numbered 1,005, the recruits 649, transferred 1, making a total of 1,655. The regiment lost by death 303 men, of whom 136 were killed or died of wounds. The 11th left Concord Sept. 11, 1862, for Baltimore and on its arrival there was immediately ordered to Washington, where it became part of the 2nd brigade of the 2nd division of the 9th corps, in which it remained throughout its service. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, where First Sergt. Francis H. Goodall, Co. G, won a medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry, and then went into camp at Newport News, Va., until March, 1863. On June 14, 1863, the regiment arrived at Vicksburg, having spent the months of April and May en route. It was engaged at Jackson, Miss., and then returned to the North by way of Cairo. On Oct. 15, 1863, it was at Knoxville Tenn., where it participated in the siege from Nov. 17 to Dec. 5, and afterward aided in the pursuit of Gen. Longstreet through the mountains of East Tennessee. On April 7, 1864, the regiment arrived at Annapolis after marching across the mountains, 175 miles in 11 days, and was engaged at the Battle of the Wilderness. It was then with the Army of the Potomac in the actions at Spottsylvania, North Anna river, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg. On June 17, at Petersburg, Private Henry W. Rowe, Co. I, made a heroic capture of a flag, which won him a medal of honor. Having served constantly at Petersburg from June 16, 1864, to April 3, 1865, the 11th on April 4 went to City Point, Va., from there to Alexandria and Washington, where it participated in the grand review and was mustered out after nearly three years of hard service.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., Joseph H. Potter, Thomas E. Barker; Lieut.-Cols., John F. Marsh, George D. Savage, Thomas E. Barker, Nathaniel Shackford; Majs., George D. Savage, John F. Langley, Nathaniel Shackford, Edwin E. Bedee. The 12th, from the state at large, was mustered in for three years at Concord, Aug. 28 to Sept. 25, 1862. The original members were mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond and Manchester, Va., and the recruits were transferred to the 2nd N. H. infantry the same day. There were 1,019 original members and 444 recruits, in all 1,463. Of these 180 were killed or died of wounds and 146 died from other causes. The 12th left "Camp Belknap" Sept. 27, 1862, for Washington, where it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and was first under fire at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12-15, 1862. The regiment spent the winter at Falmouth, Va., and in May, 1863, was in the battle of Chancellorsville, where it suffered heavy losses. At Gettysburg its loss was again fearful. In the pursuit of Gen. Lee the regiment reached Warrenton, Va., when it was ordered to Point Lookout, Md., and was on duty there until the spring of 1864. In April it was assigned to the Army of the James and took part in the battles of Swift creek, Relay house, Drewry's bluff, and Port Walthall Junction. On June 1 it joined the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor and was actively engaged in that battle. Leaving Cold Harbor on the 11th, it reached Petersburg on the 15th, where it was constantly on duty until Aug. 25. The

winter of 1864-65 was spent at Bermuda Hundred, Chaffin's farm, and in the vicinity of Fort Harrison. On the memorable Apr. 3, 1865, it entered Richmond and after a time spent at Danville, Va., was mustered out at Richmond.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Col., Aaron F. Stevens; Lieut.-Cols., George Bowers, Jacob J. Storer, William Grantman, Norman Smith; Majs., Jacob J. Storer, William Grantman, Norman Smith, Nathan D. Stoodley. This regiment, composed of men from Rockingham Hillsboro, Strafford, Grafton, Merrimack, Carroll and Coos counties, was mustered into the service for three years, at Concord, Sept. 12 to Oct. 9, 1862. The original members were mustered out at Richmond, Va., June 21, 1865, and the same day the recruits were transferred to the 2nd N. H. infantry. The original members and those gained by transfer numbered 1,017, recruits 255, making a total of 1,272. The 13th lost by death 180 members, of whom one-half were killed or died of wounds. The regiment arrived in Washington, Oct. 8, 1862, and was assigned to the 1st brigade, defenses of Washington, until Dec. 10, when it joined the Army of the Potomac and was first under fire at Stafford's heights. Entering Fredericksburg Dec. 11 it remained there until the 13th, when it made an assault on Marye's heights. After the battle of Fredericksburg it went into camp at the Phillips house and was there until in Feb., 1863, when it left for Newport News. It was ordered to Suffolk, Va., on March 13 and took part in raising the siege of that city. During this summer and the ensuing winter it performed many arduous and exacting duties but was not again actively engaged until May, 1864, when it was in the battles of Port Walthall Junction, Swift creek, Proctor's and Kingsland creeks, Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred, all in the vicinity of Richmond, Va. The regiment lost heavily in the battle of Cold Harbor and afterward moved toward Petersburg, where it made a daring assault on Battery No. 5, succeeding in its capture. It took part in the siege of Petersburg and on Aug. 26 was ordered to Bermuda Hundred, where it remained until Sept. 28, when it was ordered to Fort Harrison. It fought bravely in the capture and defense of that fort and suffered severe losses. Its next battle was at Fair Oaks late in Oct., 1864. The regiment and its colors were among the first to enter Richmond, April 3, 1865, and it was on duty here until the end of its service.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Cols., Robert Wilson, Alexander Gardiner, Carroll D. Wright, Theodore A. Ripley; Lieut.-Cols., Tileston A. Barker, Oliver H. Marston; Majs., Samuel A. Duncan, Alexander Gardiner, Flavel L. Tolman. This regiment, mostly from the southwestern part of the state, was mustered in for three years at Concord in Sept. and Oct., 1862. It was mustered out July 8, 1865, at Savannah, Ga. The original members numbered 968, transferred 1, recruits 417, total strength 1,386. It lost 66 of its number, who were killed or died of wounds and 159 from other causes. The 14th was the last three years' regiment furnished by the state, many of its men having expected to join other regiments. It left the state for Washington on Oct. 18, 1862, arrived there two days later and was assigned to defense duty. It remained near Washington, performing varied services until in Feb., 1864, when it was ordered to the upper Potomac and was encamped for a short time near Harper's Ferry. The men went home to vote and in March the regiment was ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., which was reached after terrible storms. From April to July, 1864, it was in or near New Orleans, then returned to Wash-

ington, and soon entered into active field service. It was in the fights at Deep Bottom, Winchester, Halltown, Berryville, Lock's ford, Fisher's hill, Tom's brook, Strasburg and Cedar creek, and all proved the valor of the 14th. The late winter and spring were spent in Savannah, Ga., and in May, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Augusta. So much southern service was disastrous to the health of the troops and they lost heavily through sickness.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Col., John W. Kingman; Lieut.-Cols., William M. Weed, George W. Frost, Henry W. Blair; Majs., George W. Frost, Henry W. Blair, John Aldrich. This regiment was from the 1st Congressional district and was the first in the state to respond to the call for nine months' men. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Concord, from Oct. 4 to Nov. 12, 1862, and was mustered out at Concord, Aug. 13, 1863. It numbered 919 men, of whom 30 were killed or died of wounds and 115 from other causes. The regiment left the state for New York on Nov. 13 and embarked from Brooklyn two weeks later for New Orleans where it encamped on the Shell road at Carrollton. From May 27 to July 9, 1863, the 15th took part in the siege of Port Hudson, La., engaging in active combat and in many laborious siege duties. After the surrender, it was ordered north and returned to Concord.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Col., James Pike; Lieut.-Col., Henry W. Fuller; Majs., Henry W. Fuller, Samuel Davis, Jr. The 16th was made up in the 2nd Congressional district and was mustered in for nine months at Concord from Oct. 10 to Dec. 2, 1862. It numbered 914 men, of whom 210 died of disease and 3 were drowned. On Nov. 23 it left Concord for New York and was there ordered to sail south under sealed orders. Its destination proved to be New Orleans, which it reached on Dec 20 and remained near that city until March 5, 1863, when it proceeded to Port Hudson, where it joined in the siege from June 3 to July 9. This regiment suffered greatly from sickness, particularly during a six weeks' stay at Fort Burton, which it captured April 20, 1863, and the percentage of deaths was very large. On Aug. 1 it started for Cairo, Ill., and from there proceeded by rail to Concord, where it was mustered out on Aug. 20, 1863.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Col., Henry O. Kent; Lieut.-Col., Charles H. Long; Maj., George H. Bellows. The 17th was mustered into the U. S. service between Nov. 13, 1862, and Jan. 10, 1863, but the organization was not completed, the men were transferred to the 2nd N. H. infantry, and the officers were mustered out on April 16, 1863. The regiment numbered 216 and lost by death 4 men. Under the president's call for troops of Aug. 4, 1862, New Hampshire was required to furnish three regiments, one to be organized in each congressional district. 791 men from the 3d district volunteered, who should have been assigned to the 17th regiment, but the 15th and 16th regiments were not yet complete, and, as the call was urgent, men were transferred from the 17th to fill these regiments. Other volunteers joined the 17th, but not enough to enable it to take the field as a separate organization and they were assigned to the 2nd infantry, as above stated. By Act of Congress in 1892, the 17th was recognized as a regiment and its status determined beyond question.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas L. Livermore, Joseph M. Clough; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph M. Clough, Willis G. C. Kimball; Majs., William I. Brown, Alvah K. Potter, Silas F. Learnard. This regiment was raised from the state at large, for one and three years, six companies under the call of July 18, and four under the call of Dec. 19,

1864. The organization was completed on April 6, 1865, and the troops were mustered into service at Concord. Co. K was mustered out on May 6, 1865, at Galloupe's island, Mass.; Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F on June 10, 1865, at the Delaney house in the District of Columbia; and Cos. G, H, and I on July 29, 1865, at the Delaney house, with the field and staff officers. The regiment numbered 978, its loss by death being 37, of whom 3 were killed or died of wounds. The first six companies were ordered to City Point, Va., where they were joined in Feb., 1865, by companies G and H. In March, company I joined the command at Petersburg, but on account of Lee's surrender, Co. K was held at Galloupe's island. On March 25, the regiment aided in the capture of Fort Stedman, Va., and remained in that fort until the fall of Petersburg. On April 2, in an engagement with the enemy before Petersburg, it met with slight losses. It was placed on guard duty in Washington, during the court-martial which tried the conspirators against President Lincoln, this closing their active service.

First Cavalry Battalion.—Lieut.-Col., John L. Thompson; Majs., David B. Nelson, John L. Thompson, Stephen R. Swett. Cos. I, K, L and M of the 1st New England volunteer cavalry, were from New Hampshire and were mustered into the U. S. service on Dec. 17, Oct. 24, Dec. 24 and 27, 1861, respectively, for three years' service. Cos. I, L and M were mustered in at Concord and Co. K at Manchester. These companies left the N. E. cavalry to become part of the 1st N. H. cavalry on Jan. 7, 1864. The battalion numbered 435 and lost by death 33 members, of whom 15 were killed in battle. The N. H. battalion joined the two R. I. battalions at Pawtucket, R. I., Jan. 22, 1862, and left there for Washington on March 2 and 31, the name of the regiment being changed to the 1st R. I. cavalry, which was considered an injustice by the men. The N. H. battalion was engaged alone at Front Royal, Va., and received complimentary mention in orders. It was in the battles of Cedar mountain, Groveton, second Bull Run, Chantilly, Mountsville and Fredericksburg. The winter of 1862-63 found the battalion on active duty with almost no rest, and it participated in the cavalry fight at Kelly's ford, March 17, 1863. Stoneman's raid, from April 27 to May 8, required the services of the cavalry and the battles at Brandy Station, Thoroughfare gap, Middleburg, Rapidan Station, White Sulphur springs and Bristoe Station all show how nobly the cavalry performed every duty assigned to it, winning well-earned laurels.

First Cavalry.—Col., John L. Thompson; Lieut.-Col., Benjamin T. Hutchins; Majs., Arnold Wyman, Joseph F. Andrews, John A. Cummings. Cos. A, B and C of the 1st N. H. cavalry were mustered in from April 19 to 23, and D, E, F and G from June 25 to July 21, 1864, at Concord, for three years' service. I, K, L and M were transferred from the 1st N. E. cavalry, as mentioned in the previous sketch. The regiment was mustered out July 15, 1865, at Cloud's mills, Va. It numbered 1,533 men, of whom 210 were transferred from the 1st N. E. cavalry. It lost 23 killed, or died of wounds, and 106 from other causes. On May 17, 1864, the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac and took part in the battle of Cold Harbor on June 2. During that month it was almost constantly in action, campaigning in Virginia. From June 30 to Aug. 8 it had a short rest at City Point. On Aug. 24 the companies recruited in June and July joined the regiment and all were engaged at Kearneysville the next day. Moving then through Virginia, the regiment participated in ten different actions during September and October. The records show that the 1st participated in engagements at twenty-seven places in Virginia.

in which state most of its time was spent. In Wilson's raid on the Weldon railroad it was in action every day for a week. At Tom's brook, Va., Oct. 9, 1864, it made a gallant attack and was complimented by Gen. Custer, who sent an officer to tell Col. Thompson that his troops had "saved the day." Its history is of repeated brilliant charges, bravery on the part of officers and men and conscientious performance of duty.

First Light Battery.—Capts., George A. Gerrish, Frederick M. Edgell. The 1st light battery, the only one furnished by New Hampshire, was recruited at Manchester and mustered in there Sept. 25, 1861. The original members, not reënlisted, were mustered out near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 25, 1864. The reënlisted men and recruits were mustered out June 9, 1865, at Concord. In Nov., 1864, it became Co. M, 1st N. H. heavy artillery, but was later continued as a separate light battery. It numbered 258 men and lost by death 12, of whom one-half were killed or died of wounds. On its arrival in Washington in Nov., 1861, it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, with which it remained during its three years and nine months of service. Through all the important campaigns of that army the guns of the 1st N. H. light battery sounded their defiance. At the battles of the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, Deep Bottom and many other engagements their well directed fire and steadfast endurance made them of the utmost value and service.

First Company, Heavy Artillery.—Capt., Charles H. Long. This company was raised for the defense of Portsmouth harbor and spent all of its three years' term of service at Fort Constitution except the time between May 6 and Nov., 1864. It was mustered in at Concord and Portsmouth from May 26 to July 22, 1863, and was mustered out at Concord, Sept. 11, 1865. In the summer of 1864 it was ordered to Washington, where it formed part of the defenses of that city, and in September became Co. A, 1st N. H. heavy artillery.

Second Company, Heavy Artillery.—Capts., Ira McL. Barton, George P. Thyng. This company was raised for the defense of Portsmouth harbor and was assigned to Fort McClary except from May, 1864, to Feb., 1865, when it became part of the defenses of Washington. It was mustered in at Concord from Aug. 18 to Sept. 17, 1863, became Co. B, 1st N. H. heavy artillery in Oct., 1864, and was mustered out Sept. 11, 1865, at Concord.

First Heavy Artillery.—Col., Charles H. Long; Lieut.-Col., Ira McL. Barton; Majs., George A. Wainwright, Dexter G. Reed, Frederick M. Edgell. Cos. A, B and M of this regiment were organized as described in the three preceding sketches and the remaining companies were mustered in at Concord and Fort Constitution in Sept. and Oct., 1864. Cos. A and B were mustered out at Concord, Sept. 11, 1865, Co. M, June 9, 1865, and the rest of the regiment at Washington, June 15, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 1,857 and the death losses 34. The troops as fast as mustered in were ordered to Washington to form part of the defenses of that city.

Company E, First U. S. Sharpshooters.—This company was mustered in at Concord, Sept. 9, 1861, having been recruited in different parts of the state for three years' service. The original members, not reënlisted, were mustered out near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 9, 1864, and the reënlisted men and recruits were assigned to Co. G, 2nd U. S. volunteer sharpshooters, on Dec. 23, 1864. The regiment became part of the army of the Potomac and took part in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg,

Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg and a large number of other engagements. At one time in the spring of 1864 it was in action 24 out of 31 days. It was the recipient of many compliments for gallant behavior and never failed in its duty.

Companies F and G, Second U. S. Sharpshooters.—Cos. F and G were mustered in for three years' service, at Concord and Manchester, in Nov. and Dec., 1861, and were mustered out at Petersburg, Va., in Nov. and Dec. 1864, the reënlisted men and recruits being transferred to the 5th N. H. infantry on Jan. 30, 1865. The regiment was assigned to the Army of Virginia and saw most of its fighting in that state, taking part in an unusual number of engagements, and often receiving special commendation. The records show thirty-seven engagements, some of them continuing through several days. Its losses were often heavy but it never flagged in zeal and one of its most brilliant performances was at Hatcher's run, after it had received orders to disband.

Miscellaneous Organizations.—An unattached company in the service of the state was mustered into the U. S. service at Fort Constitution May 15, 1862, and transferred to the 9th N. H. infantry on Aug. 6, 1862.

The Strafford Guards, of the state militia, were mustered into the U. S. service for 60 days on May 5, 1864, and were ordered to Fort Constitution. They were mustered out on July 28, 1864. About the same time (May, 1864) the National Guards were mustered into the U. S. service and served for 60 days at Fort Constitution.

The Martin Guards were mustered into the U. S. service, July 25, 1864, for 90 days, and served at Fort Constitution until mustered out on Sept. 16.

The Lafayette Artillery, which aided in garrisoning Fort Constitution, were mustered in at Lyndeborough, Aug. 1, 1864, and mustered out on Sept. 23, 1864, at Fort Constitution.

The Veteran Reserve Corps, first known as the Invalid Corps, was organized in May, 1863, and served till the close of the war. It was mustered out at different times and places.

State Service.—Capt. Josiah G. Hadley raised a company of Portsmouth men for the garrison of Fort Constitution until the men enlisted for three months should arrive. Under President Lincoln's call of April 15, 1861, for three months' troops, the following companies were enlisted: Goodwin Guards, at Portsmouth; Granite State Guards, at Great Falls; Abbott Guards, at Manchester; Claremont Volunteers, at Claremont; Laconia Volunteers, at Laconia; Manchester Mechanics' Phalanx, at Manchester; Cheshire Light Guard, at Keene; Milford Volunteers, at Milford; Concord Volunteers, at Concord; Littleton Volunteers, at Littleton; Capt. Joshua Chapman's company, at Plymouth and Conway; Lancaster Volunteers, at Lancaster and North Stratford; Capt. Jonathan R. Bagley's company, at Fort Constitution, and made up of a number of the aforesaid companies; Capt. George H. Gillis's company, at Fort Constitution, and composed mostly of members of the Milford Volunteers and the Granite State Guards.

A great number of the members of these companies reënlisted. The Dover and Contocook volunteers enlisted for three years and were afterward part of the 2nd regiment. The Winnacunnet Guards, first enlisted for three months, most of the men later enlisting for three years, became finally Co. D, 3d N. H. infantry. Capt. James Davidson's company was organized for the garrison of Fort Constitution after the discharge of the three months' men.

Military Affairs in Vermont

1861—65

The little State of Vermont established an enviable record for loyalty and unswerving devotion to the Union during the four years of civil strife. The story of what it did and suffered during this fateful period needs little embellishment by the historian to command the respect of all. It ranks high among the other loyal states, in proportion to population, in the number and quality of men furnished to the army, the splendid fighting qualities of its soldiers, and the material sacrifices made to prevent the disruption of the Union. It was ever ready throughout the struggle to aid the government with both men and treasure, and no state displayed a higher degree of patriotism. At the outbreak of the Civil war, Vermont was a small, rural commonwealth, devoid of any populous cities and almost stationary in population by reason of the constant stream of emigration to the West. In 1861 the total population was 315,098, and the total number of men subject to military duty was 60,719. Out of this number it sent to the war 10 men for every 100 of its population, and of the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, every other man enlisted in the service of his country. By reason of the character of its population it furnished a greater proportion of native-born citizens than any other state, and in proportion to the number of men furnished, it gave to the Union more lives lost from all causes than any other loyal state. Pennsylvania sustained the greatest loss in killed of any state, its percentage being 7.1; Vermont ranks second with a loss of 6.8. The percentage of loss in the Union army, killed and mortally wounded, was 4.7, and it will thus be seen that Vermont troops saw their full share of the hard fighting. The first reconnoissance in force made by United States troops upon the soil of Virginia, was that of the 1st Vt., May 23, 1861. It is an interesting fact that the 2nd Vt. fired the last shot of the 6th army corps, April 6, 1865, at Sailor's creek, Va. The 1st Vt. brigade and the 10th regiment were among the first troops to enter Petersburg on the morning of its capture, April 3, 1861; and the same morning, Capt. Abel E. Leavenworth, of the 9th Vt., assisted

by Lieuts. Joel C. Baker and Burnham Cowdrey and a force of 120 men from the same regiment on the skirmish line, were the first organized troops to enter the Confederate capital of Richmond. In the final act of the bloody drama which took place at Appomattox Court House on the occasion of Lee's surrender, the 1st Vt. cavalry received and partly executed the last order given for a cavalry charge in the Army of the Potomac, when it received the order to halt, as a flag of truce announcing Lee's surrender had been displayed.

Vermont recorded its verdict on the momentous issues involved in the presidential election of 1860 in no uncertain manner, by giving President Lincoln a majority of 22,970 over the combined vote of Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell. The state election in September had resulted in an overwhelming majority for Erastus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, the Republican candidate for governor. Gov. Fairbanks was a successful business man, a citizen of substantial worth, and held the respect of all as an able and patriotic public servant. During the year 1861, the state was represented in the U. S. Senate by Solomon Foot and Jacob Collamer, who were honored by all as men of sterling worth and the purest patriotism. In the lower branch of Congress her representatives were Justin S. Morrill, Eliakim P. Walton and Homer E. Royce.

Despite the almost feverish activity displayed by the slaveholding states during the months and even the years preceding the outbreak of the war, Vermont, in common with the other loyal states, remained strangely blind to the seriousness of the situation. When the year 1861 began, practically nothing had been done by the people of Vermont in anticipation of actual war. Everywhere in the North, and especially in Washington, an optimistic view prevailed, and it was believed that the gathering storm of war would blow over. All open preparations and demonstrations designed to give armed support to the national government were even deprecated, lest such measures tend to widen the breach between the sections. Even after South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas had adopted formal ordinances of secession and withdrew their senators and representatives from Washington; when the Federal forts and arsenals had been garrisoned by Southern state militiamen; when a provisional Confederate government had been organized, few active steps were taken in the North to meet the threatened emergency. Many signs indicated, however, that the more far-seeing public men were at last beginning to appreciate the gravity of the situation. On Jan. 5, 1861, Gov. Fairbanks wrote to Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut as follows: "I am

desirous to learn your views as to the expediency of legislation in the Free States at the present time touching the affairs of the general government and the action of certain Southern states. * * * Should the plans of the secessionists in South Carolina and other cotton states be persevered in and culminate in the design to seize upon the national capital, will it be prudent to delay a demonstration on the part of the Free States assuring the general government of their united support in putting down rebellion and sustaining the constitution and the dignity of the United States Government?" It is a curious fact that on the very day this letter was written, Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts sent confidential messengers to the governors of the several New England states, urging on them the necessity of military preparation, and stating that he was preparing to put part of the Massachusetts militia in a condition for active service. Col. Wardrop of the 3d Mass militia was the Vermont messenger, and, not finding the governor at Montpelier, he drove to St. Johnsbury and held communication with him there. The nature of his errand leaked out and was commented on by the press of the day. Considerable excitement resulted, and it was deemed wise to contradict the rumor, which was formally denied by a Boston paper. The news that the secessionists were preparing to seize upon the national capital on or before the 4th of March was indeed startling, but Gov. Fairbanks was a cautious man and hesitated to follow the advice of Gov. Andrew to at once convene the legislature in special session, and put the state militia on a war footing. Instead, he sought the advice of the state's representatives at Washington and wrote the other New England governors, as well as Gov. Morgan of New York, asking for their views and suggesting that they act in concert to meet any possible contingency threatening the safety of Washington. Gov. Andrew was informed that he deemed it wise that all the free states make provisional preparation to meet force with force, if necessary, and that he only awaited advices from Vermont's representatives in Congress, and from the governors of the other states.

One suggestion of Gov. Andrew, that Jan. 8, the anniversary of Gen. Jackson's victory at New Orleans in 1815, be made an occasion to arouse the latent patriotism and loyalty of the people was cordially adopted by Gov. Fairbanks. He accordingly arranged that salutes of 100 guns be fired at noon of the 8th in the cities of Montpelier, Burlington, St. Albans, Rutland, Brattleboro, Bennington, Woodstock, Windsor, and several other towns "in honor of the Union of the states, and of Maj. Anderson, the gallant defender of the country's honor," who had occu-

pied Fort Sumter, two weeks before, and had thus asserted the supremacy of the national government in the heart of the secession movement.

There was nothing in the advices received from Washington which, in the judgment of Gov. Fairbanks, warranted him in calling the legislature together at this juncture. He took pains, however, to inform President Buchanan that Vermont stood ready to meet any requisition for troops that might be made upon it.

None of the Northern states was in a condition of military preparedness at the beginning of the war, Vermont least of all. Disorganization and inefficiency characterized her whole militia system. The people of the state, indeed, cherished in song and story the glorious achievements of their forbears at Ticonderoga, Bennington, and other battles of the Revolution, but their ways had long been ways of peace, and her sturdy sons were quite unversed in the arts of war. Even the laws on the statute books requiring the enrolled militia to do military duty, except in cases of insurrection, war, invasion, or to suppress riots, had been repealed before the year 1850. The effort to maintain a number of uniformed companies raised from the state at large had failed, the companies disbanded one by one, and in 1856, hardly a pretense of military organization was maintained. This condition of affairs was deplored by a number of able citizens, and between 1856 and 1861 some effort was made to revive the militia. A law of 1856 gave $3 a year to each militiaman who should drill "not less than three days during the year;" he was armed by the state, but was required to furnish his own uniform. A few companies were formed as a result, but there was no regimental organization. Gov. Fletcher, an old militia officer, succeeded in bringing about a state muster of nine companies in 1858, at Brandon, when 450 members assembled, and were quartered in the halls and private houses of the village, as no tents were to be had. Some additional interest was aroused at this time, and a number of new companies were formed. The following year a brigade of four regiments was formed, under the command of Gen. Alonzo Jackman, a professor in the Norwich military academy. By order of Gov. Hall, a brigade muster occurred at Montpelier on Aug. 30, 1860, when fourteen of the seventeen organized companies, drawing pay from the state, assembled, numbering with the staff officers and bands, about 900 men. Under the command of Gen. Jackman, the men now received their first practical experience of military camp life in tents provided by the state. At the close of 1860, according to the records of the adjutant-general's office, there were twenty-two

organized companies. Five of these had little more than a nominal existence, and the other seventeen were variously uniformed and armed. The majority of the companies possessed the smooth-bore percussion muskets, while some were armed with only the old flint-locks. Though nominally there were four regiments a brigade organization existed only on paper.

Of the military material which had been furnished the state by the ordnance department at Washington, there remained in Jan., 1861, only 957 muskets, 7 6-pounder field pieces, (3 brass and 4 iron) 503 Colt's pistols, which were practically worthless, and 104 tents. In other words the state could barely arm a single regiment from the material on hand.

On Jan. 26, 1861, Vermont took the first step towards open preparation to meet the threatened emergency, when the adjutant and inspector-general was ordered to notify the town clerks and listers to comply with the law and make full returns of all persons liable for military service in their respective towns. General Order No. 10 immediately followed, wherein the officers of the several militia companies were directed to "ascertain at once whether any men in their commands are unable or indisposed to respond to the orders of the commander-in-chief, made upon any requisition of the president of the Unites States to aid in the maintenance of the laws and the peace of the Union, in order that they may be discharged and their places filled by men ready for any public exigency that may arise." The various captains were also directed in the same order to make every effort to bring their companies up to the required standard in point of numbers, and to see that the men were properly drilled and uniformed.

Despite this step, when the first call for troops came in April, many towns had wholly neglected to make returns of the number of men liable for military duty and no degree of accuracy in the total enrolment was ascertainable. Replies to General Order No. 10 from ten captains are to be found in the files of the adjutant-general's office, reporting 376 men armed, partially equipped and ready for active service. One company numbered 75 men, but the average number of members was less than 50. There was some increased effort to promote discipline in the companies and a few enlistments were made, but little actual good resulted.

Despite the active preparations for war which were taking place in the South, the spirit of compromise was still dominant in the North. This conciliatory spirit took concrete form in the well known Peace Conference called at Washington by the legislature of Virginia, to meet on Feb. 4, 1861. Gov. Fairbanks and

the people of Vermont generally were in active sympathy with this effort to adjust the differences between the sections. The governor appointed as Vermont's representatives to the conference ex-Gov. Hiland Hall, Lieut.-Gov. Underwood, Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Adjt.-Gen. H. H. Baxter, and Hon. B. D. Harris. The conference sat for 24 days behind closed doors, but the only result of its protracted deliberations was a series of proposed amendments to the constitution, none of which received serious consideration by the Congress of the United States. President Lincoln was duly inaugurated in March and still the angry mutterings of the South did not break forth into armed rebellion. The loyal people of the Green Mountain State still cherished the hope that milder counsels might prevail and an armed clash be averted, and little or no preparation was made for the great conflict so soon to arise.

When the news reached Vermont on April 14 that Fort Sumter had been captured, the most intense excitement prevailed throughout the commonwealth. On April 15, President Lincoln issued his proclamation for 75,000 militia for three months, or the emergency, under which Vermont was assigned one regiment of 780 men as its quota. All talk of compromise was now silenced, and the people of the state welcomed with inexpressible joy and satisfaction the firm determination to assert the national authority by force of arms. The response of the state was prompt and patriotic. The governor at once issued a proclamation apprising the people of the president's call for troops, and also the proper orders to Adjt. and Inspector-Gen. Baxter of Rutland to provide the necessary men. His next step was to call an extra session of the legislature to convene on the 25th of the month to adopt the necessary measures to meet the exigencies of the hour, by organizing, arming and equipping the militia of the state, and to support the general government in the work of suppressing the insurrection. The legislature convened pursuant to this call and in a brief session of 42 hours, completed its work and adjourned. In his message the governor announced the preliminary steps he had already taken to comply with the requisition, reviewed the actions of the Southern States, explained the present emergency, urged the adoption of immediate measures for a more efficient organization of the military arm of the state and the appropriation of money, "to be expended, under the direction of the executive, for the outfit of any additional military forces which may be called for by the general government." He closed with the following patriotic utterance: "I feel assured, gentlemen, that you will best reflect the sentiments and wishes of your constituents, by emulating in your

legislative action the patriotism and liberality of the noble states which have already responded to the call for the government. It is devoutly to be hoped that the mad ambition of the secession leaders may be restrained, and the impending sanguinary conflict averted. But a hesitating, half-way policy on the part of the administration of the loyal states will not avail to produce such a result. The United States government must be sustained, and the rebellion suppressed, at whatever cost of men and treasure." The prompt response of the people's representatives reflected the patriotic feeling which prevailed among all the citizens regardless of party or sex. Within 24 hours $1,000,000 were appropriated for war expenses by a unanimous vote of both houses; bills were also enacted, providing for the organization and placing upon a war footing, without delay, of two more regiments, in addition to the one already called for, and provision was made for drilling the same in barracks or encampment. The executive was authorized to call out four more regiments, if needed, (making seven in all) for two years' service, and to the governor was committed the duty of organizing and appointing the field officers thereof. Other acts exempted militia men, in service, from arrest on civil process; granted to each private $7 a month, in addition to the $13 offered by the government; provided for the relief of the families of volunteers at the cost of the state in cases of destitution; made provision for furnishing the uniforms of all volunteers after March 12, 1861; authorized banks to loan over ten per cent. of their capital stock to the state; and levied a war tax of ten cents on the dollar of the grand list. No such sum of money had ever before been voted in the little state of Vermont. In proportion to population it exceeded the appropriation of any other state, and the levy of ten cents on the dollar had no parallel in the state's history. This action of the state in providing for six additional regiments to serve for two years, was evidence that the people did not believe the war would be a short one, or one of insignificant proportions.

Meanwhile, pending the meeting of the legislature, and the enactment of the above legislation, public meetings were held in the various towns and villages to express the patriotism of the people, promote enlistments, raise money for the equipment of new companies, and to provide for the families of all who should enlist. The Stars and Stripes were everywhere in evidence, and the enthusiasm of the people was unbounded. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were freely offered. From every part of the state offers of men and money poured in on the governor and the adjutant-general. The hills and valleys resounded with the tramp of marching men and the strains of

martial music. Every man in the state capable of drilling a squad of recruits, was called into service; the students of the University of Vermont and of Middlebury college formed themselves into companies and devoted themselves to the work of drilling; the Montpelier banks each placed $25,000 at the disposal of the governor for military purposes, while the banks of Burlington and St. Albans each tendered ten per cent. of their capital stock and more if needed, for the same purpose. The public service corporations offered the governor free transportation of troops and munitions of war. Individual offers were equally generous; James R. Langdon, of Montpelier, tendered $20,000 on private account; Thomas McDaniels, of Bennington, $10,000; the firm of E. & T. Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, pledged $2,000 for the support of families of volunteers; William C. Harding, of Winooski, $1,000, and $10,000 if needed; F. P. Fletcher, of Bridport, $1,000 a year during the war. The patriotism and zeal of the women of the state were equally strong. They freely offered their services as hospital nurses and busied themselves in preparing soldiers' garments and hospital supplies. A resolution of the women of Burlington declared: "We further resolve that we will consider *all* our time and *all* our energies sacred to this object (the restoration of the authority of the government) until it shall be accomplished, and if need be until the end of the war." The above are only a few examples of the boundless enthusiasm, the generous spirit of self-sacrifice, and the intense patriotism which animated all classes in the old Green Mountain State, when the integrity of the Union was at stake. All distinctions of party were obliterated for the time being and the people were practically a unit in support of the government.

Very early in the war a state board of medical examiners, consisting of three eminent physicians, was appointed to pass upon candidates for appointment as surgeons and assistant surgeons of Vermont regiments. The board consisted of Dr. Samuel White Thayer, Jr., of Burlington, chairman and commissioned surgeon-general in 1864, Dr. Edward E. Phelps, of Windsor, and Dr. Charles L. Allen, of Rutland. In Feb., 1862, Dr. Phelps became brigade surgeon of volunteers, and his place on the board was taken by Dr. Hiram F. Stevens. A considerable number of recruits were allowed to enlist during the early part of the war, who were not properly examined as to their physical condition; the same was true in the closing days of the war, when men were less eager to enlist, and the demand for more troops was incessant. Once enlisted, however, the troops of Vermont received superior medical care, and the sanitary condition of the regiments in the field was far above the average, a fact which was largely due to the character of the regimental surgeons.

The organization of the 1st regiment proceeded rapidly. The militia companies of Brandon, Middlebury, Rutland, Northfield, Woodstock, Bradford, Cavendish, Burlington, St. Albans and Swanton were designated by an executive order of April 27, 1861, to form the regiment and it was mustered into the United States service for three months at Rutland, May 8. Before the regiment was mustered in, the work of organizing and equipping two more regiments was begun. Commissions to recruit these troops were issued by the governor on May 7, and within three days, the adjutant-general was tendered the services of fifty-six full companies, only twenty of which could then be accepted. On May 3 President Lincoln issued a second call for 42,000 volunteers for three years' service, and all subsequent regiments were enlisted for that period. The 1st regiment, admirably equipped, reached New York, May 10, commanded by Col. J. Wolcott Phelps of Brattleboro,' a graduate of West Point. In many respects it was the most remarkable of the three months' organization. The men were of superior education and social position and nearly one-tenth were graduates of New England colleges. Many others were from the professional ranks and practically all were of strictly temperate habits. The remarkable stature of many of the men commanded especial attention. It is related that ten men from one of the companies lay down upon the ground for measurement, and formed a line 67 feet, 10 inches, in length. Their blankets, made by their wives and daughters, were also much admired, differing as they did from so many of the shoddy blankets furnished. A second regiment from Vermont arrived at New York June 25, and a third July 24. Two more followed in September and a sixth in October. Thus far all the regiments had been recruited by the state authorities. The 1st cavalry regiment, the only regiment of this arm of the service furnished by the state, was raised under the direct authority of the United States, by Col. Lemuel B. Platt, of Colchester, during the fall of the year, and was mustered into the United States service on Nov. 19 with 966 officers and men.

The state election on the first Tuesday in September gave an overwhelming majority for the Republican and Union candidates. Frederick Holbrook, the Republican and Union candidate for governor, received 40,000 votes against 5,000 cast for the other two candidates. The administration of Gov. Holbrook covered the darkest period of the war—1861-63. During this period Vermont furnished the United States government with more than 20,000 troops, including two of the governor's own sons. All the regiments in the field were constantly recruited, and the following organizations were enlisted: the 1st cavalry regiment,

above mentioned, the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th infantry regiments, three battalions of light artillery, and three companies of sharpshooters. It was at the suggestion of Gov. Holbrook and in response to a document prepared and signed by him, and subsequently approved and signed by most of the governors of the loyal states, that President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000 volunteers after the Seven Days' battles. Under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 men for three years, Vermont furnished 4,369 volunteers, and under the call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for nine months' service, 4,781 men volunteered. The Republican convention which renominated Gov. Holbrook in the summer of 1862, declared itself "in favor of the confiscation of the slaves and property of rebels," urged "the speedy and effectual suppression of the rebellion," approved the general policy of the national administration, pledged Vermont to furnish men and money to the last extent of its ability, tendered thanks to the brave and patriotic soldiers in the field, and thanked Gov. Holbrook for the prompt manner in which he tendered to the president Vermont's quota of 300,000 additional soldiers. Still another resolution accepted certain special acts of President Lincoln as pledges that the government had cut itself free from all complicity with slavery; this was adopted with only a few dissenting votes. In the Democratic convention, subsequently held, resolutions were adopted which declared, "That while we regret the existence of four or five millions of negroes in this country as slaves, we are unwilling to sacrifice the constitution and the Union, or the interests of the white race, for the fancied or real grievances of the black race," and "that the abolition and radical opinions of a portion of the people of the North have been largely productive of the present war and national difficulties, and we record our hearty condemnation of the action of that class of our citizens in Congress or elsewhere." In the election in September the Republican vote for governor was 30,032; Democratic, 3,724. There was no party division in the legislature and Solomon Foot was again chosen U. S. Senator.

The annual state election in 1863 caused considerable excitement as the Democrats had declared in convention assembled, that the administration had endangered the liberties of the people by establishing martial law in states where the laws are unobstructed, and was committing tyrannical acts on loyal and unoffending citizens. The Union state convention shortly after expressed strong approval of all the measures of the government, and declared that Northern traitors deserve greater reproach than Southern rebels. The Democrats nominated Hon. T. P.

Redfield, and the Republicans, or the Union party, John Gregory Smith of St. Albans. In the election in September, Smith's majority was 17,651. Gov. Smith was the third and last of the able war governors of Vermont and served during the last two years of the great struggle, being triumphantly reëlected in the fall of 1864 by a majority of 19,415 over his opponent of the previous election. He was the friend and frequent counsellor of Lincoln, and was often called to Washington in an advisory capacity. No governor was more solicitous of the welfare of the soldiers and he often visited the Vermont troops at the front. After the battle of the Wilderness, he went at once to Fredericksburg, Va., ordered there a dozen of the best surgeons in Vermont, and gave his personal supervision to the sick and wounded volunteers. His kindly face and cheerful voice are held in grateful remembrance by many of the old soldiers. During his administration the only new organizations raised in the state were the 17th infantry, the 3d battery of light artillery, and two companies, designated M and F, of the 1st frontier cavalry. In addition to these new organizations, the old regiments were veteranized, large numbers of recruits were added to the organizations in the field, and a considerable number of men was furnished to the regular army of the United States, the U. S. navy, the U. S. colored troops, the signal corps, and to various state organizations.

In the presidential election which took place in Nov., 1864, Vermont gave to the Lincoln and Johnson electors a majority of 29,097 in a total vote of 55,741, and also returned substantial majorities for each of the states Union Republican candidates for Congress, F. E. Woodbridge, J. S. Morrill and P. Baxter.

On Oct. 19, 1864, the northern part of the state was for a time filled with alarm, as the result of a successful raid, accompanied by wanton bloodshed, by some 30 or 40 Southern refugees from Canada, on the town of St. Albans, 15 miles from the Canadian border. The raiders claimed to be acting under orders from Gen. Early, and in retaliation for acts committed by Federal troops in the Shenandoah Valley. They attacked simultaneously the St. Albans, Franklin county, and First national banks, and secured bank notes to the value of $211,150. With this sum in their possession, they seized all the horses they could find and hurried across the Canadian frontier. Previous to their departure, they wantonly fired upon a number of unoffending and unarmed citizens. An attempt to secretly fire the town fortunately failed. Eventually nearly the whole gang was captured in Canada. As a result of this raid the two companies of frontier cavalry above mentioned were raised in December, 1864, for the 1st regiment of

frontier cavalry, together with a provisional militia force of 2,215 men, to secure the protection of the northern frontier.

An extraordinary session of the legislature was called in March, 1865, for the purpose of ratifying the anti-slavery amendment to the Federal constitution. The session only lasted one day, in which the amendment was ratified unanimously in the senate and with only two dissenting voices in the house.

As soon as the Confederate armies had surrendered, the war department made prompt provision for reducing the number of troops in service. As a result, all the Vermont regiments, batteries, and detached companies, except the 7th and four companies of the 9th infantry, were sent home with praiseworthy promptness and were mustered out of service at Burlington by the end of the summer. The 7th was finally mustered out of service at Brownsville, Tex., March 14, 1866, and the battalion of the 9th at Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 1, 1865.

According to the Statistical Record of the Armies of the United States, as compiled by Capt. Frederick Phisterer, the quota assigned to Vermont, under all calls for troops during the war, was 32,074; the number of men furnished by the state was 33,288; the drafted men who paid commutation numbered 1,974, making the total number of men with which the state was credited 35,262, and giving it a surplus of 3,188 over all calls.

The final summary of Vermont troops as shown upon the books of the adjutant-general gives the whole number of men furnished by the state during the war as 34,238; the aggregate quotas under all calls, 33,729; excess over quotas, 509.

The war department credited the state with a total of 35,242 men, or 1,004 more than the records of the state. This would give Vermont a surplus over all calls of 1,513 men. This discrepancy between the records is accounted for, to a large extent, by enlistments in other state organizations to the credit of Vermont, which appeared upon the muster in rolls of those organizations and were not reported to Vermont.

The report of Adj.-Gen. Peck for 1866 gives the following data in regard to Vermont troops:

Original members, 18,530; recruits, 10,437; total in Vermont organizations, 28,967; veterans reënlisted, 1,961; enlisted in U. S. army, navy and marine corps, 1,339; drafted men who paid commutation, 1,971; whole number furnished by the state, 34,238. The total number of drafted men and substitutes was 3,800. In the admirable state roster of Vermont troops, as recently compiled by Adjt.-Gen. Theodore S. Peck, the earlier statistics of losses have been somewhat modified. It is here shown that the total number of deaths among Vermont troops during the war

from all causes was 5,237, made up of 1,832 killed in action and mortally wounded, and 3,405 died of disease, accident and as prisoners.

When the war began the state was practically without debt; its taxable property was valued at $85,000,000; it expended for war purposes $9,887,353, of which amount $5,215,787 was expended by the several towns and municipal corporations for bounties and other purposes and has never been repaid. Of the balance $4,671,566, by far the greater amount, or nearly $4,000,000, was the result of the state bounty of $7 per month, paid to Vermont soldiers during their service in the United States army; the unique provision for the families of the volunteers, mentioned earlier in this history, absorbed a large part of the remainder.

Admirable arrangements were perfected by the state long before the close of the war, whereby sick and disabled soldiers received special care and attention, and secured for them whenever practicable a speedy transmittal to their native state. Three hospitals were established in the state—the U. S. general hospital at Brattleboro, with a capacity of 893 beds; the Sloan U. S. general hospital at Montpelier, with a capacity of 496 beds; and the Baxter U. S. general hospital at Burlington, with a capacity of 250 beds. The report of the adjutant-general for 1865 showed that 2,886 soldiers were admitted to these hospitals during the year, of whom 1,916, or nearly 75 per cent, were returned to duty. A total of nearly 6,000 wounded and sick Vermont soldiers were transferred to these hospitals, after their establishment, in addition to a large number from other states. Said Robert E. Corson, military agent for the state at Philadelphia: "Apart from the beneficial influence of a change of air, the associations of home, and the tender offices of friends who could thus reach and minister to those they loved (this transfer) was the undoubted means of hastening the recovery of very many and the state of Vermont was thus enabled to return to the government a much larger percentage of convalescent and well men than would have been the case had they been left in distant hospitals to receive those attentions which, with so vast a number to share them, can be bestowed but sparingly on individuals."

Before the end of the first year of the war, the protracted nature of the struggle before the North was better realized. Most of the soldiers at the front were enlisted for long terms of service, and the lists of casualties from disease and battle began to swell to large proportions. The state authorities were always solicitous of the welfare of the Vermont soldiers after they left the borders of the commonwealth, and for this purpose state mil-

itary agencies were established and maintained throughout the war at Washington, Philadelphia and New York city. The excellent and zealous commissioner from Vermont at Washington was Frank F. Holbrook; the military agent at Philadelphia was Robert R. Corson, and at New York City, Frank E. Howe. The business of the agency at Washington involved a great variety of work and a vast multitude of details. In addition to the labor of caring for the sick and wounded soldiers in the various general hospitals at Washington, Alexandria, Baltimore, Annapolis, Frederick, Point Lookout, Fortress Monroe, City Point, York, Chester, Wilmington, Whitehall, Newark, Philadelphia, New York City, etc., providing lists of the arrivals and changes at the various hospitals and making prompt arrangements for their transfer, as far as possible, to the general hospitals in the state, much was done to promote the comfort and efficiency of the Vermont troops at the front. Full and complete lists of paroled prisoners and of those in the hands of the enemy were obtained; lists of the dead were published for the information of friends; the remains of many of those who perished were sent home for interment; assistance was rendered in procuring furloughs, leaves of absence, discharges; and in mustering men out of service in field and hospital as far as was consistent with the interests and regulations of the service. Soldiers were aided in obtaining claims for back pay, bounty, commutation of travel and subsistence, pensions, prize money, state pay, etc. Passes were obtained for citizens of the state, enabling them to visit friends in the army, and the soldiers in hospital were provided with supplies of various kinds, by orders on the U. S. sanitary and Christian commissions. After the date of his appointment, Dec. 15, 1862, Mr. Holbrook personally visited more than 10,000 Vermont soldiers in over 100 different hospitals and reported on their condition.

The New York agency was maintained at 194 Broadway, the home of the New England soldiers' relief association. At this "midway home" of the soldiers a splendid work of love and mercy was carried on; the rooms of the agency were always open to receive sick, wounded and enfeebled soldiers and provide them with tender nursing; to receive the regiments en route for the front or returning home; and in general to give aid and comfort to the soldiers during their stay in the city. According to the report of Col. Howe for the period from Sept. 1, 1864, to Sept. 1, 1865, a total of 7,689 Vermont soldiers were visited, registered and aided in general hospitals, lodged and provided for at the rooms of the association, or given aid directly or indirectly while returning home to the state rendezvous for their final muster out.

The admirable service rendered the state by its efficient

military agent at Philadelphia, Robert R. Corson, is deserving of all praise. He held his commission for more than three years, and, during that time his office was a general headquarters for the soldiers of Vermont and other states in the different hospitals in the city. The men were furnished with any desired information connected with their positions in the army, their private wants, such as for stationery, postage stamps, tobacco, money, car tickets to different parts of the city, etc., were supplied. Mr. Corson's most important duty, however, was that of visiting the soldiers in the twenty or more different hospitals in the city, where he inquired into the special wants of each man. He also visited numerous battle-fields, where he rendered to the soldiers every aid in his power. After the establishment of the U. S. sanitary and Christian commissions he procured from them whatever they had to give to the sick and wounded men. When some 30,000 Union prisoners were exchanged near the close of the war, he visited the men on their arrival at Annapolis and reported on them to the state adjutant-general. He said: "Although long accustomed to the horrible scenes which are the necessary result of terrible battles; familiar as I am with the ghastly spectacles which cover every field of conflict; acquainted with human suffering in a thousand dreadful forms, I confess that I was not prepared for the horrible sight which I witnessed on the wharves and in the hospitals at Annapolis. Here, day after day, these floating charnel-houses poured forth their contents. Men, emaciated, hunger-stricken, worn away to skeletons by disease and starvation, trooped out from the ships in vast numbers, until the heart sickened at the fearful sum of human misery here presented. No pen can ever depict the awfulness of this scene, much less overdraw it." The three state agencies in Washington, New York and Philadelphia closed their labors in Sept., 1865.

Vermont is one of the smallest states in the Union, and it furnished less than an eightieth part of the Union army, but the quality of the soldiers furnished was much above the average, while their fighting characteristics, and the brilliant service to the government rendered by the troops of the Green Mountain State is recognized by every impartial historian. Vermont soldiers shared in every decisive campaign and battle of the war and frequently performed a leading part. Every man called for by the Federal authorities was promptly furnished and every dollar necessary to raise and equip the men was as promptly expended. The sons of Vermont did their full duty in the hour of the Nation's peril, and have made for themselves an imperishable record of patriotism and bravery, unsurpassed in the story of bloody wars.

RECORD OF VERMONT REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Col., J. Wolcott Phelps; Lieut.-Col., Peter T. Washburn; Maj., Harry N. Worthen. The 1st regiment, composed of militia companies from Bradford, Brandon, Burlington, Cavendish, Middlebury, Northfield, Rutland, St. Albans, Swanton and Woodstock, ten in all, was mustered into the service of the United States at Rutland, May 8, 1861, for a term of three months. It proceeded at once to Fortress Monroe, receiving along its route the greeting of the enthusiastic people. From Fortress Monroe, on May 23, the regiment marched 6 miles to Hampton, Va., making the first reconnaissance of Union troops in that state. On May 26 it again left Fortress Monroe, this time for Newport News, which place it was for a time employed in fortifying. On June 9 an expedition was undertaken to Big Bethel which resulted in an encounter with the enemy, and on Aug. 4 the regiment embarked for New Haven, the men being mustered out at Brattleboro soon after their arrival. The total number of men in the 1st was 781, of whom many reënlisted in other organizations. Its loss by death in action was 1 man, by disease 4, and by accident 1.

Second Infantry.—Cols., Henry Whiting, James H. Walbridge, Newton Stone, John S. Tyler, Amasa S. Tracy; Lieut.-Cols., George J. Stannard, Charles H. Joyce, Newton Stone, John S. Tyler, Amasa S. Tracy, Enoch E. Johnson; Majs., Charles H. Joyce, James H. Walbridge, Newton Stone, John S. Tyler, Amasa S. Tracy, Enoch E. Johnson, Erastus G. Ballou. The 2nd regiment was organized at Burlington and there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on June 20, 1861. It left Burlington for Washington, June 24, and encamped on Capitol hill until July 10, when it was ordered to Bush hill, Va., where it was attached to Howard's brigade, Heintzelman's division, with which it fought at Bull Run on July 21. It was next sent to Chain bridge for guard duty along the Potomac, and assisted in the construction of Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen. In September it was formed with the 4th and 5th Vermont regiments into the Vermont brigade (later known on many battlefields), the 2nd brigade of Smith's division. Winter quarters were established at Camp Griffin and occupied until March 10, 1862, when the regiment marched to Centerville, thence to Alexandria, where it was ordered to Newport News and participated in the Peninsular campaign. It was in action at Young's mills, Lee's mills and Williamsburg. In the organization of the 6th corps, the Vermont brigade, to which had been added the 6th Vt., became the 2nd brigade, 2nd division. From April 13 to May 19, 1862, the brigade was posted at White House landing. On June 26 it shared in the battle of Golding's farm and in the Seven Days' battles it was repeatedly engaged. It was ordered to Alexandria and to Bull Run late in August. The corps was not ordered into the battle and was next in action at Crampton's gap and Antietam in September. It fought at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, after which winter quarters were established near Falmouth and broken for the Chancellorsville battles in May, where the 6th corps made a gallant charge upon the heights. It fought at Gettysburg, and from Aug. 14 to Sept. 13, 1863, the

brigade was stationed in New York to guard against rioting and then rejoined the corps. Winter quarters were occupied with the Army of the Potomac near the Rapidan and a large number of members of the regiment reënlisted. The command continued in the field as a veteran organization and broke camp May 4, 1864, for the Wilderness campaign. On the opening day of the fight at the Wilderness Col. Stone was killed and Lieut.-Col. Tyler fatally wounded. A number of the bravest officers and men perished in the month following, during which the Vermont brigade fought valiantly day after day with wonderful endurance, at the famous "bloody angle" at Spottsylvania, at Cold Harbor and in the early assaults on Petersburg. On July 10 it formed a part of the force ordered to hasten to Washington to defend the city against Gen. Early, and shared in the campaign in the Shenandoah valley which followed—the fatiguing marches and counter-marches and the battles of Charlestown, Fisher's hill, Winchester and Cedar creek. During the last named battle the brigade held its ground when it seemed no longer tenable and only withdrew when it was left alone. Returning with the 6th corps to Petersburg in December, it participated in the charge on March 25, 1865, and the final assault April 2, after which it joined in the pursuit of Lee's army and was active at the battle of Sailor's creek, April 6, where it is said to have fired the last shot of the 6th corps. The service of the 2nd closed with participation in the grand review of the Union armies at Washington, after which it returned to Burlington. The original members who did not reënlist were mustered out on June 29, 1864, the veterans and recruits at Washington, July 15, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 1,858 and the loss by death 399, of which number 224 were killed or died of wounds and 175 from other causes. In his well-known work on 'Regimental Losses," Col. Fox mentions the 2nd Vt. infantry among the "three hundred fighting regiments" of the Union army.

Third Infantry.—Cols., William F. Smith, Breed N. Hyde, Thomas O. Seaver, Horace W. Floyd; Lieut.-Cols., Breed N. Hyde, Wheelock G. Veazey, Thomas O. Seaver, Samuel E. Pingree, Horace W. Floyd, William H. Hubbard; Majs., Walter W. Cochran, Wheelock G. Veazey, Thomas O. Seaver, Samuel E. Pingree, Thomas Nelson, Horace W. Floyd, John F. Cook, William W. Hubbard, Alonzo H. Newt. The 3d regiment was mustered into the U. S. service for three years at Camp Baxter, St. Johnsbury, July 16, 1861, and ordered to Washington on July 24. It was assigned to the force on guard at the Chain bridge over the Potomac and became a part of the famous Vermont brigade, with which it served until the expiration of its service, as part of the 6th corps. It assisted in building Fort Ethan Allen and participated in its first engagement at Lewinsville, Va., Sept. 11, 1861, after which it was in winter quarters at Camp Griffin until March 10, 1862, when it moved to Alexandria and Fortress Monroe. The regiment shared in the Peninsular campaign of 1862 and in all the difficult and arduous service of the Vermont brigade in the following years of the war. This brigade, according to Col. Fox, suffered the heaviest loss of life of any one brigade during the war. The engagements participated in by the brigade were as follows: Lee's mills, Va., Williamsburg, Golding's farm, Savage Station, White Oak swamp, Crampton's gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Funkstown, Rappahannock Station, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Reams' Station, Fort Stevens, Charlestown, Opequan, Fisher's hill, Winchester, Cedar creek, and again at Petersburg at the end of the siege and at Sailor's creek. The 3d Vt. is also mentioned by Col. Fox in the list of the 'three hundred fighting regiments." The winter of 1862-63 was spent in camp near Falmouth and

in the Chancellorsville battles in May, 1863, the brigade was repeatedly in action, making a brilliant assault upon Marye's heights. At Gettysburg the regiment participated in the battle with heavy loss and was then ordered to New York to preserve order in that city. Winter quarters of the 6th corps, of which the Vermont brigade was the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, were established at Brandy Station, Va., where a large number of the members of the 3d reënlisted. In the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor the command suffered severely and when the original members not reënlisted were mustered out on July 27, 1864, the remainder of the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of six companies. It proceeded to Petersburg with the Army of the Potomac and in July was ordered to Washington, where it faced Gen. Early in the campaign which followed in the valley of the Shenandoah. Returning to Petersburg, it was employed in the operations of the siege from Dec., 1864, to the fall of the city, April 2, 1865, and joined in the final assault on the works. After participating in the grand review at Washington, the regiment was mustered out there on July 11, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 1,809, of whom 196 were killed or died of wounds and 166 from disease, imprisonment or accident.

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., Edwin H. Stoughton, Charles B. Stoughton, George P. Foster; Lieut.-Cols., Harry N. Worthen, Charles B. Stoughton, George P. Foster, Stephen M. Pingree, John E. Pratt; Majs., John Curtis Tyler, Charles B. Stoughton, George P. Foster, Stephen M. Pingree, John E. Pratt, Charles W. Boutin. The 4th, composed of members from the eastern part of the state, was mustered into the U. S. service for a term of three years at Brattleboro, Sept. 21, 1861, and ordered at once to Washington. Co. A was composed mainly of members from Bennington county, and Windsor, Orange, Orleans, Windham, Washington and Caledonia counties were all represented. The regiment spent but a few days at Washington and moved on to join the other Vermont regiments, stationed at Camp Advance, Va. It was assigned to the Vermont brigade, Gen. W. T. Brooks, 2nd division, Gen. William F. Smith, 6th corps, and remained with this corps during the entire war. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out, Sept. 30, 1864, and the 1st, 2nd and 3d companies of sharpshooters were assigned to the regiment, Feb. 25, 1865. The losses of the regiment were so heavy that in spite of the large numbers of reënlisted men and recruits, it was consolidated into eight companies on Feb. 25, 1865. The 4th is mentioned by Col. Fox in his "Regimental Losses" as one of the "three hundred fighting regiments." The active service of the command opened with the campaign on the Peninsula early in 1862, followed by the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg of that year, the "Mud March," Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Mine Run campaign, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, the campaign against Early in the valley of the Shenandoah in the summer of 1864, and the final capture of Petersburg. The first winter was spent near the Chain bridge over the Potomac; the second near Falmouth, Va.; the winter of 1863-64 at Brandy Station, Va., and the final winter in the trenches before Petersburg. In all of the varied services of the Vermont brigade, the 4th always played its part with steadiness and courage, meeting losses that were almost overwhelming. After the grand review at Washington in May, 1865, the regiment was mustered out (July 13), and received the welcome orders for the homeward journey. The total strength of the regiment was 1,690 members, of whom 159 were killed or died of wounds, 201 from disease, 61 in Confederate prisons and 2 by accident.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Henry A. Smalley, Lewis A. Grant, John R.

Lewis, Ronald A. Kennedy; Lieut.-Cols., Nathan Lord, Jr., Lewis A. Grant, John R. Lewis, Charles P. Dudley, Addison Brown, Jr., Ronald A. Kennedy, Eugene O. Cole; Majs., Lewis A. Grant, Redfield Proctor, John R. Lewis, Charles P. Dudley, Eugene O. Cole, Thomas Kavaney. The 5th was composed of members from St. Albans, Middlebury, Swanton, Hyde Park, Manchester, Cornwall, Rutland, Brandon, Burlington, Poultney, Tinmouth and Richmond and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years at St. Albans, Sept. 16, 1861. It was ordered at once to Washington and joined the other Vermont troops at Camp Advance, Va., near the Chain bridge, where it was assigned to the Vermont brigade, with which it served during the remainder of the war. The fortunes of this brigade were many months of hard fighting and miles of weary marching, but at the end the attainment of lasting renown. The 5th is one of the "three hundred fighting regiments" mentioned by Col. Fox. Co. E, from Manchester, is said to have suffered the heaviest loss of any company from Vermont, and at the battle of Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862, the regiment is said to have suffered the heaviest loss in killed and wounded of any one regiment in a single action. The story of the Vermont brigade has already been told and the 5th had its important share in the engagements of the brigade throughout the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns of 1862, both Fredericksburg campaigns, Gettysburg and the movements in the vicinity of the Rapidan and Rappahannock in the autumn of 1863. Early in December of that year a large number of the members of the 5th reënlisted, and on Sept. 15, 1864, the original members not reënlisted, were mustered out at Clifton, Va. The 5th was continued in service as a veteran organization and participated in the bloody month with the Army of the Potomac from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor, afterward taking part in the siege of Petersburg, where it was active in the operations. It moved to Washington with the 6th corps to confront Gen. Early, whose troops threatened the city. In the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, the Vermont brigade was in the front of the line, the 5th being the first regiment to reach the enemy's works and there plant its colors. It then joined in the pursuit and after Lee's surrender moved to Danville to coöperate with Gen. Sherman. The total strength of the regiment was 1,618, of whom 201 members were killed or died of wounds, 112 from disease, 21 from imprisonment and 4 by accident. The veterans and recruits were mustered out on June 29, 1865.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., Nathan Lord, Jr., Oscar S. Tuttle, Elisha L. Barney, Sumner H. Lincoln; Lieut.-Cols., Asa P. Blunt, Oscar S. Tuttle, Elisha L. Barney, Oscar A. Hale, Frank G. Butterfield, Sumner H. Lincoln, William J. Sperry; Majs., Oscar S. Tuttle, Elisha L. Barney, Oscar A. Hale, Richard B. Crandall, Carlos W. Dwinell, Sumner H. Lincoln, William J. Sperry, Edwin R. Kinney. The 6th, recruited from the state at large, was mustered into the U. S. service for three years at Montpelier, Oct. 15, 1861, and immediately ordered to Washington, where it arrived on the 22nd. It proceeded at once to Camp Griffin, where it was attached to the Vermont brigade. The command remained at this post during the winter and broke camp on March 10, 1862, for the Peninsular campaign. On April 6, 1862, at Warwick creek, Va., the regiment was first in action, fortunately without loss. The brigade was first a part of the 4th and later of the 6th corps, with which it was generally known. In the battle of Golding's farm the 6th won complimentary mention from Gen. Hancock. The loss at Savage Station was severe, and in the Maryland campaign it bore an active part. It was active at Fredericksburg and soon after went into winter quarters at White Oak Church, where it

remained until camp was broken for the Chancellorsville movement in the spring of 1863. There and at Gettysburg and Funkstown later in the summer, the regiment proved its right to be known as a brave and gallant band. After sharing in the Mine Run campaign, the 6th went into winter camp at Brandy Station, Va., until the opening of the Wilderness campaign in the spring of 1864. In this memorable campaign the part of the Vermont brigade was both important and tragic. The work was arduous and the loss terrible. It joined in the famous assault at Spottsylvania and was repeatedly in action at Cold Harbor. Soon after the arrival of the army at Petersburg the 6th corps was ordered to the defense of Washington and rejoined the Army of the Potomac in Dec., 1864, to remain with it during the remainder of the siege. In Oct., 1864, the original members not reënlisted were mustered out and the veterans and recruits consolidated into a battalion of six companies. After the surrender of Lee at Appomattox the regiment was mustered out at Washington, June 19, 1865, and ordered home. The total number of members of the 6th was 1,681, of whom 189 were killed or died of wounds, 189 from disease, 20 from imprisonment and 2 from accident.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., George T. Roberts, William C. Holbrook, David B. Peck, Henry M. Porter; Lieut.-Cols., Volney S. Fullam, David B. Peck, Henry M. Porter, Edgar N. Bullard; Majs., William C. Holbrook, Henry M. Porter, Edgar N. Bullard, Darwin A. Smalley, George E. Croff. The 7th was mustered into the U. S. service at Rutland, Feb. 12, 1862, for a three years' term. Greatly to the disappointment of its members, it was ordered to join Gen. Butler's southern expedition and sailed from New York March 10, landing at Ship island, Miss., two weeks later. When the army occupied New Orleans, the 7th was stationed at Fort Pike and Carrollton, and subsequently at Baton Rouge. Eight companies joined in the expedition from Baton Rouge to Vicksburg in June, 1862, in which the men suffered much from diseases incident to the climate. After a short period passed in the vicinity of New Orleans, the regiment was sent to Pensacola, where it remained until Aug. 10, 1864. The southern summers proved very difficult for troops from the climate of Vermont to endure, and the ranks were greatly depleted by yellow fever, malaria, etc. On Aug. 30, 1864, the original members not reënlisted were mustered out. All but 58, however, had enlisted for another term and, in spite of the great reduction of the regiment by disease, it was continued in the field as a veteran organization. It was engaged in the defense of important fortifications at Pensacola and skirmished with the enemy at a number of points in the vicinity. The regiment was ordered again to New Orleans in Aug., 1864, and remained there until Feb., 1865, when it was ordered to Mobile, which was then besieged by Gen. Canby, and from that time took an active part in the operations of the siege. After the fall of Mobile, the regiment was stationed at Clarksville and later at Brownsville, Tex., where it was mustered out on March 14, 1866. The total strength of the 7th was 1,572 members, of whom 11 were killed or died of wounds, 379 died of disease, 6 in prison and 15 by accident. It was longer in the service than any other Vermont regiment, lost more members from sickness and a larger number of its members reënlisted than any other Vermont organization.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., Stephen Thomas, John B. Mead; Lieut.-Cols., Edward M. Brown, Charles Dillingham, Henry F. Dutton, John B. Mead, Alvin B. Franklin; Majs., Charles Dillingham, Luman M. Grout, Henry F. Dutton, John L. Barstow, John B. Mead, Alvin B. Franklin, Henry M. Pollard. The 8th, recruited for Gen. Butler's southern expedition and rendezvoused at Camp Holbrook, Brattleboro, was mustered into

the U. S. service for three years, Feb. 18, 1862. It remained in camp at Brattleboro until March 4, when it left for New York, there to embark for Ship island, Miss. From April 5 until early in May it encamped at Ship island and was then ordered to New Orleans, where it was quartered in the Mechanics' Institute building until the end of the month, when it crossed to Algiers and Col. Thomas was placed in command of the district of La Fourche. It opened the Opelousas railroad as far as La Fourche crossing, and was engaged for some months in guarding the road. On June 22, a detachment of 30 men from Co. H was ambushed at Raceland Station, losing 5 killed and 9 wounded, the first blood shed in the regiment. On Sept. 4, another detachment of 60 men was ambushed at Boutte Station by a Confederate force of 1,500 men, and lost 15 killed and 20 wounded. The same force of the enemy then moved on Bayou Des Allemands Station, and compelled the surrender of Capt. Hall, Lieuts. Sargent, Green and Mead, and 137 men. Among those surrendered were 7 Germans, who had enlisted at New Orleans, and who were promptly condemned and shot on the pretext that they were deserters from the Confederate army. In October, as a part of Gen. Weitzel's brigade, the 8th began the work of opening the Opelousas railroad to Brashear City, which was completed on Dec. 8. It was encamped at Brashear City until Jan. 8, 1863, when it moved to Camp Stevens at Thibodeaux, but returned after two days, and shared in the expedition against the gunboat "John L. Cotton," located in the Bayou Teche, during which it performed excellent service, but suffered no loss. On April 12 it moved with the 19th corps in the advance to Port Hudson, having a brisk engagement with the enemy at Fort Bisland on the same evening, which was resumed on the 13th. In the desperate assault on Port Hudson, May 27, Col. Thomas commanded the brigade, and the 8th again distinguished itself for gallantry, losing in this battle 12 killed, and 76 wounded, among the latter Col. Thomas, Capt. Foster and Lieut. Welch. It now shared in the siege operations and on June 14, led the assaulting column in the second attack on the Confederate works. Its loss on this occasion was 21 killed, and 75 wounded. After the surrender of Port Hudson it was ordered to Donaldsonville, thence to Thibodeaux, where it encamped until Sept. 1, when it moved to Algiers and took part in the fruitless Sabine Pass expedition, returning on Sept. 11. On Jan. 5, 1864, 321 men reënlisted for another three years' term and received the usual veteran furlough. The remainder of the regiment, including the recruits, remained in active service at Algiers and Thibodeaux, until June 6, when they returned to the state and were mustered out at Brattleboro on the 22nd. The veteran portion of the regiment returned to New Orleans and after a number of scouting expeditions embarked for Fortress Monroe on the steamer St. Mary, July 5. On its arrival there it was at once ordered to Washington to assist in resisting Gen. Early's attempt upon the city, after which it was ordered to join the 6th corps at Tenallytown, Md. It then moved with the army in pursuit of the enemy as far as Berryville, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, but immediately countermarched to the vicinity of Washington, whence they were ordered back into Maryland during the flurry caused by McCausland's raid into that state. The severe marching of this month on half rations, will never be forgotten by the men. In Aug., 1864, Gen. Sheridan took command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and the 8th was assigned to the 2nd brigade (McMillan's), 1st division (Dwight's), 19th corps, under Gen. Emory. It did gallant service at the battle of the Opequan, Sept. 19, executing a splendid bayonet charge. Its casualties were 7 killed and 33 wounded, among the latter Lieut.-Col. Dutton, Capt. Ford,

and Lieuts. Livingston and Robie. It participated in the charge which routed the enemy at Fisher's hill on the 22nd, and then followed in pursuit. On Oct. 10 it encamped north of Cedar creek, where it remained until the battle on the 19th. Its loss during the fierce fighting at Cedar creek was 15 killed, 82 wounded and 27 missing, out of 350 men in action. Capt. Hall was mortally wounded, and among the wounded were Capts. Franklin, W. H. Smith, Ford and Howard and Maj. Mead. This battle ended the hard fighting of the regiment, though on Nov. 12 it was engaged at Newtown without loss. The command was encamped for five weeks at Newtown and on Dec. 20 moved to Summit Point, where it remained through the winter of 1864-65, on guard and picket duty along the railroad from Charlestown to Winchester. On Feb. 20, 1865, a detachment, while cutting wood, was attacked by guerrillas and 11 men were captured, but were soon exchanged and rejoined the regiment. At the beginning of 1865 the regiment mustered 675 men, of whom 470 were present for duty. Enough recruits were received during January and February to bring the total enrolment to 781, with 662 for duty. Lieut.-Col. Mead was promoted colonel March 4, Col. Thomas having resigned Jan. 21, and been appointed brigadier-general Feb. 1. On April 15 the regiment was part of the cordon of infantry about the city of Washington to prevent the escape of the assassin Booth. It participated in the grand review May 23, and on June 1, as part of Dwight's division, it embarked for Savannah, Ga., but, at the last moment through the intercession of Gov. Smith, then in Washington, it was ordered to disembark. It now reported to Gen. Wright, commanding the 6th corps, and went into camp with the other Vermont troops on Munson's hill until June 28, when it was mustered out and arrived at Burlington, July 2, with 650 officers and men. July 8 and 10 they were finally paid and discharged. The regiment had 1,016 original members, 752 recruits and 4 transfers, a total of 1,772. Its losses were 102 killed or mortally wounded; 214 who died of disease, 7 by accident and 22 as prisoners—total, 345. It had 264 men wounded, 185 captured and 83 deserted. More of its members (viz.: 33) were promoted to be officers in other regiments than any other Vermont regiment, and more of its members reënlisted than in any other Vermont regiment except the 7th.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., George J. Stannard, Dudley K. Andross, Edward H. Ripley; Lieut.-Cols., Dudley K. Andross, Edwin S. Stowell, Edward H. Ripley, Valentine G. Barney, Herman Seligson; Majs., Edwin S. Stowell, Edward H. Ripley, Charles Jarvis, Amasa Bartlett, Joseph C. Brooks. This regiment was organized at Brattleboro and there mustered into the U. S. service, July 9, 1862, for three years. It was ordered at once to Washington, left camp on July 15, and four days later was attached to Gen. Sturgis' division at Cloud's mills. On the 24th the command moved to Winchester, where it was employed in the construction of fortifications, and other duties for several months. Early in September it was withdrawn to Harper's Ferry on the approach of Stonewall Jackson's forces and with the other troops there posted was surrendered and sent on parole to Chicago. On Jan. 10, 1863, the prisoners were exchanged and the regiment was placed on guard duty over prisoners captured at Murfreesboro and Arkansas Post until April 1, when it returned to City Point, Va. It was at Suffolk during the siege in April and May, 1863; was next sent to Yorktown and occupied West Point during the Gettysburg campaign, when a futile attempt was made upon Richmond. July, August and September were spent at Yorktown, where the health of the men suffered from the climate and malaria was common. For this reason the command was transferred in October to New-

port barracks, between Morehead City and New Berne, N. C. Early in Feb., 1864, at the time of the attack upon New Berne, a detachment was sent by the Confederate leader, Gen. Pickett, to capture Newport barracks and in the battle which resulted 3 men of the 9th won medals for gallantry. The regiment was finally obliged to withdraw to Morehead City, after a brave stand in defense of the post, and finally to Beaufort. Three days later the old position at Newport barracks was reoccupied by the 9th Vt. and the 21st Conn. and held for some months without any break in the routine except several excursions into the surrounding country. During the summer various details near New Berne employed several detachments of the regiment, and in September, the entire command was ordered to Petersburg, Va., where it became a part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 18th corps, Army of the James, with which it remained during the existence of the corps. A detachment of the regiment was posted at an earthwork known as Redoubt Dutton, sometimes called Butler's slaughter-pen, which exposed position it held and defended with honor, protecting the artillery, and the remainder of the regiment was stationed at Chaffin's farm, where it was joined by the detail from Redoubt Dutton. The regiment formed part of the force that engaged the enemy at Fort Harrison on Sept. 29 and carried Battery Morris. On Oct. 27 it participated in the conflict at Fair Oaks, after which it was ordered to New York to guard against possible rioting during the presidential election. With the 3d division, 24th corps, it was again stationed before Petersburg and took part in the final assault on the city April 2, 1865. On June 13, the members of the regiment whose term would expire before Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out and the remainder consolidated into a battalion of four companies, which remained in service until Dec. 1, 1865. The total strength of the 9th was 1,878 members, of whom 23 were killed or died of wounds, 232 from disease, 36 from imprisonment and 7 from other causes.

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., Albert B. Jewett, William W. Henry, George B. Damon; Lieut.-Cols., John H. Edson, William W. Henry, Charles G. Chandler, Edwin Dillingham, Lucius T. Hunt, George B. Damon, Wyllys Lyman, John A. Salsbury. The 10th, composed of members from all portions of the state, was mustered into the U. S. service at Brattleboro, Sept. 1, 1862, for three years, and left camp on the 6th for Washington, where it spent a few days at Camp Chase, and was then posted along the Maryland side of the Potomac to guard the fords near Edwards' ferry. The winter was spent in the vicinity of Seneca creek and on June 22, 1863, it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, with which it served until the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac in March, 1864, when it became a part of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 6th corps. The regiment was in action at Locust Grove, Nov. 27, 1863, and was quartered at Brandy Station, Va., during the winter of 1863-64. At the beginning of the Wilderness campaign, it was not in the thick of the fight and it was not until the battle of Cold Harbor that it suffered heavily, when its services were especially complimented in orders. The 6th corps was sent to Bermuda Hundred, while the army advanced to Petersburg but soon rejoined the main body. On July 6 the 3d division was ordered to Harper's Ferry, but the 10th and one regiment of the 2nd brigade was detained with the 1st brigade at Frederick City, Md., and under Gen. Wallace it engaged the enemy there on July 8 and at Monocacy on the 9th. The 10th then became a part of the army under Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and participated in the battles of Winchester, Sept. 19, Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek. After a short rest at Cedar creek

and Kernstown it returned to Petersburg on Dec. 3 and was active at the time of the assault upon Fort Stedman in March, 1865, capturing 160 prisoners. The regiment shared in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, and was among the first to enter the captured city. It then joined in the pursuit of Lee's army and after the surrender was sent to Burlington, where the men were mustered out on June 27, 1865. Fourteen officers and 136 men were transferred on June 22 to the 5th Vt. infantry and were mustered out on the 29th. The total strength of the 10th was 1,306 members, of whom 149 were killed or died of wounds, 153 from disease, 32 in prison and 2 by accident. The regiment is included as one of the "three hundred fighting regiments" in Fox's "Regimental Losses." The following officers of this regiment were brevetted for gallant and meritorious service: Capt. and Lieut.-Col. George B. Davis, Lieut. Austin W. Fuller, Col. and Brig.-Gen. William W. Henry, Capt. and Maj. John A. Hicks, Lieut. and Capt. Silas Lewis, Lieut. and Capt. James M. Read, and Maj. A. Salsbury.

Eleventh Infantry—First Heavy Artillery.—Cols., James M. Warner, Charles Hunsdson; Lieut.-Cols., Reuben C. Benton, George E. Chamberlin, Charles Hunsdon, Aldace F. Walker, Darius J. Safford; Majs., George E. Chamberlin, Charles Hundson, Charles K. Fleming, Aldace F. Walker, Charles Buxton, George D. Sowles, Robinson Templeton, Darius J. Safford, Henry R. Chase. The 11th was the largest Vermont regiment sent to the war, both in original membership and in total enrolment. It was recruited as an infantry regiment at the same time as the 10th, under the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers. By the middle of August ten companies had been organized, and rendezvoused at Camp Bradley, Brattleboro, where they were mustered into the U. S. service, Sept. 1, 1862, for three years. It left the state on Sept. 7 for Washington, where it arrived on the 9th and was assigned to duty in the chain of forts constituting the northern defenses of the capital. By order of the secretary of war, dated Dec. 10, 1862, it was made a heavy artillery regiment, and was designated the "1st artillery, 11th Vt. volunteers." Authority was also given to increase its numbers to the regular heavy artillery standard of twelve companies of 150 men each, with three majors and four lieutenants to a company. This was accomplished in the course of the next few months. It remained in the defenses of Washington for a period of 18 months, during which time it was chiefly employed in strengthening the works and constructing and garrisoning Forts Slocum, Stevens and Totten. It assumed the red stripes and chevrons of the artillery and its companies were designated as batteries. A new flag was also added to the other colors of the regiment, bearing crossed cannons on a yellow field. During the latter part of its artillery service at Washington, it garrisoned four other forts and occupied a line of about 7 miles front, the works mounting upwards of 200 heavy guns and mortars. It experienced little of the real hardships of war during the year 1863 and the first three months of 1864. It had comfortable quarters, the men enjoyed excellent health and rations and even luxuries were abundant. It maintained an excellent state of discipline and was rated the best disciplined regiment in the defenses of the capital. After the terrible losses incurred at the battle of the Wilderness, it was ordered to reinforce the army of the Potomac and reported for duty as infantry near Spottsylvania Court House with nearly 1,500 men in line. It was assigned to the Vermont brigade, 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps, and was divided into three battalions, each of which was manœuvred as a regiment, and each of which exceeded in numbers any one of the older regiments of the brigade. The Vermont brigade at this time was

reduced to about 1,200 muskets. During the severe campaigning which now ensued, the 11th participated in every battle of the 6th corps from May, 1864, to April, 1865. It was engaged at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, June 18, 1864, Weldon railroad, Fort Stevens, Charlestown, Gilbert's ford, Opequan, Fisher's hill, Cedar creek, Petersburg, March 25 and 27, 1865, and in the final assault which carried the works of Petersburg on April 2. In the affair on the Weldon railroad, June 23, 1864, the regiment suffered the greatest loss sustained by any Vermont regiment in one action, its loss being 9 killed, 31 wounded, and 261 captured. Among the prisoners were 1 field and 17 line officers. The regiment participated in the review of the brigade, June 7, and in the grand review of the 6th corps at Washington on the following day. Original members, recruits for one year, and recruits whose term of service expired before Oct. 1, 1865, were mustered out of service on June 24, 1865, and the remainder of the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies of heavy artillery, commanded by Maj. Safford, and stationed in the defenses of Washington until mustered out on Aug. 25, 1865. The following officers were brevetted for gallant and meritorious service: Col. James M. Warner, Maj. Aldace F. Walker, Capt. James E. Eldredge, Lieut. Henry C. Baxter, Capt. George G. Tilden, Lieuts. Henry J. Nichols, George A. Bailey, John H. Macomber and Charles H. Anson. The original members of the 11th numbered 1,315, recruits and transferred men, 1,005—total, 2,320. Its losses were 152 killed and mortally wounded, 210 who died of disease, 175 who died in prison and 2 by accident, a total of 539. The total number wounded was 457, captured 339.

Twelfth Infantry.—Col., Asa P. Blunt; Lieut.-Col., Roswell Farnham; Maj., Levi G. Kingsley. The 12th regiment was the first of the five regiments raised in response to the president's call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for nine months' service, the quota of Vermont under this call being 4,898 men. Gov. Holbrook issued a general order for a new enrolment of the Vermont militia and all the militia companies of the state were called into active service. There were twenty-two such companies upon the state roster, but some had formally disbanded, and some existed only on paper, so that only thirteen companies were in a condition to respond to the call. General Order No. 13 calling for nine months men to fill the quota, stated that town officers and patriotic citizens would be expected to enlist the men and form the necessary companies. By Sept. 20, 1862, fifty companies were enlisted and organized into the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th regiments of infantry. All were militia regiments, organized in accordance with the state constitution, the privates electing the company officers and the company officers nominating the field officers, who were then commissioned by the governor, the field officers in turn electing the regimental staff. The first ten companies which responded to the call comprised the 12th regiment. These were the West Windsor Guards (Co. A), Woodstock Light Infantry (Co. B), Howard Guards (Co. C), Tunbridge Light Infantry (Co. D), Ransom Guards (Co. E), New England Guards (Co. F), Allen Grays of Brandon (Co. G), Bradford Guards (Co. H), Saxton's River Light Infantry of Rockingham (Co. I), and Rutland Light Guard (Co. K). B, C, E, F, G, H, and K formerly formed part of the 1st infantry, but under different officers and with many different members. The several companies rendezvoused at Brattleboro, Sept. 25, and were mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 4, with a membership of 996 officers and men, many of the officers having seen previous service. Col. Blunt had served as adjutant in the 3d, and lieutenant-colonel in the 6th; Lieut.-Col. Farnham and Maj. Kingsley had held lieutenants' commissions in the 1st and

more than a dozen of the line officers had served in the ranks of that organization. The personnel of the regiment comprised the best citizenship of the state,—men of property and high business and professional standing, who afterwards gave to the state two governors, a quartermaster-general, a railroad commissioner, a state librarian, a state historian and several state senators. The 12th left the state on Oct. 7 for Washington, and on its arrival there was assigned to Derrom's brigade, Casey's division. When the other four nine months regiments arrived on Oct. 30, the five organizations were united to form the 2nd Vermont brigade,—the 2nd brigade, Casey's division, reserve army corps for the defense of the capital. Col. Blunt was the ranking colonel and commanded the brigade until Dec. 7, when Brig.-Gen. E. H. Stoughton took command. On the morning of Oct. 30, the brigade broke camp and moved to a point 2 miles south of Alexandria, on the Mt. Vernon railroad, where it did picket and fatigue duty for 6 weeks. It then moved with the brigade to Fairfax Court House and performed picket duty for 3 months along Bull run and Cub run. On Dec. 28 it assisted in repulsing Stuart's third cavalry raid, inflicting some loss on the enemy, but sustaining none itself. It was afterwards employed in guarding the fords of the Occoquan river and picketing the outer line of defenses of Washington. During May and part of June, 1863, it was engaged in railroad guard duty by detachments on the Orange & Alexandria railroad and on June 21, moved to Wolf Run shoals. At the beginning of the Gettysburg campaign, the 2nd Vermont brigade was attached to the 3d division, 1st corps, and formed the rear-guard of the army until it crossed the Potomac. During the battle of Gettysburg it was detached with the 15th Vt. to guard the corps trains. Cos. B and G were later detached as guard for a portion of the ammunition trains and were posted on the Taneytown road on the outskirts of the field, during the 3d day of the fight. After the battle it moved by railroad to Baltimore, as guard for 2,500 Confederate prisoners. Its term of service having expired on July 4, 1863, it returned to Brattleboro on the 9th and was mustered out on the 14th. It suffered no losses in action, but willingly performed all that was asked of it, and was a well disciplined command. Many of its members subsequently reënlisted in other organizations. The total enrolment was 1,005; of whom 63 died of disease and only 4 deserted.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Col., Francis V. Randall; Lieut.-Cols., Andrew C. Brown, William D. Munson; Majs., Lawrence D. Clark, Joseph J. Boynton. The 13th was recruited in the summer of 1862 in the counties of Washington, Chittenden, Lamoille and Franklin. It was organized on Sept. 24, rendezvoused at Brattleboro on the 29th, and was mustered into the U. S. service for nine months on Oct. 10, 1862. Two of its companies, the Emmett Guards of Burlington, and the Lafayette Artillery of Calais, belonged to the uniformed militia of the state, who responded to the order of Aug. 12, calling all the state militia into active service. The personnel of the regiment was of a high order, more than half of the members being young farmers and many of the others belonging to the learned professions. Col. Randall had seen 15 months' service as captain of Co. F, 2nd infantry; Lieut.-Col. Brown was a captain of the Montpelier militia company when elected, but was without previous military service; Maj. Clark had been a captain in the 1st infantry throughout its term of service. The 13th left the state for Washington, Oct. 11, 953 strong, and soon after its arrival there was united with the other nine months' Vermont regiments to form the 2nd Vermont brigade. On Oct. 30 it proceeded to the heights south of Alexandria, Va., where it engaged in picket and fatigue duty at "Camp Vermont" for a month.

Late in November it moved to Fairfax Court House, thence to Union mills, Va., where it was occupied for 2 weeks in railroad guard duty, and then returned to Camp Vermont, Dec. 5. A week later it marched with the brigade to Fairfax Court House, was occupied for 5 weeks in holding the fortifications at Centerville and picketing along Bull run, assisting in the repulse of Gen. Stuart's cavalry at Fairfax Court House Dec. 28. It was posted at Wolf Run shoals from Jan. 20 to April 2, 1863, then established "Camp Carusi," on the Occoquan, guarded the fords of that stream until the latter part of June, when it joined the other regiments of the brigade at Union mills and started on the 7 days' march to Gettysburg. It arrived on the battle-field on the evening of July 1 and went into position on the left of Buford's cavalry on Cemetery hill. On the second day of the battle five companies of the 13th, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Munson, supported a battery on the west side of Cemetery hill. The other companies under Col. Randall recovered a Union battery by a gallant charge, and advancing in the evening on the Emmitsburg road as far as the Rogers' house, captured 83 of the enemy who had taken refuge there. On the 3d day of the battle it was heavily engaged during Pickett's famous charge, capturing 243 officers and men. The loss of the 13th at Gettysburg was 11 killed, 81 wounded and 23 missing. Its term of service having expired, it returned to Brattleboro shortly after the battle and was there mustered out on July 21, 1863. A large number of the members afterwards reënlisted in other organizations. The total enrolment of the regiment was 968, of whom 19 were killed in action or died of wounds, 53 died of disease, 7 deserted, 84 were wounded and 5 were captured.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Col., William T. Nichols; Lieut.-Col., Charles W. Rose; Maj., Nathaniel B. Hall. The 14th was one of the five Vermont regiments raised under the call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia to serve for nine months. It was recruited in the counties of Addison, Rutland and Bennington, and comprised the following companies: Co. A, from the town of Bennington; Co. B, Wallingford; Co. C, Shoreham; Co. E, Middlebury; Co. F, Castleton; Co. G, Bristol; Co. H, Rutland; Co. I, Vergennes; and Co. K, Danby. The several companies rendezvoused at Brattleboro on Oct. 6, 1862, and were mustered into the U. S. service for nine months on the 21st. The following day it left for Washington with 952 officers and men. Col Nichols was a prominent young lawyer of Rutland; had been a member of the Rutland Light Guard, and had served with the 1st regiment. Lieut.-Col. Rose had been a lieutenant of the Middlebury company of the 1st regiment; was afterwards captain of Co. B of the 5th, and was wounded at Savage Station. Maj. Hall was a son of Ex-Gov. Hiland Hall; a successful lawyer and state's attorney of Bennington county, when commissioned, but was without previous military experience. On its arrival in Washington on the 25th, the 14th was temporarily brigaded with some Maine troops, but a few days later was united with the other nine months' regiments to form the 2nd Vermont brigade. The command was assigned to duty in the outer defenses of Washington, serving first at Alexandria, Va., then in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, where it assisted on Dec. 28, 1862, in repulsing Stuart's cavalry raid, and was posted at Wolf Run shoals on the Occoquan river, from March to June, 1863. In addition to picket duty it performed arduous fatigue duty, digging rifle pits and building corduroy roads. On April 20, 1863, Brig.-Gen. George J. Stannard took command of the brigade, and on June 25 the brigade was assigned to the 3d division, 1st corps, and began its march to Gettysburg. It marched 120 miles in 6 days, reaching Emmitsburg, Md., on the 30th. It arrived on the battle-field too late to share in the first day's fighting and encamped for the

night in a wheat field to the left of Cemetery hill. On the afternoon of the 2nd day it went into action on the left center, where it remained during the remainder of the battle. Its chief loss was sustained on the 3d day during the splendid charge of Pickett's men. The 14th behaved with the steadiness and gallantry of veteran troops, executing a number of difficult movements while under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. Its casualties were 18 killed, 9 mortally and 65 severely wounded, the heaviest loss in killed and wounded sustained by any regiment in the brigade. After the battle it joined in the pursuit of Lee's army, making a number of hard marches. On July 18, its term of service having expired, it started for home, and was mustered out at Brattleboro, July 30, 1863. The total enrolment of the regiment was 964, of whom 27 were killed in action or mortally wounded; 39 died of disease; 1 died in prison and 1 was murdered—total deaths 68. It lost not a man by desertion; 65 were wounded.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Col., Redfield Proctor; Lieut.-Col., William W. Grout; Maj., Charles F. Spaulding. The 15th was one of the five Vermont regiments enlisted under the President's call of Aug. 4, 1862, for nine months' service. It was recruited in the counties of Caledonia, Orleans, Orange and Windsor, one of its companies, the Frontier Guards of Coventry, being one of the thirteen existing companies of uniformed militia which first responded to the call. The companies perfected a regimental organization on Sept. 26, 1862; rendezvoused at Brattleboro Oct. 8; were mustered into the U. S. service for nine months on Oct. 22, and left the state for Washington on the 23d. Col. Proctor had seen previous service as quartermaster of the 3d Vt., and afterwards as major of the 5th. He was a fine type of the civilian soldier and was one of the best colonels in the service. His fine qualities later placed him in the highest office within the gift of the state. Lieut.-Col. Grout was a rising young lawyer of the Orleans county bar, and Maj. Spaulding was a business man of St. Johnsbury, though neither was experienced in military affairs. After the arrival of the 15th in Washington on the morning of the 26th, it was temporarily assigned to the 2nd brigade, Casey's division, and a few days later joined the other Vermont regiments to form the 2nd Vt. brigade. It was stationed at "Camp Vermont" near Hunting creek, engaged in drill, picket and fatigue duty, until Dec. 12. From that date until the following spring it was stationed one mile south of Fairfax Court House, occupied in drill and fatigue duty on rifle-pits. At the time of Gen. Stuart's raid in the rear of Fairfax Court House, Dec. 28, 1862, it picketed all the approaches to Centerville, and during May, 1863, it was on picket duty at Bealeton Station for a few days with Gen. Stoneman's cavalry, after which it returned to Bull run, with headquarters at Union Mills. On May 30 a detachment of 15 men guarding a supply train, near Catlett's station, was overpowered by a superior force of Mosby's men and the train was partially burned. The regiment was employed during part of June in guarding the Orange & Alexandria railroad at Catlett's and Bristoe Stations. On June 25, with the rest of the brigade, it began its long forced march to join the 1st corps at Gettysburg. At Emmitsburg on the 30th, the 15th and 12th regiments were detailed to guard the corps train, which they escorted to within about 2 miles of the battle-field on July 1. That evening the 15th was ordered to join the 13th, 14th and 16th, and bivouacked in a wheat field to the left of Cemetery hill. At noon of July 2, while serving as support to the batteries on Cemetery hill, it was ordered to return again and assist the 12th in guarding the train. A detail of two companies, with two from the 12th, had charge of the 1st corps ammunition train near the battle-

field. The command overtook the train at Westminster, and moved with it via Frederick City and South mountain towards Hagerstown, Md., rejoining the brigade at Funkstown. During the pursuit of Lee it formed in line of battle on the right of the 1st corps in front of Hagerstown, 200 men of the 15th being thrown forward as skirmishers. When Lee effected his escape into Virginia the regiment was ordered home, arriving in New York City during the draft riots. Its term of service had expired, but it remained at the request of Gen. Canby until order was restored. It was mustered out of service at Brattleboro, Aug. 5, 1863. The total enrolment of the 15th was 942, of whom 78 died by disease, 1 committed suicide, 1 deserted, 69 were honorably discharged, 1 was transferred to veteran reserve corps and 5 were captured.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Col., Wheelock G. Veazey; Lieut.-Col., Charles Cummings; Maj., William Rounds. This regiment, composed of men from Windsor and Windham counties, was organized Sept. 27, 1862, rendezvoused at Brattleboro Oct. 9, and was mustered into the United States service for nine months on the 23d. It was one of the five nine months' regiments recruited in Vermont under the call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia. Col. Veazey, a graduate of Dartmouth college, had received excellent training in military affairs as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel in the 3d Vt. infantry, and as commander of the 5th Vt., during part of the Peninsular campaign. He was an excellent officer and commanded the complete confidence of his regiment. Lieut.-Col. Cummings had served as first lieutenant of Co. E of the 11th Vt., afterwards returned to the service as lieutenant-colonel of the 17th Vt., and was killed while commanding that regiment at the battle of Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va. Maj. Rounds was a well known lawyer of the Windsor county bar, but without previous experience in military affairs. The regiment had an unusually large number of intelligent and well educated men and contained some of the best blood of the state. It left Brattleboro on Oct. 24, 1862, with 949 officers and men, for Washington, and on its arrival there was brigaded with the other Vermont troops to form the 2nd Vermont brigade. On Oct. 30, it moved with the brigade, to Ball's cross-roads, Va., and then to Hunting creek, where it established "Camp Vermont." On Dec. 11, it moved farther to the front and was stationed at Centerville and Fairfax Court House until Jan. 20, 1863. It was then at Fairfax Station on the Orange & Alexandria railroad until March 24, when it moved to Bull run and was chiefly occupied in guard and picket duty. In the latter part of May it was stationed by detachments at various points on the railroad on guard duty. At Catlett's station, on May 30, Mosby's raiders attacked a supply train and inflicted considerable damage. On June 11 it returned to Union mills and resumed picket duty along Bull run. Lee's great invasion into Pennsylvania was now under way, and on June 23 the brigade, commanded by Gen. Stannard, was assigned to the 1st corps of the Army of the Potomac. Two days later it received orders to join the corps and started on its long forced march to Gettysburg. It reached Emmitsburg, Md., on the 30th and after a hurried march the following day reached the battle-field at the close of the first day's fight, going into position on the left on Cemetery hill. The regiment was engaged on the afternoon of the 2nd, Co. B, under Capt. Arms being detached to reinforce the skirmish line in the morning and rendering efficient service. While moving in the afternoon to the left along Cemetery ridge to reinforce the shattered Union lines, it was exposed to a heavy artillery fire, and finally halted in support of a battery. That night it was detailed for picket duty across the field of the afternoon and during the fierce fight-

ing of the 3d day, it held the same advanced position on the skirmish line. During the famous charge of Longstreet's three divisions the 16th was heavily engaged, twice changing front under a severe artillery and musketry fire and charging the enemy's flank. It captured prisoners several times in excess of its own numbers, together with 3 stands of colors, and after the battle followed in pursuit of Lee's retreating army until Lee crossed the Potomac into Virginia, when it was ordered home, its term of enlistment having expired. It arrived in New York during the draft riots and remained there until order was restored. It was finally mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 10, 1863. The total enrolment of the 16th was 968, of whom 24 were killed in action or mortally wounded; 48 died of disease and 1 died in prison—total deaths, 73. Eighty men were wounded, 4 were captured and 2 deserted.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Col., Francis V. Randall; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Cummings, Lyman E. Knapp; Majs., William B. Reynolds, Henry A. Eaton, Lyman E. Knapp, James S. Peck. The 17th was recruited under an order issued by Gov. Holbrook on Aug. 3, 1863. The original intention was to enlist a regiment of veterans. The five nine months' regiments had just been mustered out and it was expected that a large number of these men would promptly reënlist in the new regiment. For business and other reasons this did not prove to be the case and the work of filling the regiment proceeded very slowly. At first the bounties offered were confined to men who had seen service, and when this restriction was removed in September only $100 was offered for recruits for the new regiment, while $300 was offered for recruits for existing organizations. On Dec. 31 the government offered the same bounty to recruits for new regiments as was offered to those for the old, and men were then obtained more rapidly. Enlistments began on Aug. 21, 1863, and continued to Sept. 23, 1864. The first company was not filled until Jan. 5, 1864, and from that date until the following September the regiment was slowly mustered into service for a three years' term, mostly in small squads. Col. Randall, an experienced officer, who had served as captain in the 2nd and as colonel of the 13th Vt., was commissioned colonel Feb. 10, 1864, but could not be mustered until the full regiment was raised. He joined the 17th at the front on Oct. 27, but was never given the opportunity to lead the regiment into battle. The 17th rendezvoused at Burlington and when only partially organized, left the state, April 18, 1864, as a battalion of seven companies commanded by Lieut.-Col. Cummings, who had served in that capacity with the 16th Vt. Maj. Reynolds was also an experienced officer, having served as captain in the 6th Vt. Thus imperfectly organized the 17th had had little opportunity for drill and discipline. It arrived at Alexandria on April 22, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Col. Griffin), 2nd division (Gen. Potter), 9th corps (Gen. Burnside), and was at once hurried into the bloody campaign which began at the Wilderness. During its brief term of service it fought in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna river, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg on June 17 and in the mine explosion of July 30, Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring Church, the first battle on Hatcher's run, and the fall of Petersburg. Its first experience of the stern realities of war was in the battle of the Wilderness, where it gave evidence of the same fine qualities of courage and fighting ability which had already rendered the 1st Vt. brigade famous throughout the army, and gained an honorable name for the nine months' regiments of the 2nd Vt. brigade at Gettysburg. The command behaved with the steadiness and courage of veterans. Its loss in this battle was 80 killed, wounded and missing out of 313 engaged.

It again lost heavily at Spottsylvania, where it added to its reputation for courage and coolness, its loss here being 72 killed, wounded and missing out of about 250 engaged. From that time on the regiment was almost constantly marching and fighting. Writing from Cold Harbor on June 8, Lieut.-Col. Cummings said in his official report: "During the last 15 days we have been under fire every day but 3, and 2 of these days we were on the march." It was already sadly reduced in numbers by battle and sickness and was glad to welcome on June 8 Co. H, Capt. Corey, with 57 men, which gave it a total of 235 muskets. In the assault on the works of Petersburg, June 17, the regiment captured the colors, adjutant and about 70 men of the 17th Tenn. and 2 pieces of artillery. It went into action with 135 men and lost 6 killed and 20 wounded, 7 fatally. In the disastrous action of the mine explosion, July 30, it was commanded by Maj. Reynolds. It mustered for the assault only 8 commissioned officers and 120 men, and when the bloody affair was over, only 1 officer and less than half the men returned. Its casualties were 10 killed, 46 wounded, 18 missing. Among the killed was the gallant Maj. Reynolds. Lieut. Needham, the only officer who escaped, was badly wounded and died a week later. Adjt. Peck, though sick, assumed command, but was soon succeeded by Capt. Knapp, absent on detached service, and shortly after, Capt. Eaton, also on detached duty, was relieved and promoted to major. Lieut.-Col. Cummings went home on sick leave, and Maj. Eaton continued in command. In August Co. I, with 87 men, joined the regiment, which was further augmented by returning convalescents and mustered 233 present for duty on Sept. 1. Another heavy loss was sustained by the regiment in the action at Poplar Spring Church, when 8 were killed, 40 wounded, 2 mortally, and 27 captured. Among the killed were Lieut.-Col. Cummings and Maj. Eaton, both gallant officers, and for a while after this disastrous action the command mustered only 84 men, with Capt. Knapp in command. On Oct. 27, Co. K, Capt. Yale, with 95 men and Col. Randall joined the regiment. It sustained no loss in the action at Hatcher's run, Oct. 27. During the period from Nov., 1864, to Feb. 11, 1865, the 9th corps was transferred to the extreme right of the army, and Griffin's brigade held the left of the corps line, which extended from the Appomattox to the left as far as the Jerusalem plank road. Col. Randall was placed in charge of Fort Davis on the brigade line, in command of his own regiment, the 31st Me., 56th Mass., and two batteries. On Feb. 11, 1865, the 17th was moved a mile to the left on the advance line and held this position until the final assault on Petersburg, April 2. Early in March Col. Randall went home on 30 days' leave, and did not rejoin the regiment until after Lee's surrender. Lieut.-Col. Knapp commanded the regiment in the final assault, during which it displayed its customary gallantry, losing 10 killed and 35 wounded, 5 mortally. It joined in the pursuit of Lee, and on the day of the final surrender was at Burkesville, where it was joined the next day by Col. Randall. It remained there on duty until the 20th, when it returned to Alexandria via City Point. It participated in the grand review at Washington, May 23, and was mustered out and started home on July 14. It arrived at Burlington on the 18th and the men were finally paid and discharged on the 24th. The 17th was one of the nine Vermont regiments in Fox's "three hundred fighting regiments" which sustained a loss of 119 to 174 men each. It lost 14 officers killed or mortally wounded, exceeding that of any other Vermont regiment; had 6 commissioned officers brevetted for gallant and meritorious services in the field; was credited with 232 recruits, but of this number 120 enlisted as substitutes or were drafted and stand on the records as "deserted, never

joined company." The original members numbered 869, recruits, 232, transferred from other regiments, 5, total enrolment, 1,106; killed in action or died of wounds, 133, by accident, 3, in prison 33—total 226; losses other than by death 386, viz: wounded, 314; captured, 72.

Company F, First U. S. Sharpshooters.—Lieut.-Col., William Y. W. Ripley; Capts., Edmund Weston, Jr., Charles W. Seaton, E. Witsey Hindes, Charles D. Merriman. Co. F, 1st U. S. sharpshooters was organized at West Randolph, Sept. 13, 1861. The following day it left the state for the regimental rendezvous at Weehawken, N. J., and a few days later went with the regiment to Washington, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years. It had left Vermont with 3 officers and 113 men, but when mustered, its number was reduced to the service requirement of 100 men. Lieut.-Col. Ripley commanded the regiment until disabled by wounds. The regiment was encamped near Washington until March 22, 1862, when it was assigned to Gen. Porter's division and participated in the Peninsular campaign, Co. F losing 11 killed and wounded. It was then attached to Morell's division of the 5th corps and was active at Bull Run, losing several men. At Blackford's ford, W. Va., Co. F captured 2 guns and several prisoners. At Gettysburg the sharpshooters were actively engaged at various points on the line, serving with the 3d corps. Co. F led the advance of the 3d corps at Kelly's ford Nov. 7, 1863, when 406 of the enemy were surprised and captured. It was again heavily engaged at Locust Grove, during the Mine Run campaign. In the spring of 1864, the sharpshooters were attached to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, and had an active part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and those around Petersburg. After the battle of Cold Harbor Co. F had only 15 men left of the 43 who crossed the Rapidan on May 4. Its term expired Sept. 12, 1864, when it had but 25 men of the original members. Nineteen of these were honorably discharged and 6 reënlisted. On Dec. 23, 1864, the small remnant of veterans and recruits was transferred to Co. E, 2nd U. S. sharpshooters. Co. F participated in 37 important battles and skirmishes, besides numerous minor engagements. Its total enrolment was 190, of whom 30 were killed or died of wounds, 13 died of disease, 2 died in prison, 7 were captured, 6 deserted and 50 were wounded.

Company E, Second U. S. Sharpshooters.—Col., Homer R. Stoughton; Capts., Homer R. Stoughton, Francis D. Sweetser, Seymour F. Norton. The 2nd company of Vermont sharpshooters, designated as Co. E, 2nd U. S. sharpshooters, was recruited by Homer R. Stoughton, of West Randolph, Vt. The conditions for enlistment required that each recruit must, in a public trial, shooting from the shoulder without telescopic sights, put 10 successive bullets into a 10-inch ring, 300 yards distant. The uniform of the sharpshooters was distinctive, being of green cloth to match the green of nature, with leather leggings and knapsacks tanned with the hair on. Co. E was mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 9, 1861, with 91 officers and men, and left the state on Nov. 21 for Washington, where it joined the 2nd U. S. sharpshooters. It remained in camp of instruction until March 18, 1862, when its regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, under Gen. McDowell. It fired its first shot at Falmouth April 17, 1862, and had its first man killed at the second battle of Bull run, Aug. 30. From its first important engagement at Rappahannock Station in Aug., 1862, to that of Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865, it was present in no less than 27 important engagements and skirmishes, besides a number of minor engagements. During the year 1862, out of 145 officers and men on its rolls, 2 were killed in action, 5 died of disease, 43 were discharged for wounds or disability,

6 deserted, 3 were transferred, and 1 was promoted out of the company, leaving 84 officers and men. In 1863, despite the hard service at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg. and during the Mine Run campaign, its losses were not great. One died of disease, 2 were wounded, 6 captured, 15 discharged for wounds or disability and 4 transferred, leaving 64 officers and men. In the severe campaign of 1864, which began at the Wilderness, the company was engaged in 11 pitched battles. On Dec. 23, 1864, it was joined by 32 men from Co. F, and on Feb. 25, 1865, the 2nd regiment of sharpshooters was so badly reduced in numbers, the original members, except veterans and recruits, having been mustered out of service on Nov. 9, 1864, it was transferred to the 4th Vt. infantry as Co. G. The total enrolment of the company, including 116 recruits, was 207, of whom 22 were killed in action or mortally wounded, 14 died by disease and accident, 3 died in prison, 7 deserted, 8 were captured and 57 were wounded.

Company H, Second U. S. Sharpshooters.—Capts., Gilbert Hart, Albert Buxton, William Newell, William H. Churchill, Walter W. Smith. This company, the third and last company raised in Vermont for this arm of the service, was recruited during the months of Nov. and Dec., 1861, rendezvoused at Brattleboro and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Dec. 31, 1861. The same day it left the state for Washington, and on its arrival there became Co. H, of the 2nd U. S. sharpshooters. An epidemic of measles made it necessary to leave behind a large number of men who rejoined the command at Washington the following February. On March 19, 1862, it took the field, the regiment having been assigned to Augur's brigade (1st), King's division (1st), 1st corps, commanded by Gen. McDowell. Most of the summer was spent at Falmouth, Va., though the command shared in the various movements of McDowell's corps towards Richmond and afterwards towards Front Royal in the effort to cut off the retreat of Stonewall Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley. It also shared in the campaign of Pope, being engaged at Rappahannock Station, Sulphur springs, Groveton and the second Bull Run. In September, as part of Hooker's corps of the Army of the Potomac, it was active at Turner's gap and Antietam, losing a number of men, and Co. H was again active at Fredericksburg, but met with only slight loss. On June 16, 1862, it was armed with the Sharp breech-loading rifle instead of the unpopular Colt's rifle. At Chancellorsville, the company lost 3 wounded, and during the remainder of 1863, was engaged at Gettysburg, Wapping heights, Auburn, Kelly's ford, Brandy Station, Orange Grove, and Mine Run, besides numerous minor skirmishes. The winter of 1863-64 was spent at Brandy Station, where on Dec. 21, nearly all the members reënlisted and received the usual veteran furlough. In Feb., 1864, when the veterans returned, the ranks had been swelled by recruits and the company again numbered 100 men. On the opening of the bloody campaign of 1864, the 2nd sharpshooters were assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, under Gen. Hancock. Co. H lost at the Wilderness 8 killed, 16 wounded and 2 missing, among the mortally wounded being the gallant Capt. Buxton. It was active in the engagements at the Po river, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, the capture of Fort Hell on the Jerusalem plank road, Boydton plank road, and the Weldon railroad. During the winter of 1864-65, the company's ranks were swelled by 17 recruits from Co. F, 1st U. S. sharpshooters, whose organization was discontinued. Their last skirmish as sharpshooters was at Hatcher's run,

Feb. 5-7, 1865, and on the 25th the sharpshooters were disbanded, Co. H retaining its letter, became a part of the 4th Vt. infantry and with this organization was engaged at Fort Fisher, in the final assault on Petersburg, and in the pursuit of Lee to Appomattox. The total enrolment of the company was 191, of whom 18 were killed or mortally wounded, 19 died of disease, 3 in prison, 6 men deserted, 7 were captured and 44 were wounded.

First Battery Light Artillery.—Capts., George W. Duncan, George T. Hebard. Vermont furnished three batteries of light artillery during the war. The 1st owed its origin chiefly to the exertions of George T. Hebard, of Chelsea, who enlisted about 100 men at Montpelier near the close of the year 1861, and at the same time about 50 more were enlisted at South Shaftsbury by George W. Duncan. The battery was designed to form part of the New England division for service with Gen. Butler. The men rendezvoused at Camp Holbrook, Brattleboro, Jan. 21, 1862, where they were attached to the 8th Vt. infantry and mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Feb. 18, 1862. It left the state with the 8th on March 6 and embarked at New York for Ship island, Miss., on the 10th. On its arrival at Ship island, April 5, it was detached from the regiment and assigned to Gen. Phelps' brigade as an independent command. Early in May two sections proceeded to Camp Parapet on the Mississippi river, where they were joined by the 3d section in June. Here it was equipped with 6 brass field pieces, caissons, battery wagons and forge, but had as yet no horses. After a time it was assigned to man some heavy barbette guns commanding the river. When the troops in the Department of the Gulf were reorganized by Gen. Banks in Dec., 1861, the battery was assigned to the 1st division (Gen. T. W. Sherman) and was stationed at Metaire ridge race course, between New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain. On Jan. 21, 1863, Capt. Duncan resigned, and Lieut. Hebard assumed command of the battery, which attained a fine reputation for discipline and efficiency under his skillful instruction. In May it moved to Port Hudson, where it was active throughout the siege as well as in the unsuccessful assaults in May and June. Many attempts were made by the enemy to drive it from its position at "Battery No. 4," but the gunners disabled or dismounted every gun within range. Upon the surrender of Port Hudson it was stationed at various places along the Mississippi river, but principally at Baton Rouge. It shared in the Sabine Pass expedition, and during the winter and spring of 1864 was stationed at Brashear City, La., on garrison duty and also served by detachments on the steamers of the quartermaster's department. It was active in all the engagements and skirmishes of the Red River campaign except the battle of Mansfield. At the battle of Pleasant Hill it was charged by infantry and such was its danger of capture that Gen. Banks ordered the guns to be spiked and the men to retreat. Instead of obeying Capt. Hebard gave the order "Spike your guns with canister and — quick, too." The order was promptly obeyed, several volleys of canister at short range broke the enemy's lines and ended the action. The actions at Yellow bayou, Bayou de Glaize, and the crossing of the Atchalafaya river closed the active service of the battery. During the remainder of its service it was successively stationed at Morganza bend and Baton Rouge. At the latter place its equipment was turned over to the 13th Wis. battery, and on July 22 the original members returned home and were mustered out at Brattleboro, Aug. 10, 1864. The recruits were transferred on the same day to the 2nd Vt. battery.

The total enrolment of the battery was 217, of whom 3 were killed or mortally wounded, 43 died of disease and accident, 3 deserted and 7 were wounded.

Second Battery Light Artillery.—Capts., Lensie R. Sayles, Pythagoras E. Holcomb, John W. Chase. The 2nd battery, like the 1st, was intended to form part of Gen. B. F. Butler's expeditionary force for service in the Department of the Gulf. A recruiting office was established at Leicester, afterwards removed to Brandon, in charge of Lensie R. Sayles, and 89 men were mustered into the U. S. service for three years Dec. 16, 1861, 20 more on the 24th, when the battery rendezvoused at Camp Chase, Lowell, Mass., where 14 more men were enlisted, the battery then numbering 128 officers and men. It was armed with four 6-pounder Sawyer rifled guns and two 20-pounder Parrotts. While at Lowell, Capt. Sayles resigned and Capt. P. E. Holcomb of the 17th U. S. infantry was appointed in his place. On Feb. 6, 1862, the battery embarked at Boston on the "Idaho," and on March 12 reached Ship island, Miss., where it was attached to Gen. Phelps' brigade. It landed at New Orleans on May 2, the first Union battery in the city. On the last day of May it was ordered to Camp Parapet, 7 miles up the river from New Orleans, and remained here for 5 months, when it returned to New Orleans, where it was fully mounted for the first time. On Dec. 29 it started on the fruitless expedition to Galveston, Tex., and on Jan. 25, 1862, moved up the river to Donaldsonville, on Feb. 24 to Baton Rouge, where it was attached to Gen. Augur's division. It shared in an expedition to the vicinity of Port Hudson in March and again on May 18; was engaged for the first time at Plains Store, near Port Hudson, May 21; was active during the assaults on Port Hudson of May 27 and June 14 and was constantly under fire after July 4. On the surrender of Port Hudson it was the first battery inside the works. Early in August, the 2nd section under Lieut. Dyer moved on an expedition to Jackson, La., under the command of Maj. Hanham of the 12th, corps d'Afrique. The expedition as attacked by Forrest's cavalry on the 3d, and Dyer and 15 men were captured through the inefficiency of the major in command. Dyer was wounded in the leg and was paroled.. The other prisoners were taken to Andersonville, where 5 died. On July 28 the battery shared in a fruitless expedition to Clinton, La., after which it continued to serve on garrison duty at Port Hudson until July 7, 1865. It then moved to Baton Rouge, and on the 9th proceeded home via Cairo, Ill. It arrived at Burlington July 20 and was here mustered out on the 31st. The original members, except veterans and recruits to the number of 20, were mustered out Sept. 20, 1864. The battery with recruits then numbered 136 officers and men. Additional recruits afterwards swelled its number to 260 officers and men, which was in excess of the regulation number, and on March 1, 1865, the surplus men to the number of 118 were organized under orders from the department commander as the 1st company Vermont heavy artillery, for service in the works at Port Hudson. The total enrolment of the 2nd battery was 456 officers and men, of whom 1 died of wounds, 47 of disease, or in prison, 19 deserted, 7 were wounded, and 16 were captured.

Third Battery Light Artillery.—Capt., Romeo H. Start. The 3d battery, one of the last two organizations sent by the state to the war, was recruited by its commanding officer, Capt. Romeo H. Start, during the closing months of 1863. It rendezvoused at Burlington, was mustered into the United States service for three years, Jan. 1, 1864,

left for Washington Jan. 15, where it was attached to the 22d corps and went into winter quarters at Camp Barry, the artillery camp of instruction. On Feb. 20, 1864, it was fully equipped as a mounted battery of light artillery, and on April 2 was assigned to the 9th corps. It was employed in railroad guard duty until May 4, when it was ordered to join the corps, overtaking it on the 6th in the Wilderness. It served as part of the guard for the base of supplies and for the provision and ammunition trains of the Army of the Potomac until the army reached Petersburg, where it remained upon the lines until Oct. 25, 1864, when it moved to City Point and garrisoned Fort McKean until Jan. 15, 1865. It then moved to the Weldon railroad and in February participated in the movement of the 6th corps to Hatcher's run. On Feb. 9, it occupied Fort Fisher, where it remained until the final assault on Petersburg, during which it was actively engaged. While upon the lines before Petersburg, prior to its removal to City Point, it served in Forts Morton, Michael, Battery 27, Battery 16, and Fort Phillips; participated in the movement of the 2nd corps on Reams' station on the Weldon railroad, and was repeatedly engaged in severe artillery duels with the enemy. Though often under heavy fire, it fortunately escaped with small loss. It had its full share of hardships and exposure and faithfully discharged every duty. At the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865, it had the honor of firing the signal gun, which inaugurated the general movement upon the enemy's works south of the city, and after the fall this battery, with the reserve artillery brigade of the 6th corps, took charge of the captured artillery. Later it moved to City Point and on May 3 to Alexandria, where it turned over its guns to the ordnance department on the 5th and started for home. It was mustered out on June 15, at Burlington. The total enrolment of the 3d battery was 256 officers and men, of whom 21 died by disease and accident; 8 were honorably discharged, 1 was promoted, 1 transferred to veteran reserve corps, 5 deserted, and 3 were wounded.

First Company Heavy Artillery.—Capt., Henry W. Fales of Lowell, Mass. This organization was formed on March 1, 1865, from surplus recruits of the 2nd Vt. battery, light artillery, then stationed at Port Hudson, La., and remained on duty there during the remainder of its service. It was mustered out at Burlington, July 28, 1865. It numbered 188 officers and men, of whom 7 were discharged for disability, 4 died of disease, 1 deserted, and 1 committed suicide.

First Cavalry.—Cols., Lemuel B. Platt, Jonas P. Holliday, Charles H. Tompkins, Edward B. Sawyer, Addison W. Preston, William Wells, Josiah Hall; Lieut.-Cols., George B. Kellogg, Addison W. Preston, John W. Bennett, Josiah Hall, William G. Cummings; Majs., William D. Collins, John D. Bartlett, Edward B. Sawyer, Josiah Hall, William Wells, John W. Bennett, Henry M. Paige, Andrew J. Grover, William G. Cummings, Robert Scofield, Jr., Charles A. Adams, John H. Hazelton. The 1st cavalry, recruited in different parts of the state, was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Nov. 19, 1861, at Burlington. After a few weeks in camp it left for Washington, Dec. 14, and was not in active service in the field until the spring of 1862, when, with the forces of Gen. Banks, it was engaged at Middletown, Winchester, and in the campaign which terminated in the second battle of Bull run Aug. 30, 1862. The loss in the summer campaigns was heavy but the command was reinforced in the autumn by the addition of two new companies and many recruits. The regiment was stationed in the vicinity of Washington on various details during

the winter of 1862-63 and frequent skirmishes with Mosby's guerrillas prevented any monotony. On June 28, 1863, it was assigned to the cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, with which it served from that time. In the battle of Gettysburg it won laurels; was active in the pursuit which followed, harassing the enemy from point to point, and finally halted for the winter at Stevensburg, Va. It shared in the raid upon Richmond under Gen. Kilpatrick and when the spring campaign opened in 1864 was attached to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, cavalry corps. In the battle of the Wilderness the 1st lost many brave officers and men. It was active in the battles which followed at Yellow tavern and Meadow bridge, during Sheridan's raid on Richmond, and was also at Hanover Court House, Ashland, Haw's shop, Bottom's bridge, White Oak swamp, Riddle's shop and Malvern hill. The regiment was ordered to join the expedition for the destruction of the Weldon and South Side railroads, in which skirmishes and engagements resulted at Reams' station, Nottoway Court House, Roanoke Station and Stony creek. In August it was ordered to join Sheridan who was confronting Gen. Early in the Shenandoah Valley and arrived at Winchester on Aug. 17, in time to participate in the engagements at Winchester, Charlestown, Summit Point, Kearneysville, the Opequan, Newmarket, and Cedar creek. The original members who had not reënlisted, were mustered out on Nov. 18, 1864. On Feb. 27, 1865, Sheridan's cavalry commenced the return to Petersburg where it arrived after a journey of three weeks. In the cavalry fight at Five Forks the 1st Vt. had a share and continued in the advance of the column through several minor affairs until the corps reached Appomattox Court House, where Gen. Lee surrendered. The regiment participated in the grand review of the armies at Washington and returned to Vermont early in June. The men whose term of service would expire prior to Oct. 1 were mustered out at Burlington and the remainder were consolidated into a battalion of six companies which served in Vermont and northern New York until Aug. 9, 1865, when they were mustered out. Col. Fox mentions the 1st Vt. Cavalry as one of the "three hundred fighting regiments," and also lists it fifth in an enumeration of nine regiments who lost over 119 men. It was, however, second to none in the number of captures it made. At the battle of Cedar creek it won three of the eight medals awarded to the army for colors captured. The total strength of the regiment was 2,304 members, of whom 112 were killed or died of wounds, 114 died of disease, 159 in Confederate prisons and 7 by accident.

Companies M and F, Frontier Cavalry.—Co. M, Capts., Josiah Grout, Jr., Edwin M. Baldwin; Co. F, Capt., George B. French. The frontier cavalry owed its origin to the fear created by the St. Albans raid of Oct. 19, 1864, when a few Southern refugees from Canada suddenly descended on the town of St. Albans, near the Canadian border, plundered the banks, wounded a number of unoffending citizens, seized a number of horses and hurriedly made their escape across the border. A provisional force of 2,215 militiamen was promptly placed in service by the state to guard the frontier, and this force was soon succeeded by veteran troops of the invalid corps and a cavalry organization composed of seven companies from New York, three from Massachusetts, and two from Vermont. The regiment was never united and the two Vermont companies served at Burlington and St. Albans. The two companies, consisting of 101 officers and men each, were raised under authority granted by the president to

Gen. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, and their enlistment was provided for under General Order No. 6, dated Dec. 29, 1864. The companies were mustered into the service of the United States Jan. 10, 1865, at Burlington, for one year, and remained quartered at Burlington in barracks until midwinter, when they moved to St. Albans, where they did guard and patrol duty until the latter part of June. The regiment was known as the 26th N. Y. cavalry and the governor of that state issued all commissions above the line.. The Vermont companies were denominated the 1st and 2nd companies of Frontier cavalry. Though not called upon to do any actual fighting, they faithfully and promptly performed every required duty, and were a well equipped and disciplined body of troops. They were mustered out at Burlington, June 27, 1865. The total enrolment of the two companies was 6 officers and 200 enlisted men. One officer was discharged and 1 enlisted man deserted, but no deaths occurred during the term of service.

Miscellaneous.—During the year 1863 the state of Vermont furnished a total of 68 recruits for the well known 54th Mass. (colored). Of this number 2 were killed in action, 4 died of disease, 12 were discharged for disability, 1 deserted, 1 was transferred to the regular army and 4 were wounded.

The final statement shows that 87 men were enlisted into the veteran reserve corps, of whom 1 was killed by accident, 3 died of disease, 14 deserted, 6 were transferred to other organizations, and 63 were discharged.

The whole number of unassigned recruits from Vermont was 325, of whom 1 was killed in action, 71 died of disease, 1 in prison, 1 by accident, 2 shot by sentence of general court-martial, 196 were honorably discharged, 8 dishonorably discharged, 4 transferred to the veteran reserve corps and navy, 20 unaccounted for, and 20 mustered out.

Francis A. Osborn

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS OSBORN

Francis Augustus Osborn was born Sept. 22, 1833, in that part of the town of Danvers, Mass., which is now called Peabody. His parents were Augustus Kendall and Mary (Shove) Osborn. His ancestor, William Osborn, came from England to this country before 1645 and settled in the locality named which was then a part of Salem, and William's descendants, in the direct line to the subject of this sketch, continued their residence in that town for over 200 years. He attended the public schools of his native town and a private school in Marlborough, and in 1845 he entered the Public Latin school of Boston, one of the oldest and most famous public schools of the country, having been founded in 1635, two years before Harvard college. When, in 1849, he had finished the course there, his father had just died, so that instead of entering Harvard college, as had been intended, he went as a clerk into the counting room of William Ropes & Co., who were engaged in importing goods from Russia. He remained there for five years, and then became a partner in a firm in the ship chandlery business. In 1855 he joined a militia company in Boston called the New England Guards, an organization of high character, dating from 1812, in which he was afterward appointed sergeant, and later commissioned successively second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, the last named commission being dated April 19, 1861. Just before that time the company was detached from the regiment with which it had been connected and was expanded into a battalion of two companies, the senior captain, Thomas G. Stevenson, being commissioned major. On the 25th of April the battalion was sent by the state authorities at the request of the United States government to garrison Fort Independence in Boston harbor, the only occupant then being an ordnance sergeant. There it remained until May 25th, during which time it was thoroughly exercised, not only in infantry drill, but also in the use of the heavy guns mounted on the fort. The devotion to their duty on the part of both officers and men was so cordial and persistent, and so efficient in its results, that the 4th battalion Mass. volunteer militia, which was its official name, was pronounced on its return to the City of Boston, when it marched through the streets and gave an exhibition drill upon the Com-

mon, the best drilled body of troops ever seen in the city. The value of the training received in the New England Guards is shown by the fact that over 150 of its members were given commissions as officers in the volunteer service, many of them attaining high rank, and all making themselves conspicuous wherever they served, for their thorough knowledge of their duties and their faithfulness and efficiency in performing them. Immediately after the close of their duty at the fort, Maj. Stevenson and Capt. Osborn offered their services to Gov. John A. Andrew, who, on Aug. 31, following, authorized them to raise a regiment, of which the former should be colonel and the latter lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was recruited upon different principles from those which had been up to that time adopted. In order to send troops promptly into the field it had been found necessary to take companies hastily formed in the several towns in certain sections of the state and aggregate them into regiments, a method which had some obvious disadvantages. As the state, however, had now sent forward the number of troops immediately requisite, and had a little breathing spell, Gov. Andrew permitted the newly appointed field officers to carry out the plan upon which they had set their hearts, namely, to establish a "cadre" of officers, consisting of young men well known to them as having high character, education and experience in the militia, and to allow them to secure their enlisted men by a system of recruiting similar to that of the regular army. Gov. Andrew cordially approved the plan and promised to commission the officers whom the colonel and lieutenant-colonel should recommend to him. The result of the experiment was most satisfactory and fully confirmed the wisdom of the method. The officers came to the service well instructed in their duties, having good executive ability and capacity for handling their men to the best advantage, while the enlisted men were a picked body gradually accumulated and compactly welded into a homogeneous mass. The process was a little longer than the usual one but since it was possible to take the time its result fully compensated for the delay. The regiment, the 24th Mass. infantry, left the state on Dec. 9, 1861, joined the Burnside expedition at Annapolis, and later proceeded with it to Roanoke island. In the engagement there on Feb. 8, 1862, the Union forces captured about 2,800 Confederate prisoners. On Feb. 16, Lieut.-Col. Osborn was sent by Gen. Burnside to Elizabeth City, N. C., with a flag of truce to Maj.-Gen. Huger of the Confederate army, commanding the Department, as bearer of a letter relating to exchange of those prisoners. On his return with Gen. Huger's answer he was put in charge of five transports for conveyance to Elizabeth City of the prisoners whom he

delivered to Maj. Benjamin Allston of the Confederate army. In March, 1862 the 24th regiment was hotly engaged as a part of the force which gained the battle of New Berne and captured that city. Within a few days after the battle, Col. Stevenson was put in command of the brigade, so that Lieut.-Col. Osborn commanded the regiment continuously from that time on. The regiment remained in New Berne as a part of the garrison until the following June, when it was ordered to Washington, N. C., which had been occupied for a short time by two of its companies. The Confederate guerrillas had been numerous and active about the town and had become so threatening in their demonstrations that it was thought desirable to give them a lesson. In obedience, therefore, to such orders, Lieut.-Col. Osborn proceeded to that place by transports with the other eight companies of his regiment and marched with them and a company of cavalry and a section of artillery about 10 miles out of the town to Tranter's creek, where he met the enemy and after a sharp engagement completely routed him. The effect of this defeat was so salutary that the enemy did not show himself in that vicinity for many months. Lieut.-Col. Osborn remained in command of the post of Washington until June 29th, when he was ordered with his regiment back to New Berne to take part in other operations. The plans of the military authorities, however, having shortly afterward been changed, the regiment remained in New Berne taking part in movements of minor importance within the department. On Dec. 28, 1862, Lieut.-Col. Osborn was promoted to colonel of his regiment to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Col. Stevenson to brigadier-general. On Jan. 22, 1863, the regiment, with nearly all the troops then at New Berne, was taken to Hilton Head by Gen. John G. Foster, who expected to be given command of the forces which were to attempt the reduction of Fort Sumter. This cherished hope on the part of Gen. Foster was a reasonable and laudable one, since he had been second in command at Fort Sumter in April, 1861, when it was taken by the Confederates, and was the officer from whom the defense of the fort derived the greater part of its energy and tenacity. Gen. Hunter, however, who was then in command of the Department of the South, had influence enough to prevent the consummation of this very desirable arrangement. The result was that Gen. Foster was obliged to return to New Berne and leave his troops in the Department of the South. In the assault upon Fort Wagner on July 18, 1863, the regiment was in the third line, and though under a heavy fire did not participate in the actual assault. It did its regular tours of duty in the trenches and in fatigue work during the siege of Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter. On Aug.

26, 1863, Col. Osborn commanded his regiment in the charge upon the rifle-pits in front of Fort Wagner, capturing nearly the whole force of the enemy that had held the pits against three previous attacks by other regiments, and completely checked the advance of engineering work. On the night of Sept. 6, the regiment was selected to lead one of the columns of assault on Fort Wagner. The column had been formed and was about to march when the discovery was made that Wagner had been secretely evacuated, the enemy having recognized the hopelessness of further defense. On Sept. 8 Col. Osborn was placed in command of a boat expedition consisting of the 24th Mass. and the 10th Conn., intended to make a night assault upon Fort Sumter. The navy had also planned an assault for the same night, neither Gen. Gillmore, in command of the land forces, nor Adm. Dahlgren in command of the sea forces, being willing to yield to the other the right of priority, or on the other hand to coöperate with the other. The troops had to contend with great difficulties in embarking at a distance from the open harbor in a shallow creek only wide enough to admit one boat at a time, and were consequently delayed until a very late hour. In the meantime the navy with its superior facilities attempted the assault, which was easily repulsed, with the loss or capture of nearly all the attacking party. No blame for this failure can be attributed to the navy, whose officers and men conducted themselves on that occasion with the gallantry and intrepidity which are the conspicuous characteristics of that service. Fort Sumter was not practicable for an assault. The engineer officers, who had believed it was, had been misled by deceptive appearances, caused by the great distance at which they were compelled to examine it through field glasses. If the true state of the case had been known the assault would never have been attempted. Further, it has since been learned that the enemy had read our signals, knew that an attack was to take place on that night and had made extraordinary preparations for meeting it. Under all the circumstances failure was inevitable. On Sept. 30, the regiment was sent to St. Augustine to recuperate, it having been so greatly reduced by losses and disease and by the exhausting work in the trenches and on fatigue service that it had only about 280 men fit for duty. Col. Osborn was put in command of the post of St. Augustine and remained there until Feb. 18, 1864, when he was ordered with his regiment to Jacksonville to take command of that post. Toward the last of April the 10th army corps, with which the 24th regiment was incorporated, was transported to Virginia, where, in connection with the 18th corps, it formed the Army of the James, coöperating with the Army of the Potomac. The 24th reached Glouces-

ter Point, Va., on May 1, and on the 4th the Army of the James embarked in transports, proceeded up the James River and two days later landed at Bermuda Hundred, which had been chosen as the base of operations. During the summer of 1864 the regiment went regularly on picket in its turn, the enemy lying close to the front of our troops, and was engaged in the following actions: Green Valley, Drewry's bluff, Proctor's creek, Richmond and Petersburg turnpike, Ware Bottom Church, besides skirmishes and minor affairs, all under the command of Col. Osborn. On Aug. 13 Col. Osborn was detached from his regiment and assigned, at the request of Gen. John W. Turner, commanding the 2nd division 10th army corps, to the command of the 3d brigade of that division, whose commander was absent upon leave. That brigade marched under his command on Aug. 16 with the rest of the Corps to Deep Bottom on the north side of the James, where it was engaged. On that day Col. Osborn was struck by a spent ball but was not seriously injured, being able to return to duty in a few days. On Aug. 28 he moved with his brigade to Petersburg and put it into the trenches there. On Sept. 25 the commander of the brigade returned to duty and Col. Osborn was relieved and ordered back to his regiment. On Sept. 28 the 24th regiment marched under his command with the rest of the 1st division, 10th corps, to the north side of the James and was engaged in the actions of Newmarket heights, Newmarket road and Darbytown road. On Oct. 13 Col. Osborn was given 30 days leave of absence for the purpose of using his influence to have the regiment recruited up to its standard before he should leave it at the expiration of his term of service. On Oct. 28 he was appointed by the president, brevet brigadier general of volunteers for distinguished services in the movements upon the enemy's works near New Market, Va. On Nov. 14, 1864, he resigned and was mustered out of the service. His first business occupation after returning to civil life was that of cashier for one year of Blake Bros & Co., bankers of Boston. He was naval officer for the districts of Boston and Charlestown from March 19, 1867, to June 8, 1869. In partnership with Hubbard Bros. & Co., he then followed the business of stock broker for five years, having been previously on Oct. 30, 1866, elected a member of the Boston stock exchange. On Jan. 1, 1874, he was elected treasurer of the Corbin Banking Company of New York and Boston, where he remained actively engaged until March, 1888, when, the company having abandoned its New England business, he sold out his interest and in the following June resigned the treasurership. In November of the same year he organized The Eastern Banking Company, which began business under his presidency as an association, and was

incorporated in 1887, and he has been its president ever since its organization. In the meantime he has had other business relations, having been president of several other corporations. He was the original treasurer of the New England Mortgage Security Company, having been elected thereto in 1875. He resigned this office June 14, 1879, but was afterward a director for several years. He was elected director of the Tremont national bank of Boston, Jan. 11, 1876, and was annually re-elected thereafter until the bank went into voluntary liquidation, Dec. 6, 1898. On March 9, 1891, he was elected president of the Boston real estate exchange and auction board. In 1892 he declined reëlection, and was then elected one of its vice-presidents. Politically, Gen. Osborn is an independent Republican. He served in the common council of Boston in 1867–68–69; was appointed by the governor, chairman of the Massachusetts civil service commission, June 23, 1886; and declined an offered reappointment in June 1889, for the reason of a great increase of work in his business caused by the death of an associate. He was one of the organizers of the Citizen's association of Boston in Dec., 1887, and was its president in the years 1888, to 1891, inclusive. In March, 1868, he was elected commander of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. On Jan. 20, 1869, he was elected grand commander of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R. In the preparation of this work Gen. Osborn carefully revised the manuscript pertaining to the "Military affairs in Massachusetts." Sept., 1867, he married Mary M. Mears, daughter of Granville Mears of Boston, by whom he had one daughter. In 1879 he married as his second wife, Emily T. Bouvé, daughter of Thomas T. Bouvé of Boston, by whom he has had two daughters and three sons.

Military Affairs in Massachusetts

1861—65

The outbreak of the Civil war found Massachusetts, as was true of the Eastern States generally, in an almost complete state of military unpreparedness. In the South men were drilling and active preparations for war were under way long before the optimistic Northerner could bring himself to believe that the inevitable conflict was at hand. Very few men in the North desired war and largely on this account few believed that war would come. It is also matter of common knowledge that still fewer men, either North or South, believed that the war would assume large proportions or be of long duration, after the actual outbreak of hostilities.

Crude and incomplete as was the militia organization of the state when the war began, Massachusetts was, nevertheless, the first in the field with her troops, and should perhaps be credited, by reason of her promptness, with saving the national capital from capture. The separate militia companies of the state had been recently organized into regiments by the foresight of Gov. Banks, and on Jan. 16, 1861, eleven days after John Albion Andrew was inaugurated as governor, he issued an order requiring every company commander to revise his muster roll, with the view of determining whether all were fit for service in case of emergency. If any were unfit or unwilling to respond to the call of the commander-in-chief, such were to be discharged and their places filled by others. It was, moreover, due to Gov. Andrew, that the state armory, when the war broke out, contained overcoats, blankets, knapsacks and ball-cartridges for 2,000 troops, as well as 3,000 Springfield rifled muskets of the latest pattern.

The following admirable word picture of the famous War governor brings the man vividly before the reader: "He stood before the people a figure of unique appearance and bearing—short, stout, blue-eyed, with closely curling brown hair, smooth cheeks, and a general effect that was feminine, though very sturdily so. He entered on his duties with universal popular

confidence as to his intentions, but absolutely untried as to large executive duties. His personal habits were pacific and even sedentary; he had no taste for any pageantry, least of all for that of war; yet in his very inaugural address he showed that he had grasped the situation of the country, and from that day he was, emphatically and thoroughly, the war governor. Gov. Andrew was frank, outspoken, with no concealments and little solicitude for any reserve in others. * * * He was thin-skinned and felt keenly any personal attack; and when he met with a thoroughly unscrupulous and tormenting opponent it was not hard to keep him vexed and irritated, in spite of the unselfish nobleness of his aims." (Massachusetts in the Army and Navy, Higginson, vol. 1, pp. 5-6.)

It is a fact but little commented on, that Gov. Andrew immediately after his inauguration, sent confidential messengers to the governors of the rest of the New England States, impressing on them the necessity of military preparation. The number of enrolled militia in the state in 1860, was 155,389; the number of active or volunteer militia, 5,593. Gov. Andrew was one of the few men in the North who believed that war was rapidly approaching. He made this plain in his inaugural address wherein he advised an inquiry whether the dormant militia, or at least a large part of it, as well as the active militia should not be put on a war footing, thus placing the state ready, "without inconvenient delay, to contribute her share of force in any exigency of public danger." To arouse the latent patriotism of the people, he caused a salute to be fired on Boston Common Jan. 8, 1861, in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans. Among the important acts of the session of the legislature which closed on April 11, 1861, were the act in relation to the volunteer militia, which gave the governor authority to organize as many companies and regiments as the public exigency might require in addition to the existing militia organization; the act appropriating $100,000 as an emergency fund; and one appropriating $25,000 to provide overcoats and equipage for 2,000 men. Meanwhile Gov. Andrew was engaged in correspondence with leading members of Congress, state governors, leading men, etc. Not only was the militia strengthened, but a cipher key for sending secret messages was arranged, the defense of Boston harbor considered, and the best means of forwarding troops for the defense of Washington was fully discussed. Col. Ritchie, of the governor's staff, was even despatched to Washington, to confer confidentially with the Massachusetts senators and representatives, and Gen. Scott, on the subject of a possible requisition for troops, to learn from the

general what would be the best route for troops to take to Washington and whether they were to carry their field equipage with them. Arrangements were even made to charter transports for the troops. From the above and much more of the same tenor it will be seen that Massachusetts, during the four months prior to the outbreak of hostilities, was more or less alive to the approaching crisis, and that however inadequate her military preparation, she was at least better prepared than the rest of the loyal states.

The time for actual fighting came with unexpected suddenness. On April 12 Fort Sumter was fired upon, and "the drum beat of the long roll was struck." On April 15 Massachusetts received the first call for troops in a telegram from Senator Wilson, asking that twenty companies be sent on to Washington separately. This was followed by telegraphic despatches the same day from the secretary of war and the adjutant-general making formal requisition for two full regiments of militia. Four regiments were at once summoned in order that the two required might be filled to the maximum. Special Order, No. 14, being sent by mail and special messengers to Col. Wardrop of the 3d at New Bedford, Col. Jones of the 6th at Lowell, Col. Munroe of the 8th at Lynn, and Col. Packard of the 4th at Quincy, requiring them to muster their commands on Boston Common forthwith. Adjt.-Gen. Schouler is authority for the statement that the first companies to arrive were three from Marblehead (Cos. B, C, H, 8th regiment), though Thos. Wentworth Higginson, the state military and naval historian, says that Co. E, 4th regiment, from Abington, is possibly entitled to this honor. The troops all arrived promptly on April 16, in a driving storm of rain and sleet, and were marched directly to Faneuil Hall followed by an enthusiastic throng of people, who had gathered to receive them. A number of detached companies were also ordered to report at the same time and were assigned to different regiments. On the day of muster, April 16, another message came from Senator Wilson stating that the original call had been modified to include four regiments with a brigadier-general in command. On April 19 the 5th regiment was also ordered out and Brig.-Gen. Butler was placed in command of the first four regiments. Cos. B, E, F, G, H, of the 7th, together with Maj. A. F. Cook's company of light artillery, were added to the command of Col. Lawrence of the 5th. Co. F, above mentioned, became insubordinate, and a new company under Capt. Wardwell was substituted. On April 20, the 3d battalion of rifles of Worcester, under Maj. Devens, was ordered to report for duty, and on May 1, Capt.

Albert Dodd's company of Boston was summoned, thus completing the list of three months' volunteers. These troops numbered 244 officers and 3,492 men, a total of 3,736. Col. Packard's regiment was the first to leave the state, going via Fall River on the afternoon of April 17 to New York and thence by steamer to Fortress Monroe. An hour later the 6th, under Col. Jones, left by rail for Washington. The 3d, under Col. Wardrop, left for Fortress Monroe by steamer, on the morning of April 18, and the 8th, Col. Munroe, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. B. F. Butler, proceeded to Washington via Philadelphia, New York and Annapolis, on the same day. To the 6th regiment must be accorded the unique honor of being the first fully organized and equipped regiment to reach Washington, under the call of the president. It had been preceded by a force of five militia companies from Pennsylvania, numbering 400 or 500 men, totally unarmed with the exception of 34 men. These companies reached Washington at 7 P. M., April 18, and the 6th Mass. arrived at 9 P. M., April 19. This historic regiment was composed of four companies from Lowell, two from Lawrence, one from Groton, one from Acton, one from Boston, one from Worcester, and one from Stoneham, making eleven in all and mustering about 700 men. "Their heterogeneous uniform was characteristic of the period. Seven of the companies wore blue uniform coats, dark or light, sometimes with red trousers, and four wore gray, with buff or yellow trimmings. Some companies had two lieutenants, some had four; some had learned the old Scott drill, others the Hardee tactics, then a novelty, afterwards universal." (Higginson's, Massachusetts in the Army and Navy, p. 18.) In passing through Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the regiment was received with enthusiastic ovations, but in Baltimore, Cos. C, D, I and L, under Capts. Follansbee, Hart, Pickering and Dike, and numbering about 220 men, were attacked by a mob while marching from the President street station to the Camden street station, a distance of a little more than a mile. The other seven companies, under Col. Jones, covered the distance in safety. These four companies found the track obstructed and were forced to march the distance. In the riot 4 of the Massachusetts soldiers were killed, 36, including Capt. Dike of Stoneham, were wounded, and 12 of the rioters were killed. On their arrival in Washington the regiment was quartered in the senate chamber and constituted the chief defense of Washington until the arrival of the 8th and 5th, together with the 7th New York, by way of Annapolis. When this regiment continued in service after the expiration of its term of service, in order that it might

protect the capital, which was still in danger, they received a vote of thanks from the national house of representatives. Said Lincoln, wrought up by the anxieties of the hour, to the wounded men of the 6th Mass. at Washington: "I begin to believe that there is no North. The 7th regiment is a myth. Rhode Island is a myth. You are the only reality." On the arrival of the 8th Mass. at Philadelphia, Gen. Butler was ordered by Maj.-Gen. Scott, to go via Annapolis to Washington, where the regiment finally arrived on April 26, after a toilsome march from Annapolis in company with the 7th N. Y. Gen. Butler remained behind in command at Annapolis, and two companies of the 8th were put aboard the frigate Constitution, then the school ship at the academy, until she should sail for New York.

The enthusiasm with which these first three months' troops were welcomed by the people is a tribute to their true instinct. These raw militia regiments were as yet untried and had been subjected to none of the real perils of war, yet they were recognized as the real saviors of the country during the first hours of peril. The spontaneity and zeal with which these men took up arms at the first call of country is worthy of all praise. While the regiments above mentioned were getting ready, scores of offers to raise companies poured in from all parts of the state. Says Adjt.-Gen. Schouler, in his report for 1861: "From the 13th of April to the 20th of May, 159 applications were granted to responsible parties for leave to raise companies. In nearly every instance the application was signed for the requisite number of men for a company. These applications came from every part of the commonwealth, and represented all classes, creeds, and nationalities. The authorities of the several cities and towns acted with patriotic liberality toward these companies, furnishing good accommodations for drilling, and providing for the families of the men." There were fully 10,000 men in these companies, all anxious to be called into immediate service. Nearly all the new militia companies were organized between April 13 and May 4. While the work of enlistment was going on offers of pecuniary aid poured in on the governor and the adjutant-general. William Gray of Boston sent his check for $10,000; Otis Norcross of Boston sent $500; Gardner Brewer of the same city offered the state $10,000, while many smaller amounts were received. The Boston banks proffered a loan of $3,600,000 without security and further offered to the secretary of the treasury to take their full share of an issue of $150,000,000 in treasury notes. Secretary Chase credited Samuel Hooper of Boston with more valuable assistance in supporting the credit of the government than any other man in the country. He

further said: "I sent the first treasury note that ever was signed to Mr. Edward Wallace of Salisbury, Mass., in recognition of his having been the first man in the country to offer a loan to the government without interest." The professional classes rallied to the support of the government with the same zeal. At the very inception of the war, an efficient medical department was organized through the efforts of Drs. George H. Lyman and William J. Dale. Dr. Lyman had shown wise foresight by preparing himself in advance for such service and immediately offered his services to the governor in the work of fitting out the regiments with medical supplies. Dr. Dale wrote: "On April 16, 1861, I was called from my professional pursuits, by Gov. Andrew, to assist Dr. George H. Lyman in furnishing medical supplies for the 6th regiment, and I continued, under the direction of the governor, to perform, conjointly with Dr. Lyman, such duties as were incidental to a medical bureau, until June 13, 1861, when I was commissioned surgeon-general of Massachusetts, with the rank of colonel." Many of the best physicians in the state gave their services gratuitously to the families of soldiers. The Boston bar voted to assume the business of any lawyers who might enlist and to make liberal provision for their families. Many of the clergy offered their services as chaplains. The Rev. W. H. Cudworth, of East Boston, not only volunteered as chaplain for the first three years' regiment, but also announced that, if his services were not accepted, he would devote a year's salary to the cause, and that the sexton and the organist would do the same. He also advised that the money raised to build a new church be devoted to the families of soldiers; hoped the society would furnish at least one company to defend the flag; and recommended that the women of the parish form a society to make underclothing for the soldiers. Nor were the women lacking in zeal and patriotism. They freely offered their services as hospital nurses and busied themselves in making soldiers' garments and hospital supplies. On April 19 Mrs. Frances Wright, of Foxboro, wrote the governor, the letter being signed by 100 young women of that town who offered their services in the above capacities, or in any other way possible. Gov. Andrew replied: "I accept it as one of the most earnest and sincere of the countless offers of devotion to our old commonwealth, and to the cause of the country," and asked them "to help those who are left behind and follow those who have gone before with your benedictions, your benefactions, and your prayers." The above are but limited examples of the boundless enthusiasm, the generous spirit of sacrifice and the patriotic zeal displayed by all

classes in the Old Bay State, when the nation's integrity was assailed. Moreover, Massachusetts contributed her full share in the councils of the government at Washington, where she was represented by such men as Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson, while abroad she was represented at the Court of St. James by the brilliant Charles Francis Adams.

From the first outbreak of hostilities the executive and military departments of the state were almost swamped with work. It was at once found necessary to relieve the adjutant-general of part of his duties, and on April 19 Col. John H. Reed, an experienced military man, was commissioned quartermaster-general of Massachusetts, with the rank of brigadier-general. Cols. Sargent, Ritchie, Lee and Wetherell, of the governor's personal staff, were almost constantly on duty, giving information, answering letters, and engaged with the many details of the executive office at this time. The executive council was also in session and on April 20 it authorized the treasurer to borrow $200,000, as an emergency fund for military purposes; and further directed that "an agent be sent to Europe with authority to purchase, on account of the commonwealth, 25,000 rifles and army pistols, to be imported as soon as may be, for the use of the militia in defense of the state and of the nation, and that the governor issue a letter of credit to such agent for the purpose of fulfilling this order." Hon. Francis B. Crowninshield was appointed as agent, given a letter of credit for £50,000 sterling, and sailed forthwith for England.

Before the three months' levy was fairly in the field, men began to realize the need for longer enlistments, and that the war was to be a longer and much more serious affair than any one had at first thought. When, on May 3, Gov. Andrew stated among other things, in a letter to President Lincoln, "We have now enough additional men to furnish you with six more regiments to serve for the war, unless sooner discharged," he had in mind a three years' enlistment, which was believed by all, ample to cover any possible prolongation of the war. On May 3, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, but Massachusetts was not assigned her quota under the call for more than two weeks. From the time the three months' troops left the state until the call for three years' volunteers communications between the departments at Washington and the state authorities was slow and unsatisfactory. It was on this account that Gov. Andrew requested ex-Gov. Boutwell, Atty.-Gen. Foster, Judge E. R. Hoar and William L. Burt to go forward and make every effort to keep him in touch with events at Wash-

ington, New York and elsewhere. He was admirably served by all these gentlemen, as will be seen from a study of their correspondence among the state papers. The following brief extracts from the correspondence of Judge Hoar at this period will show something of the valuable services rendered by them all. He writes from Washington on May 6, to Gov. Andrew: "Mr. Foster, I learn, has gone with Gen. Butler, and cannot be communicated with. Dr. Howe has not arrived. The 'Cambridge' arrived yesterday afternoon. I have therefore, as I wrote to you yesterday, 'taken the responsibility,' which I trust will meet your approbation, as there is no one here to attend to the business, and, unless instant attention be paid to it, in the present extreme confusion of affairs here, there would be even great delay in getting their private packages to our troops. I saw the president this morning the instant he left the breakfast table, presented your letter to him, and explained to him the whole business. I also saw Gen. Cameron, and he has agreed to take the stores, with the exception of such as we may retain for hospital use and for the reasonable comfort of our men, at the invoice price with the freight added at the price you named. The president sent for Mr. Seward, and I had a conference with them jointly as to the purchase or employment of the steamers, and also with Gen. Cameron. The strong inclination of the government is to purchase rather than to charter vessels, and I think the arrangement can be made to sell them. * * * The 6th Mass. regiment left Washington yesterday, under Gen. Butler's orders, for the Relay house, between Annapolis Junction and Baltimore. Their future destination is not certain, but, if there should be a march for the occupation of Baltimore, it is felt that poetical justice requires that regiment to have first place." He thus describes a few of the early hardships of the 5th regiment: "The regiment reached the junction (Annapolis) and took their first substantial sleep on the ground, without shelter or blankets. Our Concord company had nothing but their guns, and what they left home in, and their great-coats, and a number had not even the coats left behind at Annapolis. The baggage, left without charge, got mixed with general United States stores and distributed to Pennsylvania and other troops promiscuously. It is gone past redemption. Thirty men of the Concord company have not yet got a blanket and sleep on a hard floor. They had not a shirt in the company till last Friday, two weeks from home, except those they wore from home, nor a pair of stockings or drawers till Saturday, and then not enough to go around There is no complaint. * * * * They want what the enclosed list states—instantly. I know

you will send them if you can." May 2 Gov. Andrew appointed Dr. Samuel G. Howe of Boston to go into the field and make a personal report on the sanitary condition of Gen. Butler's brigade. He entered on his duties at once, and returning concluded his report with the pertinent suggestion: "If a tithe of the science, skill and care, which are so liberally given to improving all the means of killing the soldiers of other armies were devoted to the means of keeping our own soldiers in health, the present fearful mortality of war would be lessened." Judge Hoar left Washington about May 15. Charles Russell Lowell, Jr., later well known as a general of cavalry and mortally wounded at Cedar creek, Va., was appointed to take up the work of Judge Hoar. His duties as the semi-official agent of the state were explained to him by Judge Hoar, who thus summarized the matter: "The object of the whole arrangement is to have some one responsible, competent agent, who will know all that is done and sent from Massachusetts, and all that is wanted and received at Washington, or by the troops wherever stationed; to take care of property, take vouchers, prevent waste, and to be the sole channel of communication between supply and demand." Mr. Lowell served as state agent until May 14, when he received from the president a captain's commission in the 6th U. S. cavalry. He was succeeded in the work by Charles H. Dalton of Boston.

After the president's call of May 3, 1861, every effort was made by the state authorities to induce the government to accept all the regiments which Massachusetts was prepared to furnish. The whole state overflowed with martial ardor and companies were rapidly organized. These were drilled with care, and might be seen parading the streets of every considerable town in the state. Enlisted as militia, they were anxious to serve as three years' volunteers. On May 8 an offer was made to the secretary of war, by direction of the governor, to "furnish six regiments for three years, or for the war, perfectly equipped, in addition to the quota which Massachusetts might be called upon to furnish under the first call of the president." This was refused and the same day, by the secretary. Gov. Andrew telegraphed time and again for instructions to organize into regiments the various companies which had been formed, but could get no reply. Finally, on May 22, a letter was received from Sec'y Cameron, which gave, almost grudgingly, authority to raise six regiments, but added: "It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend you, therefore, to call for no more than eight regiments, of which six only are

to serve for three years or during the war, and if more are already called for to reduce the number by discharge." This is strange language, in the light of after events, and clearly shows how little the authorities at Washington comprehended the gravity of the situation or the magnitude and length of the contest ahead. The masses of the people in city and hamlet seemed to have a far clearer insight into the future. The records of all the early town meetings in Massachusetts reflect this saner view on the part of the people.

The organization of these three years' regiments was practically the same as that which obtained in the regular army. Material for the formation of twice the number of regiments was at hand, but the war department had authorized only six additional ones, which "were organized, armed, equipped, clothed and sent forward within four weeks after orders were received that they would be accepted." The following were the regiments: The 1st (Col. Cowdin) left for Washington June 15 and was the first of the three years' regiments to reach the capital; the 2d (Col. Gordon) left for the front on July 8; the 7th (Col. Couch) left for Washington July 11; the 9th (Col. Cass), and the 11th (Col. Clark) left for Washington on June 24; and the 10th (Col. Briggs) on July 25. On June 17, through the vigorous efforts of Gov. Andrew, permission was accorded to raise ten more regiments. This met the governor's view that the war should be prosecuted with vigor and also dispelled some of the cares which had crowded thick upon him at this time. Orders were at once issued to organize and send forward these regiments and the work was accomplished with the same energy and despatch which had characterized Massachusetts since the inception of the war. It was impossible for the executive department to satisfy many of the demands made upon it during this period. Replying to a letter from Senator Wilson, in Washington—who wrote that "the condition of the uniforms and equipments of the Massachusetts three months' troops was bad, as compared with those of other states," Gov. Andrew used this language: "I have sent and am sending forward large supplies both of provisions and clothing, but as I am not gifted by the Lord with omniscience, and as in no single case have I received any report from any of the regiments in and about Washington of what they need, I am sorry I am unable to satisfy everybody, and still more sorry that Massachusetts troops should be permitted to suffer. Although a month has now elapsed since they left the state, the muster-rolls of the 8th regiment are the only ones which have as yet been received." The officers failed to report fully and frequently on the needs of

their commands, but when authentic information was received on this head there was every effort made to satisfy all demands. "We have," he wrote, "not less than $50,000 worth of undergarments and other clothing now on hand. We are now manufacturing no less than 6,000 summer uniforms, and we have spent not less than $50,000 in merely supplying subsistence to our troops on their way and in the field." If the troops were not properly equipped, it was due to their hurried departure, being assured by the secretary of war that the department would supply all their needs at Washington on their arrival. He complained that he had never been advised what supplies the department had furnished or expected to furnish; that no United States officer had been detailed to muster troops in Massachusetts, and to advise with him, as was done in New York and other states; that in spite of his frequent communications on the subject, Boston harbor was then undefended by a single gun—his requests having been met with positive refusal or ignored; and that he was even refused permission to clean Fort Warren at the expense of the state, in order to put it into a sanitary condition for the reception of the volunteer troops; and suggested finally "that the influence of all the agents of Massachusetts at Washington is needed, and may be profitably exerted to extort from the national government, if it cannot be done by persuasion, at least some approach to the courtesy and attention which have evidently been extended to other states in these respects, and which is preëminently due to Massachusetts, by reason of her constant loyalty, her prompt movement to the defense of the nation, her children dead at Baltimore, and the sacrifice of money and men which she expects and is willing to make for the common cause."

Believing that the war would be a long one, and that the state should be placed in a better position to meet the numerous problems that had arisen since the close of the regular session of the legislature on April 13, it was deemed best to call an extra session, which convened on May 14. Gov. Andrew addressed them thus: "The occasion demands action, and it shall not be delayed by speech; nor do either the people or their representatives need or require to be stimulated by appeals or convinced by arguments. A grand era has dawned, inaugurated by the present great and critical exigency of the nation, through which it will providentially and triumphantly pass and soon, emerging from apparent gloom, will breathe a freer inspiration in the assured consciousness of vitality and power. Confident of our ultimate future, confident in the principles and ideas of democratic-republican government, in the capacity, conviction and

manly purpose of the American people, wherever liberty exists and republican government is administered under the purifying and instructing power of free opinion and free debate—I perceive nothing now about us which ought to discourage the good or to alarm the brave." He then briefly reviewed the events of the last month; stated that the state had expended up to date $267,645.18 in equipping and provisioning the regiments, exclusive of the £50,000 sterling drawn in favor of Mr. Crowninshield for the purchase of arms abroad and of contracts which would call for the expenditure of $100,000 more; said that 129 new companies had been organized, and urged the following matters upon the attention of the legislative body: A state camp for military instruction; a law forbidding the payment of bounties to men enlisting in local companies by the towns; and prohibiting all costly and inefficient modes of organizing and disciplining troops. The legislature made a cordial response to these suggestions. Among the acts passed at this session was one "in aid of the families of volunteers," which empowered towns and cities to raise money for soldiers' families; one organizing the home guard; and one "for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution," which ratified what the governor had previously done, gave him power to arm, equip, and officer troops, fix their rank and pay, and adjust accounts with the United States. It also created the "Union Fund," and authorized the issue of $3,000,000 in scrip, bearing interest at six per cent.—coupons payable after 10 or at 30 years. A supplemental act empowered the governor to issue scrip for $7,000,000 at six per cent., to be loaned to the United States or expended in the purchase of U. S. treasury notes. It also created a sinking fund to redeem the war debt; passed an act which authorized the governor to pay from the Union Fund any troops of the commonwealth mustered into the U. S. service, from the time they reported up to the date of their muster in; and an act empowering the governor to establish one or more camps of military instruction and discipline. Many of the members donated their pay to the volunteer fund and the session concluded amid the singing of patriotic songs.

After the six three years' regiments had left the state and the additional ten, before mentioned, had been accepted, there was a constant demand for troops until the close of the war. The state camp authorized by the legislature was never established, but the troops were rendezvoused at various temporary camps in different parts of the state to accommodate the local demand. In 1861, during a period of six months, a total of 27,000 officers and men were organized, equipped and sent to

the front as three years' volunteers. Including the three months' men, the state furnished during the year an aggregate of 30,736 officers and enlisted men. The three years' organizations were the 1st, 2d, 7th, and from the 9th to 29th regiments of infantry, inclusive, though the last two were not complete. In addition were one battalion of infantry, composed of five companies doing garrison duty at Fort Warren until the close of the year, which formed the nucleus of what was later the 32d infantry; two companies of sharpshooters; the 1st cavalry; 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th and 5th light batteries. Gen. Butler was also organizing two regiments in the state independently of the state authorities; six companies had gone to New York to join the "Mozart" regiment and the Excelsior brigade; 300 had enlisted in the Union coast guard at Fortress Monroe, under Col. Wardrop, formerly of the 3d Mass. infantry, and 7,658 men had entered the naval service through enlistments at the Charlestown navy-yard.

Despite the small pay of the volunteer soldier, every effort was made to induce him to save a part of it, both for the sake of those dependent upon him and for his own sake on return to civil life. On July 22, 1861, Congress provided for the allotment system to the volunteer soldiers. Frank B. Fay of Chelsea, Henry Edwards of Boston, and David Wilder, Jr., of Newton, were appointed allotment commissioners in Feb., 1862, and at once visited all the troops in the field. The work was so well done that forty-one regiments and batteries took advantage of the system, whereby a portion of the soldier's pay was deducted by the U. S. paymasters and sent directly to the state treasurer, who distributed it to the recipients named in the act of allotment through the several city and town treasurers, or retained it in the treasury at interest for the benefit of the soldier. More than $3,000,000 were sent home in this way by Massachusetts soldiers, in addition to sums sent directly by the men.

Under the Massachusetts militia system the officers were elected and all the three months' regiments were organized in this manner. On account of the short term of their service, no question arose as to the method of filling vacancies which might result during their absence. With the three years', and other long service troops, the elective system was dropped and the officers of the regiments and companies were selected and commissioned by the governor. The question of filling vacancies was unsettled until Aug., 1861, when it was determined that the adjutant-general of the United States should report any vacancy to the governor, who thereupon issued the commission to such person as he might select. This practice, with some modifications for certain troops, prevailed during the war.

The work of organizing and sending off so many troops during the year 1861 entailed so much extra labor as to require the appointment of new staff officers, and the creation of more military departments. Mention has already been made of the appointment of a quartermaster-general of the state on April 19, which appointment was later confirmed at the special session of the legislature. The organization of a medical bureau has also been detailed. On May 25, 1861, Gen. Ebenezer W. Stone was appointed master of ordnance with the rank of colonel and held the position until October of the same year. On May 27, Albert G. Browne, Jr., of Salem, was appointed military secretary to the governor with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and held the position throughout the several administrations of Gov. Andrew. On June 13, 1861, Elijah D. Brigham of Boston was commissioned commissary-general of Massachusetts; Charles H. Dalton, at Washington; William P. Lee and Waldo Adams, of Boston, and Frank E. Howe, of New York, were appointed assistant quartermaster-generals during the summer of this year.

Men had come to realize that the war was to be a bitter and protracted struggle. Most of the men in the field had enlisted for long terms of service and the casualties from battle and disease were growing in volume as the months rolled by. Every effort was made by the state authorities to supply the needs of the soldiers at the front and to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded. To this end various soldiers' relief associations and agencies were established early in the war. One such agency was established at Washington after the arrival of the wounded of the 6th regiment from Baltimore, April 19, 1861. This agency enlarged its field of usefulness until it included not only the oversight of Massachusetts men in the 60 hospitals in and near Washington, but reached out to the accessible camps and battle-fields and took in the needs of both the sound and disabled soldiers. The scope of the work to be carried on is well set forth in the following preamble of the constitution, adopted at a meeting of Massachusetts residents of Washington, April 19: "The undersigned, now or formerly citizens of Massachusetts, in order to secure, by organization and mutual coöperation, proper care for the wounded and disabled and decent interment for the dead, of the Massachusetts troops which are now or may be on duty in this vicinity, do form ourselves into a society, to be called the Massachusetts association." The sick and wounded were returned in great numbers during the summer of 1862 from the Peninsular campaign, and Col. Gardner W. Tufts of Lynn was appointed the agent for Massachusetts in Washington. His instructions cov-

ered every service an agent could perform, or a soldier require. Mention should here be made of the devoted labors in this field of Miss Lander of Salem, sister of Gen. Frederick W. Lander, who "headed the advance guard of that corps of mercy." Another devoted co-worker was Mrs. Jennie L. Thomas of Dedham, appointed in Oct., 1862, to assist Col. Tufts. The names of 35,151 sick or wounded men were recorded at the Washington agency, and the expense to the Massachusetts treasury was $35,000. The total amount of the money transactions of the agency up to Jan. 1, 1867, was $721,722.87. During the last year of the war a branch was established in Annapolis to care for the Massachusetts soldiers who were or had been prisoners.

Another important relief agency was early established in New York city, which came to be known as "the New England rooms." The originator of this noble relief work was Frank E. Howe, a former citizen of Massachusetts. It developed into a hospital and home for soldiers from all the New England states. The expenses were met by voluntary contributions from the liberal and patriotic citizens of the city. Col. Howe was made the accredited agent of the commonwealth in a letter written by the governor May 20, 1861, acknowledging Mr. Howe's liberal and patriotic tender of services.

The need for similar agencies was early felt in the large cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, where state agencies were established and became useful auxiliaries to the great agencies in New York and Washington. In consequence the soldiers of the state were sure of being cared for while en route through these cities. The Baltimore agency was established under the direction of the governor and was placed in charge of William Robinson of that city, who had won favorable notice through kindness extended to the wounded of the 6th regiment. At Philadelphia Robert C. Corson was placed in charge of the immediate interests of Massachusetts soldiers passing through that city. In addition to the establishment of the above agencies, the governor gave personal attention to the wants of the Massachusetts regiments, and at various times sent members of his staff to the front to report on their condition. During the disastrous summer of 1862, Adj.-Gen. Schouler, Col. Ritchie, Col. John Q. Adams, and Dr. Bowditch were sent to the front and rendered full reports of the condition of the men.

Among the numerous relief associations which were established in various parts of the state it is only possible to mention a few of the more important ones by reason of the limitations of this work. Two important and central organizations, which carried on relief work of a notable and highly praiseworthy char-

acter, were formed in Boston and its immediate vicinity. The "Ladies' Industrial aid association" had for its object the assistance of those women who performed sewing and manual work for contractors to meet the urgent calls for military clothing and supplies. Mrs. Charles R. Lowell was the president of the association and received the articles from the contractors. She was able to pay the women twice as much as the contractors and thus performed a two-fold service. The New England Women's auxiliary association, an efficient branch of the U. S. sanitary commission, was organized in Dec., 1861, and rendered important aid in the work of that noble institution. Its branches were everywhere throughout Massachusetts, and the three New England States on the north. One million garments and articles were forwarded to the hospitals and camps; $314,000 was contributed to the work; all services were done gratuitously. The Donation Committee originated in Boston early in the war and was another important relief association. It was under the management of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis and received and distributed during the four years of the war an immense quantity of supplies to the soldiers. Nearly $1,000,000 in money and goods were donated and passed through the hands of the committee. The headquarters were originally at the home of Mrs. Otis, later at the Evans house, and finally at 126 Tremont street, opposite Park street church. While these large and central measures were being put into operation in and about Boston other parts of the state were equally patriotic and were doing efficient work along the same lines. Even the convicts in the state prison worked night and day preparing supplies for the outgoing volunteers. Space forbids more than passing mention of the Massachusetts soldiers' fund, whereby the amount of nearly $75,000 was raised and disbursed for the benefit of soldiers' families; the Boston soldiers' fund, for the benefit of soldiers' families living in Boston; and the considerable sums donated and disbursed through the medium of the surgeon-general of the state. The record of patriotic relief work carried on by the people of Massachusetts during the war is an inspiring and noble one, and has never been surpassed.

Gov. Andrew was nominated by acclamation at the Republican state convention which met at Worcester, Oct. 1, 1861, and was elected to succeed himself by a large majority. The resolutions adopted by the convention recited that the maintenance of the constitution transcends any other question, and demands the life and property of all citizens; expressed a desire for the union of all friends of the country against its pretended friends and open enemies; declared that no rights secured to loyal citizens

shall be endangered, and that disloyal citizens have no rights adverse to those who are loyal; approved the acts of the administration; recognized the devotion of the volunteers and recommended great care in the nomination of subordinate officers. An anti-slavery resolution was tabled.

Near the close of 1861, after some correspondence between the states, the legislature of Maryland appropriated $7,000 for the benefit of the families of those who were killed and wounded in the Baltimore riot. The act was a gracious one and did much to promote good feeling between the two states. The legislature, which assembled in Jan., 1862, duly acknowledged this act of Maryland. It also made provision for the armament of the forts in Boston harbor and at New Bedford and caused plans to be prepared for the fortifications of other ports in the state. This subject of proper coast defenses was a matter of constant care and anxiety to the state authorities throughout the war. The matter never received the attention it deserved at Washington, though it is probable that neither the navy nor war department had the means at their command to afford the needed protection. As early as April 24, 1861, the governor sent a detachment of the volunteer militia to garrison the forts in Boston harbor. Though every effort was made to induce the United States government to remedy the defenseless condition of the coast as speedily as possible, so great was the pressure of other matters of moment requiring immediate attention, that little or nothing was done. In his message to the legislature in Jan., 1863, the governor reviewed the history of his past efforts, and liberal provision was made by the legislature at this session to effect the desired relief. Fortifications were thereupon erected at Newburyport, Marblehead, Plymouth, Salem, New Bedford and Gloucester, and Boston harbor was at the same time provided with an ingenious system of defenses. The greatest need—large and powerful guns—could only be satisfied by despatching agents to Europe, which was promptly done. In this way a number of powerful guns were contracted for and secured. The famous fight between the Merrimac and Monitor had demonstrated the absolute necessity of heavy ordnance in naval attack and coast defense.

During the first six months of 1862, the following three years' organizations had been recruited and sent to the front: Three companies of unattached cavalry; the 28th, 29th and 30th infantry regiments; the 6th battery; seven companies of the 31st regiment comprising the Fort Warren battalion and later reorganized as the 32nd infantry; two companies for the 14th infantry, making a total of 4,587 men. Other new organizations created

during this period were a company of light artillery known as Cook's (8th) battery, mustered in for six months' service; the 1st unattached company of heavy artillery, enlisted for three years for service in the Boston harbor forts; the 1st company of Cadets, which took the place of the Fort Warren battalion; the 2nd company Cadets of Salem, on garrison duty in the forts of Boston harbor, and a company raised by Capt. E. H. Staten, also mustered in for garrison duty. Besides the above new organizations 6,628 volunteers were recruited and sent forward to fill the depleted ranks of regiments in the field. Says Adjt.-Gen. Schouler: "It was the policy of Gov. Andrew to keep the regiments in service full, rather than to organize new regiments while the old regiments were wanting men. In pursuance of this policy, 7,000 men were enlisted during the year 1862, assigned to regiments in the field, and forwarded to their several destinations." Much criticism has been leveled at Massachusetts for what was termed her "mistaken policy" in respect to recruiting. Such able military critics as J. C. Ropes at home and the Comte de Paris abroad have been especially severe in their strictures on the policy of forming new regiments, instead of filling up the old ones. What these and other critics say is probably true, but the procedure was rather a matter of necessity than one of choice. That it was not the policy of Gov. Andrew, as sometimes asserted, is refuted by the above statement of Adjt.-Gen. Schouler, as well as by an incident related by the state historian, T. W. Higginson. A local selectman in 1864 offered the governor a company from his town for a new regiment if the officers named by the men could be commissioned. This was strongly opposed by the governor, but the selectman stated that not a man could be raised in his town for an old regiment. Said Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Walcott who described the scene: "Since new regiments were better than none and quotas must be filled, Gov. Andrew had to yield, and wound up with this vehement commentary, 'Julius Cæsar himself couldn't raise a company for an old regiment in Massachusetts, as long as there is a shoemaker left to make a captain of.'" It became easier to secure recruits for old organizations after July 21, 1862, when the secretary of war issued an order promising new recruits that they should be mustered out with the regiment to which they were assigned. "Most of our regiments in the field had two years yet to serve, and there was a general belief that before the expiration of the regiments' terms the war would be at an end. The effect of the order was to send nearly 5,000 men to fill up the depleted ranks." (Adjt.-General's Rep., Jan., 1865, p. 51.)

In response to an order from the president May 28, 1862, for

thirty companies of infantry, recruiting was commenced for the 33d and 34th infantry. Six of the remaining ten companies were recruited and assigned as a garrison for Fort Warren, and four to complete the organization of the 32nd. On July 2, 1862, the president called for 300,000 three years' men. General Order, No. 26, called for 15,000 volunteers from Massachusetts to form new regiments and to fill the ranks of old ones. Each town was now assigned its quota and recruiting proceeded rapidly. Within three months from the date of the receipt of this order, Massachusetts had furnished her contingent of 15,000 men, 4,000 of which went to recruit regiments in the field, and the 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th and 41st infantry (afterwards reorganized as the 3d cavalry), together with the 9th and 10th light batteries, were the new organizations formed under this order. Not a dollar of bounty was paid these or any of the preceding men by the state. Before the work of recruiting the above mentioned 15,000 men was half completed the president issued, on Aug. 4, a call for 300,000 men for nine months' service. The proportion assigned to Massachusetts was 19,000 and the men were to be drafted. From the beginning to the end of the war, both the state and local authorities were strenuously opposed to the draft, and labored to avoid it. As Massachusetts furnished her quota at this period within a reasonable time by voluntary enlistment a draft was avoided. The new enrolment, however, which was made at this time, showing the credits to be allowed to the various cities for men already furnished, and the proportion required from each under this call, remained as a basis for all future apportionments among the cities and towns throughout the war. By December the quota of the state was practically filled. About 33,000 men had been recruited in less than 5 months, and the regiments, well organized and equipped, had gone forward. Under the call for nine months' troops, the following regiments were supplied: The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, which had been in the three months' service at the beginning of the war, were each recruited to the full standard for the nine months' service, and new infantry regiments from the 42nd to the 53d, inclusive, were organized, together with the 11th light battery, the only nine months' battery raised in the state. Massachusetts had at the close of the year 1862 in active service upwards of 60,000 men in the field, composed of fifty-three regiments of infantry, one regiment and three unattached companies of cavalry, twelve companies of light and three of heavy artillery, and two companies of sharpshooters. Moreover, recruiting for the old organizations in the field had gone forward briskly and several thousand men had been supplied. Massachusetts

troops had suffered heavy losses in the Peninsular campaign, under Gen. Pope, and at the battle of Antietam.

In the Republican state convention which assembled at Worcester, Sept. 10, 1862, resolutions were adopted which stated in substance: that Massachusetts would support the government in the prosecution of the war; that, as slavery was a principal support of the rebellion, slavery should be exterminated. The valor of the soldiers was complimented and sympathy expressed for those who had fallen; one complimentary to the senators in Congress, and favoring the reëlection of Charles Sumner to the U. S. senate by the legislature to be elected in November, and one which indorsed the state administration. The convention renominated Gov. Andrew and the old state officers, with the exception of the lieutenant-governor, by acclamation. The Democratic party as such held no convention, but united with the conservative and dissatisfied Republicans to hold a "People's convention," which placed in nomination Brig.-Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., for governor; Thomas F. Plunkett for lieutenant-governor; Henry W. Paine for attorney-general, and indorsed the balance of the Republican ticket. Candidates for Congress in several districts were also nominated. The resolutions adopted favored a vigorous prosecution of the war and pointedly indorsed Gen. McClellan. Gov. Andrew received 80,835 votes at the election, and Devens 52,587. The legislature which met in Jan., 1863, reëlected Charles Sumner as U. S. senator, thus sustaining him in his fearless position as an opponent of the institution of slavery. The legislature adjourned on April 29, after passing about 350 bills. Among the expenditures provided for were $1,000,000 for coast defenses, $500,000 for the purchase of arms and $5,500,000 for expenses connected with the war. It authorized the reimbursement to the cities and towns for the bounties paid by them to volunteers, in sums not to exceed $100 to each volunteer; legalized the acts and doings of cities and towns in the payment of bounties to volunteers and taxes assessed to pay the same; authorized the state aid to be paid to families of drafted men the same as families of volunteers; provided for the payment by the state of the pay due to soldiers by the Federal government and for the encouragement of the allotment of pay by the soldiers; authorized the governor to pay bounties not to exceed $50 each to volunteer, and provided that cities and towns might raise money by taxation for the support of the families of deceased soldiers and of soldiers discharged for disability. The various municipalities were prohibited from the further payment of bounties to volunteers.

The state raised and equipped during the war five regiments

of cavalry, which were all the mounted troops furnished, except a battalion of frontier cavalry and a few unattached companies furnished near the close of the struggle. Reference has been made to the formation of the 1st cavalry. Two more regiments of cavalry were formed in 1863.

The Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln had gone into effect on Jan. 1, 1863, and Congress had authorized the president by express terms to employ persons of African descent as he might deem best for the suppression of the rebellion. On Jan. 26 Gov. Andrew was authorized by the secretary of war to recruit a colored regiment in Massachusetts, the same to be officered by white men. On account of the strong prejudices involved only five regiments of colored volunteers, the 1st S. C., 1st Kansas, and three regiments of free colored men recruited by Gen. Butler in New Orleans, had been organized up to this date. An effort had, indeed, been made in one eastern state, Rhode Island, to recruit a colored regiment, but it remained for Massachusetts, under the vigorous lead of Gov. Andrew, to take the first effective steps. The first authority to recruit for a colored regiment was issued by Gov. Andrew, Feb. 7, 1863, and in less than 100 days the regiment was filled to the maximum. Such was the enthusiasm among the colored men to enlist the authorities decided to organize another colored regiment, which was also rapidly filled, the two regiments being numbered the 54th and the 55th. The report of the adjutant-general for 1863 thus sets forth the feeling which prevailed: "It required calm foresight, thorough knowledge of our condition, earnest conviction, faith in men, faith in the cause, and undaunted courage, to stem the various currents which set in and flooded the land against employing the black man as a soldier. In the executive of Massachusetts was found a man who possessed the qualifications necessary to stem these currents, and to wisely inaugurate and peacefully carry out to a successful termination the experiment of recruiting regiments of colored men." Many patriotic men in the North felt that there was imminent danger in this procedure lest the prime object of the war—the restoration of the national authority in the seceded states—give place to an anti-slavery crusade. Many worthy soldiers protested against serving in an abolition crusade, and many desertions at this time may properly be attributed to this cause. Most men now realize that the employment of the blacks as soldiers by the North was wise, both from a military standpoint and as a means of advancing the colored race. Col. Shaw, who was placed in command of the 54th, had been a captain in the 2nd Mass. infantry, a brilliant officer, a student of Harvard college

and belonged to one of the best families in the state. He fell while leading his men, on the parapet of Fort Wagner, S. C., and was buried with his men in a common trench by the Confederates. Lieut.-Col. Hallowell organized the 55th and became its colonel. Both regiments rendered excellent service. In the winter of 1863-64, a third colored regiment was formed, known as the 5th Mass. cavalry, under the command of Col. Henry S. Russell. The men in these commands came from many different parts of the country. Massachusetts officers were especially prominent in the work of arming the blacks in other parts of the country. The pioneer regiment of the whole series of slave-regiments was the one raised in South Carolina in Aug., 1862, under authority of the war department, by Brig.-Gen. Rufus Saxton, military governor of the Department of the South. Gen. Saxton was a Massachusetts man, as was Col. T. W. Higginson, the commander of the regiment. Capt. R. J. Hinton, who recruited the 1st Kansas colored reg., Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler, who recruited the three colored regiments of New Orleans, Maj.-Gen. G. L. Andrews, and Maj. G. L. Stearns, who had principal charge of the work of organizing the blacks in the slave states, Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, who organized the Corps d'Afrique at New Orleans, Maj.-Gen. Edward W. Hinks, who commanded a large body of the colored troops in the operations before Petersburg, and Brig.-Gen. Samuel M. Quincy, author of a special system of tactics for the colored troops, were all Massachusetts men. A matter which should also be borne in mind is that the white officers in command of these black men were expressly denied the ordinary rights of war by the Confederate government, and "if captured, were to be put to death as inciting servile insurrection."

The only draft of any consequence which occurred in Massachusetts took place during the months of June and July, 1863. The law directing it, passed by Congress the previous winter, was put into operation at this time, when Maj. Clarke, of the U. S. Army, was appointed provost-marshal-general for the state, with headquarters at Boston, and assistant provost-marshals were appointed for the several congressional districts. All male persons in the state between 20 and 45 years of age were enrolled in two classes, the total number being 164,178. The number actually drafted was 32,079, of whom 6,690 were held to serve, though of these only 743 actually joined the service, 2,325 provided substitutes, 22,343 were exempted, 3,044 failed to report, and 3,623 paid commutation, amounting to $1,085,800. The number of drafted men and substitutes actually mustered into service in 1863 was 2,944, of whom 2,720 were assigned to

regiments at the front, and 224 served as a provost guard at camp on Long Island. Of the above number, 73 were colored and were sent to the 54th infantry. By reason of the wise precautions taken, the bloody scenes which occurred in the streets of New York were not repeated in Massachusetts. There was rioting and disorder in the streets of Boston and angry demonstrations in other places, but only one serious outbreak took place. This was in front of the armory of the 11th battery of light artillery on Cooper street, Boston. A single volley was all that the soldiers of Massachusetts were called on to fire against a mob which sought to force an entrance to the armory building, the police being sufficient to quell the other disturbances.

During the winter of 1863-64 every encouragement was given to the soldiers in the field whose terms of service were about to expire to reënlist for another term of three years. Each soldier who reënlisted was to receive a furlough of 30 days and the liberal bounty offered by the state and general government. Upward of 6,200 Massachusetts veterans accepted the terms, and were credited on the state's quota. While not increasing the number of soldiers in the service, they were the best troops possible and served to offset the weakness resulting from the inferior character of the troops recruited during the later months of the war, from which Massachusetts suffered in common with the other states. Four veteran regiments were raised during the fall and winter of 1863-64, composed of men who had not seen less than nine months' service. These were the 57th to the 59th, inclusive.

In addition to the 2nd cavalry recruited in the early part of the year to which reference has been made, the 2nd heavy artillery was organized in the summer of 1863, while several companies of heavy artillery were organized for garrison duty in the coast forts of the state. During the year, 11,538 men were mustered in for three years, bringing the total of three years' men up to 63,359. Added to this were 16,837 nine months' men and 3,736 three months' men, giving the state a grand total of 83,932. Also 3,686 men who had enlisted in 1863 for the naval service and 17,304 since the beginning of the war, for whom the state had as yet been given no credit by the general government. If these be added to those furnished for the military service, Massachusetts had supplied for all arms of the service by the close of the year 1863, a total of 101, 236 men.

Under the president's call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers, the quota of Massachusetts was 15,126. The repeated calls had already drained the state of much of its active manhood. The high patriotic impulses which had moved men to

enlist by thousands during the early months of the war no longer stirred men's hearts, after more than two years of bitter struggle. The stay-at-homes were influenced by potent family and business considerations. In the face of the strong demand for labor at high wages, and the prevailing business prosperity, the small bounties offered and the meager pay of the soldier in the field provided no pecuniary temptation to embark in the more dangerous service. Volunteers in active service were receiving $13 per month in money and $3 in clothing, the state was offering a bounty of $50 for a three years' enlistment, and the United States $100, while the recruits were given their choice between infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments. Recruiting progressed very slowly, and to avoid a resort to the unpopular draft the governor was importuned to call an extra session of the legislature, that measures might be devised to stimulate enlistments. The amount of state bounty could not be increased under existing law and little added inducement could be offered by the cities and towns under the law as framed. He accordingly summoned the legislature to meet on Nov. 11, and in an elaborate message recommended that the state add to the monthly pay of the volunteers, rather than pay a large bounty at the date of their muster into service. He also asked them to right the injustice done the colored troops by the general government, which paid these men only $7 per month and the usual allowance for clothing. The legislature remained in session for only a week and devoted itself to the matters urged on their attention by the governor. A bill to promote enlistments and recruiting was passed; a bill which provided for the payment of a bounty of $325 on the date of muster, or, if the recruit should so elect, a bounty of $50, and a monthly wage of $20. In case a soldier should be honorably discharged after six months' service, the payment was to be continued for six months longer, or, if he should die in the service, the money was to be paid to his legal representatives. It further extended the provisions of the state-aid act to the families of volunteers. Resolutions were passed urging on Congress an increase of the pay of the soldiers; expressing the injustice done the state by Congress in not allowing credits for men in the naval service, and in not allowing the colored troops the same pay as the whites.

Considerable bitterness was shown in the political campaign of 1863. The Democratic party placed in nomination for governor a new man to the party, and a former Whig, Henry W. Paine of Cambridge, and a full state ticket. They made their canvass on a platform which declared that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain the national government; that the Democracy

will meet armed rebellion with the sword, and "unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the executive" with the ballot; that obedience to the constitution is the only true test of loyalty to the government; that the attempt of the radicals to insist on their party platform as a condition of peace, tends, not merely to prolong the war, but to produce anarchy and despotism. They urged a speedy peace on honorable terms and condemned the unconstitutional assumption of various powers by the administration on the insidious plea of military necessity. The Republican convention again placed in nomination Gov. Andrew and his official associates, on a platform which pledged the state to an unwavering and unconditional support of the national government; thanked the soldiers and sailors for their heroic services for the preservation of the Union; approved the emancipation policy of the president and the arming of the blacks, and gave unqualified indorsement to the policy of the state administration. At the election in November, Gov. Andrew and his party associates were elected by a large majority, Andrew receiving the largest majority he had yet received—41,199.

When the new legislature assembled in 1864, the annual message of the governor recommended that the various bounty acts and those extending state aid to families be modified to include soldiers enlisted in the regular army, and all such families irrespective of their place of residence, and authorizing retroactive relief when the situation of the families demanded it. He urged the establishment of a military academy by the commonwealth, and argued at length in favor of recruiting the wasted regiments in the field from the population of the rebellious states. He showed also that the expenses of the year had been $6,728,000, about $5,116,032 of which had been expended in the payment of bounties, aid to families, etc. Most of the acts passed by the legislature were of a local character, the others being chiefly amendatory of acts already passed relating to the soldiers. Towns were authorized to raise money by taxation for the purpose of erecting monuments "in memory of their soldiers who have died or may die in the service of our country in the present war." Another act was designed to give the right of suffrage to those whose absence prevented their assessment in the usual manner; another made provision for the payment of the proportional expense of the state in the completion of the national cemetery at Gettysburg and the reinterment of the dead there, while still another authorized the creation of a "Bounty Fund" by the issue of $10,000,000 of scrip at five per cent. interest.

At the beginning of the year 1864, the seventeen regiments enlisted for nine months had returned home, and the state had in

the field thirty-six regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, two regiments of heavy artillery, one battalion and eight unattached companies of heavy artillery, twelve batteries of light artillery, and two companies of sharpshooters—all in the three years' service. In addition to the four veteran regiments recruited during the winter of 1863-64, the 4th and 5th cavalry were organized and sent to the front during the first six months of 1864, and the following new organizations were also recruited within this period: a new battalion for the 1st cavalry; the 11th, 14th and 16th batteries of light artillery, which joined the Army of the Potomac; four companies of heavy artillery, which were attached to the eight companies raised in 1863, and known as the 3d Mass. heavy artillery; and several thousand men were sent forward as recruits to fill the old regiments.

The final campaign of the war was now in progress and was soon to bring about the fall of the Confederacy. Every available man was now needed at the front, and an order from the secretary of war on July 1, 1864, relieved veteran troops on garrison duty at various points and sent them into active service, and directed that militia regiments enlisted for 100 days take their places. Massachusetts responded with her usual promptness and furnished five regiments to serve for 100 days. These were the 5th, 6th, 8th, 42nd and 60th regiments of infantry, the last named being a new organization. Besides these regiments, nine companies of 100 days' men were recruited for garrison duty in the coast fortifications of the state. The total recruited under this call was 5,461, none of whom were credited on the quota of the state. During September the 4th regiment of heavy artillery was recruited for one year's service and was assigned to duty in the defenses of Washington, where it was soon followed by two unattached companies designed for the same service. A regiment of infantry, the 61st, was also slowly recruited during the fall and winter, and left the state in detachments, to report to Gen. Grant at City Point. Near the close of December, the frontier cavalry was organized, consisting of a battalion of five companies, which joined the 26th N. Y. cavalry and performed guard duty on the Canadian frontier. From the surplus men who had desired to enlist in this battalion, three companies were formed late in the year and attached to the 3d Mass. cavalry in the field, taking the places of three independent companies which were mustered out. In addition to the above, 1,247 men were mustered in for 90 days' service. On March 10, 1865, General Order, No. 5, was issued in accordance with a requisition of the war department to raise one regiment for one year's service, and for thirty infantry companies to recruit old regiments. The new

regiment was to be numbered the 62nd, but while these organizations were in process of formation the news of Gen. Lee's surrender was received and they were never organized.

According to the official statement from the adjutant-general's office, July 15, 1885, the total number of sailors and marines furnished by the various states to the U. S. Navy was 101,207. Of this large number, Massachusetts, being a seaside state, contributed a larger number than any other except New York. Her contribution in round numbers was 20,000, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number. A body of volunteer naval officers was also created during the war. A total of 7,500 were enrolled in this service, and out of this number, Higginson says that Massachusetts furnished at least 1,757. The state received no credit on her quotas for this large number of naval enlistments, until Congress passed the act of July 4, 1864, which allowed the same and was one of the most just deeds of Congress during the war. Much credit is due Gov. Andrew in securing its enactment and he was at Washington when the bill passed. It afforded a method whereby all the discontented cities and towns of the state could be satisfied. The number of enlistments claimed by the several cities and towns was allowed them, and there was left a surplus of 7,605, which was distributed pro rata among them. The same act which allowed naval credits, also made it lawful for the executive to send recruiting agents into the rebellious states to obtain recruits for the Union armies. Col. Jos. M. Day of Barnstable was appointed provost-marshal of the state and given supervision over the matter of enlistments. Agents were appointed at Washington, Fortress Monroe, Newbern, Hilton Head, and Nashville. In this way 1,257 men were secured for the quota of the state, but the measure proved of doubtful value. There resulted a sharp competition between the several states, who despatched their agents into the rebellious territory as to which could offer the highest bids for men willing to join the Union army. In addition to these enlistments secured without the borders of the state, it will have been noted that certain other outside elements contributed to fill her quota. Many came to the state to enlist in the 54th and 55th infantry (colored), the California battalion of the 2nd cavalry, but the great proportion of the men furnished by Massachusetts were her own sons. She even furnished considerable bodies of troops for outside organizations, for which she is commonly given no credit in estimates of the total numbers furnished. Five companies joined the New York Mozart regiment in 1861, and some 600 men enlisted in the 99th N. Y. infantry, commanded by Col. Wardrop, formerly of the 3d Mass. militia.

While the trying campaign of 1864 was in full progress and a heavy cloud of uncertainty hung over the country lest it should not be carried to a successful issue, the great battle of the ballots in both nation and state took place. President Lincoln was triumphantly reëlected for a second term. In the state, the Republicans met in convention at Worcester, Sept. 15, and renominated Gov. Andrew amid great enthusiasm. The old state ticket was again nominated with the exception of Atty.-Gen. Foster, who declined to make the race. The resolutions adopted conformed to those of previous years and sustained the Baltimore platform and nominations of the national party. The Democratic state convention met on Sept. 21, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, and renominated their ticket of the previous year. Their platform indorsed the nomination of Gen. McClellan at Chicago and "the patriotic principles declared by the national convention"; declared that the people demanded fulfillment of the pledges in the Crittenden resolution and a return to coöperative movements toward peace and union; that the present deplorable civil war was fatal to the Union and constitution; applauded Sheridan's great victory at Winchester, which had just taken place; and called for a better system for the exchange of prisoners of war The campaign was conducted vigorously, but in a conciliatory spirit. The gubernatorial vote was: Andrew, 125,281; Paine, 49,190,—majority for Andrew, 76,091,—slightly less than that of Lincoln, which was 77,997.

When the legislature of the state assembled in Jan., 1865, it was evident that the war was drawing rapidly to a close. The message of the governor expressed this belief, and also that when the national authority was again restored slavery would have been abolished. In this, his fifth and last inaugural address, he exhaustively reviewed the services and sacrifices of Massachusetts in the war and stated that the war debt amounted to nearly $14,500,000, most of which was held by citizens of the state. Said he: "All the scrip issued by Massachusetts she is bound to pay, and she will pay, both interest and principal, in gold, to all holders, with the cheerfulness which becomes her spotless honor and the promptness of an industrious, economical, and thrifty commonwealth." He showed plainly that general prosperity had prevailed despite the war, as the great increase in savings deposits well shows.

On Feb. 2, 1865, the president signed the resolution abolishing slavery and the constitutional amendment was at once ratified by the legislature. The next day Gov. Andrew wired the president: "Massachusetts has today ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery by a unanimous yea and nay vote

of both branches of the legislature, the Democrats voting affirmatively."

On April 3 Gov. Andrew received a message from the secretary of war, announcing the evacuation of Petersburg and the fall of Richmond. He at once telegraphed in reply: "I give you joy on these triumphant victories. Our people, by a common impulse, abandoned business today, for thanksgiving and rejoicing. The colored man received last got in first, and thus the scripture is fulfilled." The colored division of Weitzel's corps is said to have been the first infantry to enter the Confederate capital. From now on all was excitement and rejoicing, and with the final surrender of Lee on April 9 came the practical ending of the war. The surrender of the other armies of the Confederacy followed in quick succession, the work of disbanding the soldiers was then taken up, and by the close of the summer nearly all the survivors among the Massachusetts troops came home, only a few regiments being detached on special duty until the following year.

A highly interesting ceremony took place after the close of the war, when on Dec. 22, 1865, the 245th anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, the survivors of the various Massachusetts regiments, batteries and companies bore their respective flags in procession through the streets of Boston. The thoroughfares were crowed with spectators, and when the soldiers finally returned to the state house, the flags were formally turned over to the governor by Gen. Couch, commanding the column, and were received by Gov. Andrew with eloquent words which touched the hearts of all. His address closed with the pledge: "I accept these relics in behalf of the people and the government. They will be preserved and cherished, amid all the vicissitudes of the future, as mementoes of brave men and noble actions."

Only five states, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, surpassed Massachusetts in the total number of men furnished during the war. The report of the adjutant-general for January, 1866, states that the number of men supplied was 159,165, including 26,163 in the navy. Included in this estimate also, are the reënlisted veterans. Phisterer, an able statistician, estimates that the state supplied a total of 146,730 men, and that 5,318 men paid commutation, making a grand total credited to the state of 152,048. The final report of the adjutant-general at Washington for the year 1885 credits Massachusetts with 122,781 white troops, 3,966 colored troops, and 19,983 sailors, or 146,781 men in all. It would appear from the successive reports of the adjutant-general of the state that every city and

town filled its quota upon every call by the president, and that, with twelve minor exceptions, each furnished a surplus over all demands, amounting in all to 15,178. This number should be further increased by the addition of a large number of sailors now credited to Massachusetts, and also by the men recruited in the state and furnished to the two New York organizations. Deduct the imported Germans, and the colored troops as well as the men enlisted in the states in rebellion, and there would still remain a large balance in favor of Massachusetts.

Mention has been made of the three colored regiments recruited in the state. There were two distinctively Irish regiments, the 9th and 28th infantry, besides Irish companies in several regiments. It has been estimated that there were 1,876 Germans recruited in the state out of a total German population of 9,961. (Higginson, vol. I, p. 135.) These were scattered through the various regiments, but three companies were distinctively German—B and C, in the 20th, and A in the 25th.

Higginson is also authority for the statement that the total amount of bounty paid to all recruits by the state, up to Dec. 1, 1865, amounted to $11,685,987.60, and speaking of casualties, says: "There are in all forty-five infantry regiments which lost over 200 men each, killed or mortally wounded, during the Civil war. Six of these were Massachusetts regiments."

The good sanitary condition of the Massachusetts regiments in the field was frequently commended and the condition of the camps was often such as to require no special preparation when an inspection was announced for a certain day. During the early part of the war many recruits were allowed to enlist who had not been properly inspected as to their physical condition, and the same was true to a certain extent in the latter days of the war. The men, however, once enlisted, were given fairly good surgical attendance throughout the war. The "contract surgeons" of the latter days were hardly the equals of their predecessors, but, on the whole, the Massachusetts surgeons ranked high in character. It has been well said that "nothing is more deceptive among military statistics than the mere number of killed in battle; this may proceed from the superior daring of a commander or simply from his carelessness and incapacity; but a small death-roll from disease is pretty sure to be due to the care of the commander and the surgeons." The total number of those who died from disease and accident in Massachusetts organizations is stated by Higginson to be 5,799. The 13th infantry is said to have had the smallest percentage of loss from disease among the three years' regiments of the entire army.

The total losses from all causes among Massachusetts troops was 13,498.

The state expended a total of $27,705,109 in raising and equipping troops and it is estimated that the cities and towns spent as much more, so that the enormous sum of $50,000,000 was spent altogether. Besides the men in the military service, the state furnished many laborers employed at the Charlestown navy-yard and the Springfield armory. Many others were engaged on the fortifications. At the Springfield armory, during the five years beginning on July 1, 1860, a total of 805,636 muskets, with extra parts and repairs equal to 120,845 more, were manufactured. The musket here produced was the standard weapon of the service, and recognized as the best muzzle-loading military arm made. (Bowen, p. 82.)

Massachusetts, as a single state, has been credited by her state historian with certain modest claims, which will hardly be called in question: She was promptly in the field; she maintained a certain high standard in her regiments; no regiment ever conspicuously disgraced itself; she provided soldiers and sailors not merely up to, but in excess of her quota; her governor was fully alive to the situation; while she produced no soldier of the very highest rank, she brought out a number of brilliant young men, prominent among whom were Lowell, Bartlett and Miles, who exhibited both splendid courage and a certain marked genius for war. On the larger stage, in the great work of molding public opinion, one of the brilliant speakers of Congress, speaking of the period from 1855 to 1875, said: "Whether it was for weal or woe, whether it was wisely or unwisely done, men may differ and historians may dispute—but as a matter of fact Massachusetts led America and led her with an audacity and an aggressiveness, with a skill and an eloquence, with a power and force that have never been surpassed in all the tide of time in the leadership of a great people." (Speech of Breckenridge of Ky., in the house of representatives, Jan. 19, 1888.)

RECORD OF MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Cols., Robert Cowdin, N. B. McLaughlin; Lieut.-Cols., George D. Wells, Clark B. Baldwin; Majs., Charles P. Chandler, Gardner Walker. This was the first Massachusetts regiment enlisted for three years' service, having first responded to the call for militia regiments for three months. It was mustered in at Boston May 23 to 27, 1861, and mustered out on Boston Common, May 25, 1864. Co. B was composed of the Union Guards of East Boston; Co. C, of the North End True Blues, of Boston; Co. D, of the Roxbury City Guards; Co. E, of the Pulaski Guards, of South Boston; Co. F, of the National Guards of Boston; Co. G, of the Independent Boston Fusileers; Co. H, of the Chelsea Volunteers; Co. I, of the Schouler Guards, of Boston, and Co. K, of the Chadwick Light Infantry, of Roxbury. On June 15 it left Boston for Washington, where it was assigned to Richardson's brigade and encamped on the Potomac, 2 miles below the Chain bridge. Its first skirmish was at Blackburn's ford July 18, 1861, and later participated in the battle of Bull Run and the siege of Yorktown. It was on the skirmish line at Williamsburg and engaged at White Oak swamp, where it made two assaults, and in the Seven Days' battles fought at Savage Station and Glendale. The month of July was spent at Harrison's landing, where the men had a much-needed rest. The regiment was sent to Alexandria in Aug., 1862, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run. After the fight at Chantilly, when Gen. Hooker left the division, he insisted that the division should be relieved for a time, on account of its heroic and arduous services. The 1st took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, where its loss was heavy, and Manassas gap. It was ordered to New York on Aug. 2, 1863, on account of the draft riots, and remained there till Oct. 15, when its returned south. It was engaged at Kelly's ford and in the Mine Run campaign, wintered at Brandy Station and met with severe losses in the battle of the Wilderness. Late in May, 1864, the regiment was mustered out and the reënlisted men and recruits transferred to the 11th Mass. infantry.

Second Infantry.—Cols., George H. Gordon, George L. Andrews, Samuel M. Quincy, William Cogswell; Lieut.-Cols., George L. Andrews, Wilder Dwight, Charles R. Mudge, Charles F. Morse; Majs., Wilder Dwight, James Savage, Jr., James Francis. The 2nd regiment, from the state at large, was mustered in for three years at Boston, the organization being completed May 25, 1861. It was mustered out at the same place, May 24, 1864, and the reënlisted men and recruits at Washington, July 11, 1865. The Abbott Grays of Lowell formed Co. A, and the Andrew Light Guard of Salem, Co. C. Before leaving the state, a battle-flag was presented to the regiment by the women of Boston and it also received its state flag. It joined Gen. Patterson's army at Martinsburg, W. Va., July 12, and moved to Harper's Ferry, which place it garrisoned till Aug. 2. Here it was honored with another flag by the women of Harper's Ferry. Two months were spent in camp at Hyattstown and marches followed to

Edwards' ferry, by way of Conrad's ferry, back to Edwards' ferry and on to Darnestown. After camping near Frederick from Dec. 4, 1861, to Feb. 27, 1862, it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, then to Charlestown and to Berryville. On March 22, it moved to Snicker's ferry, then back to Winchester; pursued the enemy to Strasburg and Mount Jackson, where it was engaged; then proceeded to near Harrisonburg and back to Newmarket and Strasburg. It formed the rear-guard on the retreat to Newtown and repelled several attacks. As part of the Army of Virginia the 2nd took part in the battle of Cedar mountain, where it suffered heavy loss. It was present at the second battle of Bull Run, but was held in reserve. In the battles of Chantilly, Antietam and Chancellorsville its part was an honorable one, and at Gettysburg its charge was notable and its loss heavy. Advancing close up to the enemy's works, the regiment held its ground until cut off by a force in the rear, when it turned and charged through the line in the rear, thus escaping capture. It then moved into Virginia, but was sent to New York during the draft riots and remained two weeks, or until Sept. 5, 1863. It was next ordered to the Army of the Cumberland and guarded the railroad from Nashville for Gens. Rosecrans and Thomas. In the spring of 1864, the Army of the Cumberland joined Gen. Sherman, and from that time the 2nd formed a part of that army on the march to Atlanta and until it reached Washington, where the men were mustered out after over four years' service.

Third Infantry.—Cols., David W. Wardrop, Silas P. Richmond; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Raymond, James Barton; Majs., John H. Jennings, John Morissey. The 3d regiment, Mass. militia, responded to the call for three months' troops, sailed for Fortress Monroe, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on April 23, 1861, and was mustered out at Boston, July 23, 1861. In May, four companies enlisted for three years and joined the 3d, but were afterward transferred to the 29th. The 3d again enlisted for nine months and was reorganized at Lakeville, Sept., 1862, when it numbered 1,000 men. On Oct. 26, it sailed for Beaufort, S. C., and took part in an expedition to Goldsboro, where it was in action on Dec. 17, 1862. Jan. and Feb., 1863, were spent at Camp Jourdan, near New Berne, N. C., and in March the regiment was engaged at Deep Gully, New Berne and Pollocksville. Going to the relief of Little Washington, April 5, several skirmishes ensued and the siege was raised. On its return the 3d reached Boston June 16, and was mustered out at Camp Joe Hooker on the 26th.

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., Abner B. Packard, Henry Walker; Lieut.-Cols., Hawkes Fearing, Jr., Eben T. Colby; Majs., Horace O. Whittemore, Charles F. Howard. The 4th regiment, Mass. militia, responded to the call for three months' troops and reported at Fortress Monroe, Va., where it was mustered into the U. S. service, April 22, 1861. It was employed in fortifying a camp at Newport News for the most part, but took part in an expedition against Big Bethel, where it was in an encounter with the enemy. On July 22, 1861, the 4th was mustered out, but in Aug., 1862, it again volunteered for duty and was mustered in for nine months at Lakeville, from September to December. The regiment embarked for Louisiana on Jan. 3, 1863, and landed at Carrollton on the 13th. After some skirmishing at Fort Bisland, it participated in the siege of Port Hudson and after the surrender garrisoned the place until Aug 4th, when it started for home. It was mustered out at Lakeville, Aug. 28, 1863.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Samuel C. Lawrence, George H. Pierson; Lieut.-Cols., J. Durell Greene, John T. Boyd, William E. C. Worcester; Majs., Hamlin W. Keyes, William E. C. Worcester, William T. Gram-

mer. The 5th regiment, Mass. militia, volunteered for three months, and with the addition of one company from the 1st and four from the 7th militia, it reported for duty at Washington, where it was mustered into the U. S. service, May 1, 1861. It fought nobly in the battle of Bull Run and on July 21, 1861, was mustered out at Boston. The regiment volunteered again for the nine months' service and was reorganized at Wenham, in Sept. and Oct., 1862, with 984 officers and men. It left Boston Oct. 22 for New Berne, N. C., and from there moved to Washington, N. C., and Williamston. It took part in an expedition to Goldsboro and met the enemy in battles at Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro. On April 4, 1863, it went to the relief of Little Washington, but was obliged to return to New Berne. It was mustered out at Wenham, July 2, 1863. In July, 1864, the 5th again took the field in response to the call for troops for 100 days. It proceeded to Baltimore, garrisoned Fort Marshall, was detailed for guard duty at different places in Maryland during the elections, and was mustered out at Readville, Nov. 16, 1864.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., Edward F. Jones, Albert S. Follansbee; Lieut.-Col., Melvin Beal; Majs., Benjamin F. Watson, Charles A. Stott, Thomas O. Allen. The 6th regiment, Mass. militia, offered its services in Jan., 1861, and when the call came in April was the first to arrive in Washington. Its passage through Baltimore is noted, where the bloodshed in an encounter with an agry mob was the first of the war. Four men were killed and 36 wounded. The term of service was from April 22 to Aug. 2, 1861. The 6th was again the first regiment to volunteer under the call for troops for nine months, and was mustered in from Aug. 31 to Sept. 8, 1862, ten companies strong. All along the route to Washington it was enthusiastically welcomed, even Baltimore joining in the demonstrations. After several expeditions into the enemy's country the regiment was under fire for the first time in Nov., 1862, on the Blackwater river, Va. During the winter it was quartered near Suffolk and was there through the siege in April and May, 1863. It left Suffolk for Boston, May 26, 1863, and was mustered out at Lowell on June 3. From July 14 to 19, 1864, the 6th was again mustered into the U. S. service at Readville and was mustered out at the same place, Oct. 27, 1864. It left for Washington a third time on July 20, 1864, and there performed garrison duty until the close of its term.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Darius N. Couch, Nelson H. Davis, Joseph H. Wheelock, David A. Russell, Thomas D. Johns; Lieut.-Cols., Chester W. Greene, Charles Raymond, Franklin P. Harlow; Majs., David E. Holman, Franklin P. Harlow, Joseph B. Leonard. The 7th, composed mainly of Bristol county men, was mustered in for three years at Taunton, June 15, 1861, and was mustered out on June 27, 1864, when the recruits and reënlisted men were assigned to the 37th Mass. infantry. The regiment left for Washington July 11, 1861, and went into camp at Georgetown, where it remained till Aug. 6. It next occupied Camp Brightwood until the following spring, when it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and left Brightwood in March. It was engaged in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Glendale, and on Aug. 16, 1862, started for Yorktown. From there it moved into Maryland, but returned to Virginia in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg. It wintered near Falmouth, Va., and left there for Chancellorsville, April 28, 1863. In that campaign it made a brilliant assault at Marye's heights and joined in the battle at Salem Church. Its next battle was Gettysburg and it participated in the marches of the Army of the Potomac all summer and the Mine Run expedition in the early

winter. From Dec. 2, 1863, to Feb. 27, 1864, the regiment was encamped at Brandy Station. On the latter date it left camp to support a cavalry movement, which march proved a very difficult one, owing to a severe storm. It returned in a few days to camp and there remained till May 3, when it started south and was soon in the thick of battle at the Wilderness. The 7th's final engagement was at Cold Harbor, the term of service expiring soon after. Its greeting on its return home showed the high value placed on its services to the Union.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., Timothy Munroe, Frederick J. Coffin, Benjamin F. Peach; Lieut.-Cols., Edward W. Hinks, James Hudson, Jr., Christopher T. Hanley; Majs., Andrew Elwell, Israel W. Wallis, David W. Low. The 8th Mass militia, with a company from the 7th militia and one from the 10th regiment, volunteered for three months and left the state for Washington, April 18, 1861, its total strength being 705 men. On April 30, it was mustered into the U. S. service at Washington and Aug. 1 it was mustered out at Boston. At Wenham, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 30, 1862, the 8th militia was reorganized and mustered in for nine months. It arrived at New Berne, N. C., Nov. 30, encamped there and at Fort Totten, and sent out details on various duties. Late in May, 1863, it was ordered to Fort Thompson but returned to New Berne on June 12. Orders for muster out came in June, but on account of threatened danger to Baltimore the 8th was ordered there and was not mustered out till Aug. 7, 1863. It again took the field in July, 1864, for 100 days, when it was organized at Readville and proceeded at once to Baltimore. Details performed guard duty at Baltimore and in that vicinity until the regiment was mustered out on Nov. 10, 1864, after its return to Massachusetts.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas Cass, Patrick R. Guiney; Lieut.-Cols., Cromwell G. Rowell, Robert Peard, Patrick R. Guiney, Patrick T. Hanley; Majs., Robert Peard, Patrick R. Guiney, Patrick T. Hanley, George W. Dutton, John W. Mahan. The 9th was made up of Irishmen and was mustered in for three years at Boston, June 11, 1861. It was mustered out on Boston Common, June 21, 1864, the recruits and reënlisted men being then transferred to the 32nd Mass. infantry. Before it left Boston, the regiment was presented by the Irish citizens of the city with a national flag and also a beautiful Irish banner. It left Boston on June 25 for Washington, in which vicinity it remained till the following March, when it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac for the Peninsular campaign. At the battle of Hanover Court House the 9th made a gallant assault and it lost heavily at Gaines' mill, where their brave leader, Col. Cass, was mortally wounded. It also suffered severely at Malvern hill. The regiment was in reserve at Antietam, the second Bull Run and Fredericksburg, and was engaged in skirmishing at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It joined in the pursuit of Lee to Williamsport and in the different movements of the Army of the Potomac, including the battles at Rappahannock Station and the Mine Run campaign, after which it went into winter quarters at Bealeton, Va., until April 30, 1864, when it broke camp and May 4 found it at the Wilderness tavern. The following day it made a brave advance, fighting fiercely, and its record is a proud one in the engagements ensuing at Laurel hill, North Anna river, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor. Massachusetts may well be proud of her Irish volunteers.

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., Henry S. Briggs, Henry L. Eustis; Lieut.-Cols., Jefford M. Decker, Joseph B. Parsons; Majs., William R. Marsh, Ozro Miller, Dexter F. Parker. The 10th was from the western part

of the state and was mustered in for three years at Springfield, June 21, 1861. It was mainly composed of the 10th militia, reorganized. Co. A came from Great Barrington; Co. B, from Adams; Co. C, Northampton; Co. D, Pittsfield; Co. F, Springfield; Co. G, Greenfield; Co. H, Shelburne Falls, and Co. K, Westfield. At Springfield the women of the city presented it with beautiful flags, both state and national, a greatly appreciated honor. The regiment sailed from Boston, July 25, for Washington, and reached there on the 28th. The winter was spent at Camp Brightwood and in March, 1862, the 10th proceeded to Newport News, thence toward Yorktown, the latter march being one of great hardship. Fair Oaks was their first sharp battle and the severe test was gallantly met. The battles of Gaines' mill, New Market road and Malvern hill soon followed and the 10th became seasoned veterans. It was hurried to Antietam, but arrived too late for the battle. It then joined in the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaigns and was held in reserve at Gettysburg. In Nov., 1863, it joined the Mine Run expedition and then went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, Va., where it remained till May 4, 1864. Its next pitched battle was that of the Wilderness and it also participated in the battle at Spottsylvania Court House, fighting for 24 hours at the "bloody angle" without rest. The losses in this campaign were terrible, yet undaunted it joined in the battle of Cold Harbor and was not relieved till June 19, when the recruits and reënlisted men were assigned to the 37th Mass. infantry and the original members were mustered out July 1-6, 1864, at Springfield.

Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., George Clark, Jr., William Blaisdell, Thomas H. Dunham; Lieut.-Cols., William Blaisdell, George F. Tileston, Porter D. Tripp, Charles C. Rivers, Thomas H. Dunham, James F. Mansfield; Majs., George F. Tileston, Porter D. Tripp, Charles C. Rivers, Richard T. Lombard, James W. McDonald, Thomas H. Dunham, James F. Mansfield, Frank McQuade. The 11th infantry, the third Massachusetts regiment to enlist for three years, was composed mainly of Boston men and was called the Boston volunteers. It was mustered in at Fort Warren, June 13, 1861, and was mustered out June 12, 1864. The recruits and reënlisted men were made a battalion of five companies, to which a company of men, enlisted for one year, was added and the battalion, known as the 11th regiment, was mustered out on July 14, 1865, at Readville. The total strength was 1,316 members. On June 27, 1861, the regiment left the state for Washington, where it arrived on July 3. At the first battle of Bull Run, the 11th suffered a baptism of fire which it nobly withstood. It took part in the siege of Yorktown, and was later engaged at Williamsburg, Oak Grove, Malvern hill and Bristoe Station. In the second battle of Bull Run it drove the enemy from behind a railroad embankment, where they were very strongly intrenched. The 11th was held in reserve at Fredericksburg, but was in action at Chancellorsville, on which occasion it was complimented by Gen. Hancock. At Gettysburg it suffered heavily and after that battle was again ordered into Virginia, where it participated in the Mine Run expedition. The remainder of the winter was spent at Brandy Station, which place was left on May 3, 1864, for the Wilderness. Here the regiment was in action and also in the bitter contest at the "bloody angle" at Spottsylvania, where its work was very brilliant. It then followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac and after the battle of Cold Harbor became a battalion, which continued in the same command, being joined by two companies from the 16th Mass. infantry. Next, near Petersburg, it was in several engagements with the enemy, and in Feb.,

1865, it joined the expedition to Hatcher's run, where it finished its active service.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., Fletcher Webster, James L. Bates; Lieut.-Cols., Timothy M. Bryan, Jr., David Allen, Jr., Benjamin F. Cook; Majs., Elisha M. Burbank, Daniel G. Handy, Benjamin F. Cook, Edward P. Reed. The 12th, recruited at Boston, was mustered in for three years from June 26 to July 11, 1861, at Fort Warren, and was mustered out on Boston Common, July 8, 1864. Co. A was composed of the Felton Guards; Co. B, Dehon Guards; Co. D, Latin School Guards; Co. E, Emerson Guards; and Co. K, Dale Guards. The regiment numbered 1,575 men and its loss by death from wounds was 179. It received its colors from the women of Boston and left the state July 23, arriving at Sandy Hook, Md., on the 27th. In camp at Hyattstown and on guard duty along the Potomac, the summer passed, and the regiment went into winter quarters at Camp Hicks, near Frederick, Md. The first battle in which it took part was the battle of Cedar mountain. At Antietam the killed, wounded and missing numbered 283, which, following on a loss of 138 at the second Bull Run, where Col. Webster was fatally wounded, was well-nigh discouraging. Shortly after Antietam, at a review, the 12th showed only 119 men. It was with the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and its conduct was always brave and reliable. Again in the thick of the fight at Gettysburg, the loss was heavy. It then moved to Virginia with the Army of the Potomac, and was in the Mine Run campaign. During the winter it was shifted about and obtained but little relief, yet it marched bravely into the battle of the Wilderness. Through the remainder of its term of service, which expired while it was before Petersburg, it was repeatedly engaged and its endurance was severely tried. In July it was ordered home and mustered out, the recruits and reënlisted men being transferred to the 39th infantry.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Col., Samuel H. Leonard; Lieut.-Cols., N. Walter Batchelder, Charles H. Hovey; Majs., Jacob Parker Gould, Elliott C. Pierce. The 13th was mustered into the U. S. service at Fort Independence, July 16, 1861, and was mustered out at Boston, Aug. 1, 1864. It numbered 1,411 men, and its loss by death from wounds was 102. Co. A was made up of the Boston City Guard; Co. G, Grey Eagles; Co. H, Mechanic Riflemen, and Co. K, Westboro Rifles. The 4th battalion of rifles, Mass. militia formed a large part of the regiment, which left the state July 30, 1861, for Hagerstown, Md., and from there was ordered to Sharpsburg. Various posts along the upper Potomac were held during the autumn and winter, and in the second battle of Bull Run the regiment suffered its first heavy losses. Its next engagement was Antietam, after which it was with the Army of the Potomac on its march south and at Fredericksburg, where the 13th was on the skirmish line. It took part in the Chancellorsville campaign and at Gettysburg made a gallant charge, in which it met with great loss. After the Mine Run campaign the regiment established winter quarters at Mitchell's station, which it occupied till April 26, 1864, when it rejoined the army and took part in the Wilderness campaign. At the Wilderness the position of the 13th was not especially exposed but, at Spottsylvania, May 8, it was in the front of the fight. During the remainder of the campaign it was in the engagements at North Anna river, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, generally on the skirmish line, and was occupied in siege duties at Petersburg when its term of service expired. The recruits and reënlisted men were transferred to the 39th Mass. infantry.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Col., William B. Greene; Lieut.-Col., Samuel C. Oliver; Maj., Levi P. Wright. The 14th, composed of Essex county men, was mustered in at oFrt Warren, July 5, 1861, and was ordered to Washington. After serving in the defenses of Washington for the remainder of the year, it became on Jan. 1, 1862, the 1st regiment Mass. heavy artillery, under which name its history will appear. Co. A was composed of the Heard Guards of Ipswich; Co. B came from Methuen; Co. C, Mechanic Phalanx of Lynn; Co. D, Essex Cadets; Co. E, from Amesbury; Co. F, Scott Guards; Co. G, from Marblehead; Co. H, Andover Light Infantry; Co. I, Putnam Guards of Danvers, and Co. K, Lawrence City Guards.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., Charles Devens, Jr., George H. Ward, George C. Joslin; Lieut.-Cols., George H. Ward, John W. Kimball, Chase Philbrick, George C. Joslin, I. Harris Hooper; Majs., John W. Kimball, Chase Philbrick, George C. Joslin, I. Harris Hooper, Lyman H. Ellingwood, Walter Gale. The 15th was organized at Worcester to serve for three years; was mustered in during the month of July, 1861, and mustered out at Worcester, July 28, 1864, when the recruits and reënlisted men were transferred to the 20th infantry. The 15th numbered 1,521 men and its loss by death from wounds was 116. Co. A was composed of Leominster men; Co. B, Fitchburg Fusileers; Co. C, Clinton Light Guard; Co. D, from Worcester; Co. E, DeWitt Guards of Oxford; Co. F, from Brookfield; Co. G, from Grafton; Co. I, Slater Guards of Webster, and Co. K was from Blackstone. The regiment contained three companies of State militia. In Worcester, the women of the city presented the regiment with its standard and it left for Washington Aug. 8, 1861. At Ball's bluff its losses were severe, but the men earned the praise of their general. The regiment joined in the campaign on the Peninsula and fought at Antietam and Fredericksburg. At Antietam the brigade to which the 15th was attached engaged a much superior force and was almost cut to pieces. It was more fortunate at Fredericksburg and was not in an especially exposed position at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg it became the victim of a sad error. While engaged in resisting a fierce attack of the enemy, the Union batteries fired through them from the rear. Here the brave Col. Ward fell, mortally wounded. Next followed the southward march of the Army of the Potomac, the Mine Run campaign late in the autumn, and the regiment finally went into camp near Stevensburg, Va., until May, 1864. At the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor the 15th played its part bravely, and by the end of June had lost all of its officers and so many of its men that for the rest of its term it was attached to the 20th Mass. infantry. Its record is that of the severest duties nobly performed.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Cols., Powell T. Wyman, Thomas R. Tannatt, Gardner Banks; Lieut.-Cols., George A. Meacham, Daniel S. Lamson, Gardner Banks, Waldo Merriam, Samuel W. Richardson; Majs., Daniel S. Lamson, Waldo Merriam, Samuel W. Richardson, Matthew Donovan. The 16th was mustered in for three years at Camp Cameron, North Cambridge, from June 29 to Aug. 1, 1861, and was mustered out on July 27, 1864, the reënlisted men and recruits being then transferred to the 11th battalion. The regiment was composed mainly of men from Middlesex county. Co. A, was the Cambridge City Guard; Co. B, the Winthrop Guard from Holliston; Co. C, the Union Guard; Co. D, the Hill Cadets from Lowell; Co. E, the Wiley Light Infantry; Co. G, the Butler Rifles; Co. I, the Newton Guards, and Co. K, the Watertown

Volunteers. The 16th left the state on Aug. 17, 1861, and was ordered to Camp Hamilton near Hampton, Va., where it remained during the winter of 1861-62. In May, 1862, it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and moved to Suffolk, where it fought its first battle. Its records show participation in the battles at Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern hill, Kettle run and Chantilly, but it was ordered to Washington at the time of the battle of Antietam. The year's work closed with the battle of Fredericksburg. At Gettysburg the losses were very heavy. Then, with the Army of the Potomac, the regiment marched southward; participated in the Mine Run campaign; went into winter quarters at Brandy Station; continued with the same branch of the army through the next spring and early summer and fought in all the battles of its renowned campaigns. Out of a total strength of 1,220 men, 211 were killed or died of wounds.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas J. C. Amory, John F. Fellows, Henry Splaine; Lieut-Cols., John F. Fellows, Henry Splaine; William W. Smith; Majs., Jones Frankle, Luther Day, Henry Splaine, William W. Smith, John E. Mullaly. The 17th was mustered in at Lynnfield, July 21 and 22, 1861, and was mustered out on Aug. 3, 1864, when the reënlisted men and recruits were formed into a battalion of three companies, which continued the same name and were reinforced by the addition of several companies from the 2d Mass. heavy artillery. The battalion was mustered out July 11, 1865. The 17th originally was composed of eight companies from Essex county, one from Middlesex and one from Suffolk. Co. A was made up of the Newburyport City Grays; Co. B, the Foster Guards; Co. C, the Danvers Light Infantry; Co. D, the Wallace Guards; Cos. E and F, from Haverhill; Co. G, the Kimball Guard; Co. H, the British Volunteers of Boston; Co. I, the Saunders Guard, and Co. K, the Malden Light Infantry. The total strength was 1,411 men when the regiment left the state for Baltimore on Aug. 23, 1861. It spent the winter near Baltimore, with the exception of an expedition into Virginia, and in the spring of 1862 was ordered to New Berne, N. C. It took part in an expedition to Goldsboro and met the Confederates at Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro. From Dec. 22, 1862, to July 25, 1863, the headquarters were at New Berne, with several minor expeditions. On July 25 it embarked in support of a cavalry raid on Weldon, but returned to duty again at or near New Berne. In Feb., 1864, a detail of the regiment had a sharp brush with the enemy at Batchelder's creek, and in April another detachment was sent to the relief of Little Washington. The battalion spent the winter of 1864-65 near Beaufort, moved to Goldsboro in March, encountering the enemy along the route, and closed its term of service in July, 1865.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Cols., James Barnes, Joseph Hayes; Lieut.-Cols., Timothy Ingraham, Joseph Hayes, Stephen Thomas, William B. White, Fisher A. Baker; Majs., Joseph Hayes, Stephen Thomas, William B. White, Thomas Weston, Luther S. Bent. The 18th, composed mainly of men from Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth counties, was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug., 1861, to Jan., 1862, and was mustered out on Sept. 2, 1864, when the recruits and reënlisted men were transferred to the 32d infantry. The original regiment numbered 1,152 men, of whom 247 were killed or died from wounds, disease or in prison. The regiment arrived in Washington on Sept. 1, 1861, and spent the winter in camp near Hall's hill. It took part in the siege of Yorktown, the second battle of Bull Run, and the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. At the last engagement it made a gallant charge and left its dead lying

close to the enemy's works. The winter was uneventful, except for the famous "Mud March," and the next spring found the 18th at the battle of Chancellorsville, where its most important duty was after the action in forming a rear-guard for the retreating army. On June 14, 1863, it started north, arrived at Gettysburg on the second day of the battle, and was assigned to a position near Little Round Top. From Gettysburg it moved south again with the Army of the Potomac, was engaged at Rappahannock Station and in the Mine Run movement, and went into camp on Dec. 3, 1863, at Beverly ford. Early in May, 1864, the regiment broke camp and marched to Wilderness tavern, where it took part in the battle which followed and in the rest of the engagements of the Army of the Potomac until mustered out.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Cols., Edward W. Hinks, Arthur F. Devereux, Ansel D. Wass, Edmund Rice; Lieut.-Cols., Arthur F. Devereux, Ansel D. Wass, Edmund Rice, Morcena Dunn; Majs., Henry J. Howe, Ansel D. Wass, Edmund Rice, Morcena Dunn, Isaac H. Boyd, William L. Palmer. The 19th was mustered in for three years at Lynnfield, in Aug., 1861, and was mustered out June 30, 1865, so large a number of its members having reënlisted that the organization was maintained. The regiment contained three companies of the 1st battalion of rifles, the Tiger fire zouaves of Boston, four other Boston companies, one from Lowell and one from Malden, and numbered 1,892 members. It lost by death from wounds 163, and 104 died from disease or imprisonment. It arrived in Washington on Aug. 30, 1861, and was assigned to picket duty on the upper Potomac. Its first engagement was at Ball's bluff, after which it joined the preceding Mass. regiments in the Army of the Potomac. Engagements followed at Yorktown, Oak Grove, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak swamp and Glendale. At Antietam its division was nearly surrounded but the 19th valiantly fought its way back with the 1st Minn. When the army attempted to cross the river before Fredericksburg, the 19th Mass. was one of the regiments that crossed the river in open boats and drove out the Confederate sharpshooters, who were blocking the approach. After this battle it was encamped at Falmouth during the winter of 1862-63 and participated in the Chancellorsville campaign the following spring. At Gettysburg the regiment, in a hand to hand fight, captured 4 flags. It next went south with the Army of the Potomac, took part in its operations of the autumn, and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, Va., until May 3d, 1864, when it began the advance with the army and was in action at the Wilderness. On May 10 it made two brilliant but unsuccessful charges and later joined in the successful assault on the "Angle" at Spottsylvania. At Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom and along the Weldon railroad the regiment was repeatedly engaged, and while quartered for the winter of 1864-65 at Fort Emory, on the Vaughan road, several engagements ensued in that vicinity. It took part in the grand review at Washington, the end of a long and honorable service.

Twentieth Infantry.—Cols., William R. Lee, Francis W. Palfrey, Paul J. Revere, George N. Macy; Lieut.-Cols., Francis W. Palfrey, Ferdinand Dreher, George N. Macy, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Arthur R. Curtis, Rufus P. Lincoln; Majs., Paul J. Revere, Ferdinand Dreher, George N. Macy, Allen Shepard, Henry L. Abbott, Arthur R. Curtis, Henry L. Patten, William F. Perkins, John Keliher, Mason W. Tyler. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Readville in July and Aug., 1861, and was mustered out at Washington July 15, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 2,550 and its death losses numbered

352. It left the state for Washington, Sept. 4, 1861, and was encamped near Edwards' ferry until the battle of Ball's bluff, its first engagement. During the next summer the regiment saw much hard service. It was in action before Yorktown, at West Point, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale and Malvern hill. At Antietam its losses were heavy, and before Fredericksburg it helped to clear the way for the passage of the army across the river. On Jan. 25, 1863, it went into camp at Falmouth and remained there till the beginning of Chancellorsville movement. The next important battle was Gettysburg and then followed an encounter at Bristoe Station, Va., and the Mine Run campaign, with winter quarters at Stevensburg. On May 3, 1864, it left camp with the rest of the army for the Wilderness battle-field, where it was again in action, followed by the many engagements of that spring, the campaign culminating in the battle of Cold Harbor. The repeated losses had left but few of the regiment in active service, and at Reams' station, Aug. 25, the remaining men were nearly all captured. Reinforcements and recruits enabled the regiment to keep its organization, however, and after several sharp encounters near Hatcher's run it went into winter quarters near Fort Emory. The year of 1865 was not so disastrous as the preceding and, though it encountered the enemy at several places near Petersburg, the losses were not great. After participating in the grand review at Washington the regiment was ordered home, having for four years performed most important services for the Union.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Cols., Augustus Morse, William S. Clark; Lieut-Cols., Albert C. Maggi, William S. Clark, Joseph P. Rice, Theodore S. Foster, George P. Hawkes, Henry H. Richardson, Solomon Hovey, Jr.; Majs., William S. Clark, Joseph P. Rice, Theodore S. Foster, George P. Hawkes, Henry H. Richardson, Solomon Hovey, Jr. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service for three years at Worcester from July 23 to Aug. 19, 1861, and was mustered out in Aug., 1864, the recruits and reënlisted men being then transferred to the 36th Mass. infantry. The total number of members was 989, of whom 138 were killed or died of wounds. A beautiful flag was presented to the regiment by the women of Worcester and on Aug. 23, 1861, the regiment left for the front. It was soon ordered to North Carolina and fought in the battles of Roanoke Island, New Berne and Camden. On July 6, 1862, it moved to Fortress Monroe and went into camp at Newport News. At the second battle of Bull Run it escaped with only slight loss but at Chantilly in an encounter with the enemy in a thick wood, and later in resisting a charge, it suffered severely. At South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg it had its share of fighting, after which it went into camp at Falmouth and remained there till Feb. 9, 1863, when it proceeded to Baltimore, via Newport News, thence to Cincinnati, Covington, Ky., and Mount Sterling. The last place it garrisoned till July, when the news of Morgan's raid took it to Lexington. After two months spent at Camp Nelson it marched 185 miles to Knoxville, Tenn. It met the enemy at Blue springs but exposure more than fighting formed the hardship of that autumn. Constantly on the march, barefooted, with insufficient food and no tents, its lot was not enviable. In the siege of Knoxville the regiment was constantly on duty, and pursued the Confederates after the siege, repeating its experience of marching in the cold without sufficient food and clothing. Nevertheless at this trying time nearly all the members reënlisted for three years. Such was the devotion of the 21st to the Union cause. Feb., 1864, was spent in Massachusetts on furlough and the next active duty was in the Wilderness campaign. At the Wilder-

ness, Spottsylvania and Bethesda Church the regiment was in action and the rest of the term was spent at Petersburg.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Cols., Henry Wilson, Jesse A. Gove, Charles E. Griswold, William S. Tilton; Lieut-Cols., Charles E. Griswold, William S. Tilton, Thomas Sherwin, Jr.; Majs., Charles E. Griswold, William S. Tilton, Thomas Sherwin, Jr., Mason W. Burt. The 22nd was mustered in at Lynnfield for three years from Aug. 10 to Oct. 1, 1861, and mustered out Oct. 20, 1864, when the reënlisted men and recruits were transferred to the 32nd Mass. infantry. The regiment had 1,438 members, of whom 218 were killed or died of wounds and 94 died from disease or imprisonment. It reached Washington on Oct. 11, '61, and went into camp at Hall's hill for the winter. The next spring it took part in the siege of Yorktown and after its close embarked for West Point, Va., thence to White House Landing and encamped there for a few days. Its next camp was at Gaines' mill, from which point an expedition was made which resulted in the action at Hanover Court House. The battle of Gaines' mill followed, in which Col. Gove was killed. On Sept. 1, 1862, the regiment was once more at Hall's hill, its previous camp, but not more than one-fifth of the men returned. At Antietam and Fredericksburg it escaped with few losses, and from Fredericksburg to the Chancellorsville movement in the spring of 1863, it was in camp near Stoneman's switch, from which place several expeditions were made, one the famous "Mud March." On the march toward Chancellorsville the 22nd aided in the capture of the fords of the Rapidan. It was in action at Gettysburg and Rappahannock Station, took part in the Mine Run campaign and camped for the rest of the winter near Rappahannock Station. The regiment had an important share in the work of the Army of the Potomac during the rest of its service, as is shown by its participation in the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel hill, Spottsylvania, Jericho ford, Little river, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church and Shady Grove Church and the siege of Petersburg. In the words of Brig.-Gen. Griffin to the 22nd: "You leave the army with an enviable record, and with the regrets of your comrades at parting with you."

Twenty-third Infantry.—Cols., John Kurtz, Andrew Elwell, John W. Raymond; Lieut.-Cols., John Kurtz, Henry Merritt, Andrew Elwell, John G. Chambers, John W. Raymond, Henry T. Woodbury; Majs., Henry Merritt, Andrew Elwell, John G. Chambers, Ethan A. P. Brewster, Daniel W. Hammond. This regiment was mustered in at Lynnfield for three years from Sept. 28 to Oct. 24, 1861, and was mustered out on Sept. 28, 1864, the reënlisted men and recruits continuing in service under the same regimental name until mustered out at New Berne, N. C., June 25, 1865. The total strength was 1,393. Co. C came from Gloucester; Co. D, New Bedford; Co. E was made up of Davis Guards; Co. F, from Salem, and Co. G, Beverly. The 23d started on Nov. 11 for Annapolis and joined the "Burnside expedition." The first expedition was against Roanoke island in Feb., 1862, and was a success. Then followed the movement to New Berne, and several engagements in that vicinity. The Goldsboro expedition in December was next undertaken, in which the enemy was encountered at Southwest creek, Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, where the railroad bridge was burned and parts of the Wilmington railroad destroyed, the main objects of the expedition. It next moved to Carolina City, thence to Hilton Head, and went into camp at St. Helena island, where it remained until April 3, 1863, when it embarked, expecting to go to Charleston, but was sent back to Hilton Head. Finally, however, it was ordered to the relief of Little Washington and

arrived at New Berne after the siege was raised. The winter of 1863-64 was spent at Fortress Monroe and Portsmouth, Va. On April 13 an expedition was commenced which took the 23d up the James river to Smithfield. On April 26th it was sent to Yorktown and engaged the enemy at Port Walthall Junction, Heckman's farm and Arrowfield Church. At the battle of Drewry's bluff the losses were heavy and the army fell back to Bermuda Hundred. At Cold Harbor the regiment again lost a sad number but its advance in the face of the enemy's fire was most gallant. From this time till late in August of the same year the regiment was on duty before Petersburg, but was then ordered to New Berne, where it remained until March 3, 1865. At New Berne it suffered from yellow fever which caused great mortality. In March the regiment moved to Kinston, in which vicinity it engaged the enemy several times and finally routed them. This closed its active service, of every part of which they might justly be proud, and for which they received well-earned praise.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas G. Stevenson, Francis A. Osborn, Charles H. Hooper, Albert Ordway; Lieut.-Cols., Francis A. Osborn, Robert H. Stevenson, Charles H. Hooper, Albert Ordway, Thomas F. Edmands; Majs., Robert H. Stevenson, Charles H. Hooper, Edward C. Richardson, Albert Ordway, Thomas F. Edmands, Davis Foster. The 24th, of which the nucleus was the 4th battalion, state militia, was mustered in at Readville for three years during the autumn of 1861, and was mustered out at Richmond, Va., Jan. 20, 1866, the reënlisted men and recruits being sufficient in number to keep up the regimental organization until that time. The total strength was 1,438. It left the state for Annapolis, Dec. 9, 1861, joined the "Burnside expedition," took part in the expedition to Roanoke island and the battles at New Berne, Kinston and Goldsboro, as well as some minor engagements. Late in Jan., 1863, it embarked for St. Helena island and remained there till March 27, when it proceeded to Seabrook's island, Edisto inlet, S. C., where it was stationed till July 6. At James island the enemy was encountered on the 10th and then followed the siege of Fort Wagner, where important duties were assigned to the regiment, one the capture of some rifle-pits in a very exposed position. Malaria and other diseases resulting from the enervating climate had by this time told so severely on the men that after the siege the medical inspector recommended they be sent to a better climate and in consequence the regiment was ordered to St. Augustine, Fla. From Feb. 18 to May 1, 1864, the 24th was stationed at Jacksonville. On May 6 it landed at Bermuda Hundred and soon after participated in engagements at Drewry's bluff, along the Richmond & Petersburg railroad and at Deep Bottom. From Dec. 16, 1864, to April 8, 1865, the regiment garrisoned Bermuda Hundred and was next ordered to Richmond, where it guarded the military prisons until the end of its term of service. It was the last save one of the Massachusetts regiments to be mustered out.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Edwin Upton, Josiah Pickett, James Tucker; Lieut.-Cols., Augustus B. R. Sprague, Orson Moulton, James Tucker, Samuel Harrington; Majs., Matthew J. McCafferty, Josiah Pickett, Cornelius G. Atwood, John W. Davis. This regiment, composed mainly of Worcester county men, was mustered in at Worcester for three years in the fall of 1861, and was mustered out at Worcester, Oct. 20, 1864, when the recruits and reënlisted men were formed into a battalion of four companies, which was mustered out at Readville, July 28, 1865. The total strength of the command was 1,519, of whom 126 died from wounds and 169 from disease or imprisonment. Co. A was made up of Worcester men; Co. B, from Milford; Cos. D, E and G, from Worcester

and Co. F, from Fitchburg. In spite of the large number of deaths due to disease (126) the adjutant-general reports, in 1865, only 268 discharged for disability and only 13 deserters. The regiment was honored by the women of Worcester with a flag and left there Oct. 31 for Annapolis. With the two preceding regiments it joined the "Burnside expedition" into North Carolina, reached Roanoke island early in Feb., 1862, after severe storms, and remained there till March 6. In March the battle of New Berne was fought, after which the regiment remained on duty in the city till May 9, when it was ordered to Red house. Headquarters remained at New Berne during the summer and autumn, and expeditions were made to Trenton, Plymouth and Tarboro. In Dec. the regiment joined in the Goldsboro expedition, which fought the battles of Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro. The year 1863 was spent at New Berne, with several excursions into the surrounding country, and it was not until December that the troops were sent to Newport News and in Jan., 1864, to Yorktown, Va. The next camps were at Williamsburg and Getty's station and the last of April found the regiment at Yorktown. On May 4, 1864, the 25th embarked for Bermuda Hundred and after its arrival there participated in the battles at Port Walthall Junction, Arrowfield Church and Drewry's bluff. At Cold Harbor it made a heroic charge and was able to hold the ground thus gained. On June 13 it moved to Petersburg and was occupied there until Sept. 4, when orders came to return to New Berne. Here it remained till March 3, 1865, when it was ordered to Kinston and encountered the enemy on the 10th at Wise's forks. On March 22, it left Kinston for Goldsboro, then moved to Mosely hall, thence to Goldsboro, then to Raleigh and Charlotte, remaining in camp at the last place till orders came for muster out.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Edward F. Jones, Alpha B. Farr, William H. Chapman; Lieut.-Cols., Alpha B. Farr, Josiah A. Sawtell, William H. Chapman, John S. Cooke; Majs., Josiah A. Sawtell, Eusebius S. Clark, William H. Chapman, Seth Bonney. This regiment contained a large number of the members of the 6th militia regiment, and was mustered in for three years at Lowell from Aug. 28 to Oct. 18, 1861. A larger number of its members reënlisted than of any other Massachusetts regiment and it was not mustered out till Aug. 28, 1865, at Savannah, Ga. It numbered 1,489 men and lost 64 by death from wounds and 171 from disease or imprisonment. It left Lowell on Nov. 19, 1861, and arrived at Ship island, Miss., on Dec. 3. Here it encamped for the winter and on April 15, 1862, started for New Orleans. It garrisoned the quarantine station, Forts St. Philip and Jackson till July, when it proceeded to New Orleans, which was headquarters until June 20, 1863. It was then assigned to the Department of the Gulf and moved to La Fourche crossing and repulsed the enemy there, but was obliged to fall back to Jefferson Station, a more tenable position. Expeditions in the neighborhood of New Orleans followed and December found the regiment encamped at New Iberia. Jan., 1864, was spent at Franklin and then the regiment, except the veterans sent home on furlough, encamped at Carrollton, near New Orleans, till June. An expedition to Morganza was undertaken in June, after which the 26th, with other regiments, was ordered to Bermuda Hundred, Va., where it arrived on July 21. It joined in the strategic movements preceding the battle of Winchester and participated in that battle and those of Cedar creek and Fisher's hill. It was stationed for a short time at Washington and then ordered to Savannah, Ga., where it remained till mustered out.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Horace C. Lee, Walter G. Barthol-

omew; Lieut.-Cols., Luke Lyman, Walter G. Bartholomew, Joseph H. Nutting, William M. Brown; Majs., William M. Brown, Walter G. Bartholomew, William A. Walker, John W. Moore, Joseph H. Nutting, William McKay. The 27th was composed of men from the four western counties and was mustered in at Springfield from Sept. 19 to 27, 1861, for three years. The original members, not reënlisted, were mustered out at Springfield, Sept. 29, 1864, and the reënlisted men and recruits remained in the service under the same name till mustered out at New Berne, N. C., June 26, 1865. The total strength was 1,629 and the loss by death from wounds 118, from disease or imprisonment 267. The regiment left the state on Nov. 2, 1861, and after more than a month at Annapolis joined the "Burnside expedition" to North Carolina. It took part in the battles at Roanoke island and New Berne and in December joined in the Goldsboro expedition. In April, 1863, it aided in the siege of Washington. After the return to New Berne an expedition to Gum swamp was undertaken and in an engagement there a number of prisoners were captured. New Berne was the regiment's headquarters until Oct. 10, 1863, when it was ordered to Newport News and was for a time occupied with routine duties at Norfolk and Portsmouth. In April, 1864, as part of the Army of the James it embarked for Yorktown, thence to Williamsburg, Fortress Monroe and Bermuda Hundred, where it landed and marched to Cobb's hill. The battles of Dunn's farm and Port Walthall Junction followed and during one day the regiment had 5 wounded, while 50 were disabled by sunstroke. At Arrowfield Church the 27th was engaged and at Drewry's bluff, after a brave defense of their position, was surrounded and a large number captured, of whom 120 died in prison. The number of killed and wounded was also large on this disastrous day. On May 26 the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and fought at Cold Harbor. It was next ordered to Petersburg and the assault on June 18 left but few of the regiment, with no officer to lead them. The next day the remnant of it was relieved but, after a very short rest returned to active duty before Petersburg, which was the last service of those who had not reënlisted. The reënlisted men and recruits maintained the organization, which was sent to Beaufort, N. C., encamped at Carolina City, thence to Beaufort, Plymouth and Jamestown, where the enemy's skirmishers were encountered. The Confederates disputed the possession of the bridge at Foster's mills, but after the 27th crossed retreated and the regiment pushed forward and captured a Confederate force at Butler's bridge. It returned in Jan., 1865, to New Berne and was assigned to duty at Red house and Rocky run. On March 8, it was attacked at Southwest creek, where the whole brigade, with a few exceptions, was captured, after resisting for an hour, Hoke's entire division of 8,000 men. The captives were taken to Richmond, paroled and then furloughed. The few who escaped, reinforced by recruits and convalescents, were assigned to guard duty at New Berne until mustered out. This closes the history of a regiment, whose services, if particularly unfortunate, were of great importance to the Union cause.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., William Monteith, Richard Byrnes, George W. Cartwright; Lieut.-Cols., Maclelland Moore, George W. Cartwright, Jeremiah W. Coveney, James Fleming; Majs., George W. Cartwright, Andrew P. Caraher, Andrew J. Lawler, Jeremiah W. Coveney, James Fleming. The 28th was the second Irish regiment organized in Massachusetts and was mustered in for three years at Camp Cameron, Cambridge, from Oct. 8, 1861, to the end of the year. The original members, not reënlisted, were mustered out at Boston, Dec. 13, 1864, when

the recruits and reënlisted men were formed into a battalion of five companies, which remained in service under the same name until mustered out at Washington on June 30, 1865. The regiment numbered 1,834 men, of whom 214 were killed or died of wounds, 86 died from disease and 47 from imprisonment. It left the state, Jan. 11, 1862, and was stationed at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, until Feb. 14, when it embarked for Hilton Head, S. C. It was assigned to Gen. T. W. Sherman's expeditionary corps and details performed varied services until June 1, when the whole command arrived at James Island and made an attack on Fort Johnson near Secessionville. Early in July it was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and set out for Fortress Monroe on the 12th. The battles of the second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam followed in rapid succession, after which the 28th enjoyed a short rest near Harper's Ferry. Nov. 19, 1862, found it at Fredericksburg, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, known as the Irish brigade, commanded by Gen. Meagher. At the battle of Fredericksburg, during a gallant advance, the regiment was nearly cut in two by the enemy's fire. From Dec. 15, 1862, to April 27, 1863, it was on picket duty along the Rappahannock and then moved to Chancellorsville, which was its next battle. After heavy losses at Gettysburg the 28th followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac southward, being engaged at Bristoe Station, in the Mine Run campaign and went into winter quarters at Stevensburg. On May 3, 1864, the regiment broke camp and marched through Chancellorsville to the Wilderness, where it took part in the battle. It was subsequently engaged at the Po river, Spottsylvania, where its loss was heavy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom and Reams' station. On the last occasion it was publicly commended by Brig.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The remainder of the year was spent in routine duties and at its close the regiment was mustered out. The 28th battalion, Mass. infantry, after an uneventful winter, was engaged at Fort Stedman, and on the Southside railroad near Sutherland Station. Following the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox the battalion moved to Alexandria, participated in the grand review of the Union army at Washington and returned to Massachusetts to receive an enthusiastic welcome.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Ebenezer W. Pierce, Thomas W. Clarke; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph H. Barnes, Willard D. Tripp, Charles D. Browne; Majs., Charles Chipman, Charles T. Richardson, John M. Deane. This regiment was formed by the addition of three new companies, Dec. 13, 1861, to Jan. 13, 1862, to the seven companies called the 1st battalion, Mass. infantry, which was among the first three years' troops to leave the state and reinforced the 3d and 4th regiments. It was mustered out at Tenallytown, Md., July 29, 1865. The total membership was 919, of whom 30 were killed or died of wounds and 31 died of disease. The regiment was posted at Newport News until May 10, 1862, when it embarked for Ocean View and marched to Norfolk. Though an American regiment, it was assigned to the "Irish brigade," encamped at Fair Oaks and was engaged at that place, Gaines mill, Savage Station and Malvern hill, in all of which the conduct of the troops was praised by Gen. Meagher. The regiment then moved by way of Yorktown and Fredericksburg to the support of Gen. Pope at Centerville and was engaged at Fairfax Court House. At Antietam it made a gallant charge. It next moved south with the Army of the Potomac and encamped a short time at Falmouth, where it was transferred from the Irish brigade to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps. At Fredericksburg it was held in reserve

and it escaped the "Mud March." Ordered west in March, 1863, the 29th was located at Paris, Ky., during April. In May proceeded to Vicksburg, where it arrived at the end of the siege and joined in the pursuit of the Confederate forces at Jackson, Miss. The next field of action was in East Tennessee in the battles of Blue Springs, Campbell's station and the siege of Knoxville. The marches in East Tennessee were difficult and the men suffered from cold, insufficient clothing and lack of food, yet in Jan., 1864, a number of them reënlisted and became a veteran regiment. The remainder was attached to the 36th Mass. infantry. After a short furlough the veterans arrived in Washington on May 18, 1864, and were assigned to the Army of the Potomac. At Cold Harbor their duties were comparatively light, but at Petersburg 3 color-bearers were shot in quick succession during a gallant charge and volunteers rescued the flag. The winter of 1864-5 was spent at Battery No. 11, in the vicinity of Fort Stedman and in the battle there on March 25, 1865, the battery was taken and retaken. Color-bearer Conrad Homan received a medal of honor because he was the first to enter when the battery was recaptured. On the journey home the regiment paraded in New York at the request of the New England society and was given a dinner and a complimentary address by Gen. Burnside. The seven original companies served the Union cause in the field longer than any other regiment, always with honor to themselves and to their country.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Cols., Nathan A. M. Dudley, Francis H. Whittier; Lieut.-Cols., William Warren Bullock, Horace O. Whittemore, Francis H. Whittier, Samuel D. Shipley; Majs., Horace O. Whittemore, William F. Clark, Francis H. Whittier, Samuel D. Shipley, Edward A. Fiske, Brent Johnston. This regiment, known as the Eastern Bay State regiment, was mustered in at Lowell in the autumn and early winter of 1861-62. Owing to a difference of opinion between Gov. Andrew and Gen. Butler, for whom the regiment was raised, it left the state, Jan. 2, 1862, without officers having been commissioned but a satisfactory understanding was soon reached. It enlisted for three years but remained in the service as a veteran battalion until July 5, 1866, when it was mustered out at Fort Sumter after four and one-half years' service and was the last Massachusetts regiment to return home. It embarked on Jan. 13, 1862, for Fortress Monroe, where it reëmbarked for the south and arrived at Ship island, Miss., Feb. 12. It continued up the Mississippi river and landed at New Orleans, May 2, but soon reëmbarked for Baton Rouge. An expedition further up the river was undertaken and the troops landed at Vicksburg, where they endeavored to dig a canal to divert the river but failed. Returning to Baton Rouge, it engaged the enemy at that place on Aug. 5, and then moved to the vicinity of New Orleans. Much illness was the result of the hot climate and the duties of the regiment during the winter of 1862-63 were comparatively light. In May, 1863, it took part in the siege of Port Hudson and after the surrender moved to Donaldsonville, La. It spent the month of August at Baton Rouge. After various minor duties the beginning of 1864 found the regiment in camp at New Iberia, La., where many of the men reënlisted and the regiment became the 30th veteran volunteers. On July 5 it sailed for Fortress Monroe, Va., proceeded to Washington, thence through Harper's Ferry to Bolivar heights. Various strategic movements in Virginia followed, including an engagement at Winchester, followed by constant skirmishing while in pursuit of the enemy and battles at Fisher's hill and Cedar creek. Winter quarters were built near Middletown in the Shenandoah Valley but on Dec. 30, 1864, the regiment

was ordered to Winchester and posted at the Opequan crossing to guard two important bridges. Here camps were built and the regiment remained here until April 1, 1865, when a movement up the Shenandoah Valley was commenced, but the surrender of Lee's army ended it. The 30th participated in the grand review at Washington and was ordered to Savannah, Ga., thence to Georgetown, S. C., then to Sumter with various details for garrison duty in the district. The total number of members of the regiment was 1,472, of whom 50 were killed or died of wounds and 319 from disease or accident.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Cols., Oliver P. Gooding, Edward P. Nettleton; Lieut.-Cols., William S. B. Hopkins, Edward P. Nettleton, W. Irving Allen; Majs., Robert Bache, Elbert H. Fordham, W. Irving Allen, L. Frederick Rice. This regiment, originally known as the Western Bay State regiment, was mustered in during the latter part of 1861 and the beginning of 1862 for three years. It was mustered out in Dec., 1864, when the reënlisted men and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, which was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., Sept. 9, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 1,365, of whom 50 were killed or died of wounds and 130 from disease or accident. The 31st embarked for Fortress Monroe, Feb. 21, 1862, reëmbarked for the south and arrived at Ship island, Miss., March 20. It was ordered to New Orleans and was the first Union regiment to occupy the city. It was engaged in all the important battles of the Department of the Gulf during 1862 and 1863 and joined in the Red River expedition, leaving Carrollton, Dec. 19, 1863. At this time the regiment was converted into a cavalry regiment and moved to New Orleans, but was not in active service until March. As the 6th Mass. cavalry, it took part in the marches of the Red River expedition, leading up to the battles of Sabine cross roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane river, Alexandria and Yellow bayou. On May 3, 1864, in a repulse of the enemy at Gov. Moore's plantation, the conduct of the regiment was complimented by Gen. Mower, who said, "I have seldom seen cavalry do as well, never better." Guard duty along the Mississippi river occupied the greater part of the winter and in Feb., 1865, the regiment was ordered to Carrollton to prepare for the Mobile expedition. After the fall of Mobile the regiment remained there until mustered out.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Cols., Francis J. Parker, George L. Prescott, Joseph C. Edmands; Lieut.-Cols., Francis J. Parker, Edward A. Wilde, George L. Prescott, Luther Stevenson, Jr., Joseph C. Edmands, James A. Cunningham; Majs., Edward A. Wilde, Luther Stevenson, Jr., Joseph C. Edmands, James A. Cunningham, Edward O. Shepard. The 32nd, whose nucleus was the Fort Warren battalion, was organized for garrison duty at that place, and was sent to the front in May, 1862, where it was subsequently reinforced by the addition of four new companies. It was mustered out at Washington on June 28, 1865. Its total number of members was 2,393, of whom 134 were killed or died of wounds and 117 died from accident or disease. It was first ordered to Washington, sailed for Fortress Monroe in July, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. The six weeks in camp at Harrison's landing which followed was a time of great suffering from sickness, and in August, on the first day of the march to Yorktown, only 30 were able to keep up. Nevertheless, at the second Bull Run, the regiment was ready to do its share, but fortunately its duties on that occasion and during the battle of Chantilly were comparatively light. After participating in the battle of Fredericksburg, it went into winter quarters at Stoneman's switch. It shared in the "Mud March" and on April 27, 1863, started for Chancellorsville.

Here and at Gettysburg the regiment fought bravely and then followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac through the Mine Run campaign, closing the year in winter quarters near Bealeton, Va. Early in 1864 the reënlisted men were furloughed and returned in February to camp, being the 1st Mass. veteran regiment. The 32d had its part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and suffered heavy losses at Laurel hill. During this time the men had little rest and the engagements at the North Anna river, Totopotomoy and Bethesda Church followed in rapid succession. Next it was ordered to Petersburg and took part in the engagements there, on the Weldon railroad and at Poplar Grove Church. It finally went into winter quarters near the Jerusalem plank road, but was not destined to remain here long, for on Feb. 5, 1865, it left camp under sealed orders, proceeded to Hatcher's run and on the 6th, fought the battle of Dabney's mill. It was then stationed on the Vaughan road until March, and was engaged at the battles of Gravelly run and the White Oak road. On April 9, while engaged with the enemy at Ramplin's station on the Southside railroad, the news came of Lee's surrender, which abruptly ended the fighting. On the 11th, the arms of the conquered were received and after guarding them until the 13th, the homeward journey was commenced.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Cols., Albert C. Maggi, Adin B. Underwood, Elisha Doane; Lieut.-Cols., Adin B. Underwood, Godfrey Ryder, Jr., Elisha Doane, Albion W. Tebbetts; Majs., Adin B. Underwood, James L. Bates, James Brown, William H. Lamson, Elisha Doane, Albion W. Tebbetts, Edward W. Blasland. The 33d was mustered in for three years in Aug., 1862, at Lynnfield, and was mustered out at Washington, June 11, 1865. The total number of members was 1,280, of whom 102 were killed or died of wounds and 65 died from disease or accident. The regiment left the state on Aug. 14, 1862, for Washington, where it remained until Oct. 10. After several short marches undertaken upon rumors of the enemy's presence, it started for Fredericksburg, Dec. 10, but arrived too late to take part in the battle. It had, however, the experience of the "Mud March" and made winter quarters near Stafford Court House. On April 27, 1863, the march to Chancellorsville was commenced. The regiment had no important part in this engagement, but in June at Beverly ford, it was in action all day. It lost heavily at Gettysburg and was complimented for gallant behavior. It was encamped at Bristoe Station until Sept. 24, when it was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, moved to Bridgeport, Ala., where it arrived on Oct. 1, and at Chattanooga on Oct. 25. It was in the battles at Lookout mountain and Chattanooga, and took part in the attack on Missionary ridge. It started for Knoxville, but upon hearing that the siege was over returned to Chattanooga. Winter quarters were built in Lookout valley and here the regiment remained until May, 1864. The first battle of this year was at Resaca, where the 33d made a brilliant charge, and it was in the engagements at Dallas and Kennesaw mountain. On July 17th the regiment, having become greatly reduced in numbers, was detailed as train guard and remained in the rear while siege operations were carried on before Atlanta. It was ordered to Atlanta, on Sept. 5, where various duties in the city were assigned to it until Nov. 16, when the long march was commenced which brought the troops to Savannah, Dec. 10. After a short rest the weary army started northward at the beginning of 1865, with engagements at Averasboro and Bentonville. Gen. Johnston's surrender closely followed that of Gen. Lee, and the army of Gen. Sherman, after its wonderful march, reached Washington and participated in the grand review, after which the men joyfully returned to their homes.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., George D. Wells, William S. Lincoln; Lieut.-Cols., William S. Lincoln, Andrew Potter; Majs., Henry Bowman, Harrison W. Pratt, Andrew Potter, Alonzo D. Pratt, Wells Willard. The 34th, composed of men from the western part of the state, was mustered in at Worcester, during July and Aug., 1862, for three years, and was mustered out at Richmond, June 16, 1865. The total number of members was 1,309, of whom 125 were killed or died of wounds and 76 died from accident or disease. The regiment started for Washington on Aug. 15, 1862, and remained on duty in that vicinity until May 2, 1863, when it was sent to Upton hill. Here it remained until June 2, when it returned to Washington; was on duty there for over a month; was ordered to Fort Duncan, July 9; crossed the river and fought the battle of Berryville, Va., on Oct. 18, 1863. In December an expedition was made to Harrisonburg which almost resulted disastrously, the Union troops being pursued all the way back. The regiment was then in camp near Bolivar until Feb. 1, 1864, when it was ordered to Cumberland, Md. Several difficult marches and the battles of New Market, Piedmont, and Lynchburg followed, and then the hurried march in retreat to the Union lines. Without rest it was again on the march and took part in the battles at Snicker's gap, Winchester, and Martinsburg. It was in the engagements at Halltown, Berryville, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek and in December received orders to join the Army of the James before Richmond. In Jan., 1865, the regiment joined Gen. Sheridan at the Chickahominy and moved toward Petersburg. It engaged the enemy at Hatcher's run, captured Battery Gregg at Petersburg, joined in the pursuit of Lee's army until the surrender and entered Richmond, April 25, 1865. Two members of the regiment received Congressional medals for bravery and throughout its term of service the 34th was noted for its discipline and steadiness. At the battle of Cedar creek, in resisting the enemy's charge, the regiment was the only one of the entire Army of West Virginia to preserve its formation entire.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Edward A. Wild, Sumner Carruth; Lieut.-Cols., Sumner Carruth, William S. King, Burr Porter, John W. Hudson; Majs., Sumner Carruth, Sidney Willard, William S. King, Nathaniel Wales, Edward G. Park, John W. Hudson, Franklin B. Mirick. This regiment was composed of men from the eastern part of the state, and in Aug., 1862, was mustered in for three years. It was mustered out at Washington, June 9, 1865, when the recruits and reënlisted men were transferred to the 29th Mass. infantry. The total number of members was 1,553, of whom 135 were killed or died of wounds and 64 died from disease or accident. The regiment left camp for Washington on Aug. 22, and Sept. 6, 1862, and was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac in Maryland. At South mountain it had a sharp fight with the enemy and made a brilliant assault at Antietam, the men behaving like seasoned veterans. After this battle, out of 1,000 men who had started from Massachusetts, less than 300 were able to report for duty. After a short rest the movement into Virginia was commenced and in December the regiment participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, where it again suffered heavy losses. On Feb. 9, 1863, it was transferred to Newport News, where it remained until March 25, when it was assigned to the Department of the Ohio, and reached Mt. Sterling, Ky., April 3. It was soon ordered to the support of Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, and joined in the pursuit of Gen. Johnston's army to Jackson, Miss. It was next actively engaged in the siege of Knoxville, after which it remained in the vicinity through the winter of 1863-64. In March, 1864, the regiment was ordered

east and arrived in Annapolis, April 7, proceeding to Washington, thence to Bealeton Station, and joined the Army of the Potomac at the Wilderness on May 4. In this battle it was posted to guard the supply train, and was not actively engaged. At Cold Harbor, however, and at the siege of Petersburg, the Weldon railroad and Peebles' farm, it found opportunity for heroism and lost many men. It followed Lee's army as far as Farmville in April, 1865, when it received the news of the surrender. After a short time in Washington, came the welcome order: "Home."

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., John W. Kimball, Henry Bowman, Thaddeus L. Barker; Lieut.-Cols., John B. Norton, Arthur A. Goodell, William F. Draper, Thaddeus L. Barker, James B. Smith; Majs., James H. Barker, Arthur A. Goodell, William F. Draper, Thaddeus L. Barker, James B. Smith, Edward T. Raymond. This regiment, composed mostly of Worcester county men, was mustered in for three years at Worcester, in Aug. and Sept., 1862, and mustered out at Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, June 8, 1865. In Oct., 1864, the 21st battalion Mass. infantry was attached to the 36th and with the recruits was transferred to the 56th when the 36th was mustered out. The total number of members was 1,275, of whom 106 were killed or died of wounds, and 118 died from accident or disease. The regiment left camp for Washington Sept. 2, 1862, and was assigned to Gen. Burnside's command, which it joined near Sharpsburg, Md. Its part at Fredericksburg was not an important one; the winter was spent in that locality, and in the spring of 1863 it was ordered to the Department of the Ohio. It was posted for a time at Lexington, Ky., where several excursions were made into the surrounding country, and on June 4 it started for Vicksburg to reinforce Gen. Grant. Here it joined in the siege, pursued Gen. Johnston to Jackson and took part in the siege there. The men suffered much from sickness in the south and were in no condition to endure hardships. Nevertheless, in the campaign in East Tennessee, which was the next battle-ground, the regiment fought bravely at Blue Springs, Campbell's station and Knoxville. In April, 1864, it returned to Annapolis, joined the Army of the Potomac and performed important services in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, suffering severe loss. At Cold Harbor and Petersburg the 36th was engaged, meeting the enemy on the Weldon railroad, at Poplar Spring Church and Hatcher's run. After the fall of Petersburg, routine duties occupied the regiment until the order came for muster out and the men returned home after serving the Union cause for nearly three years in eastern, central and southern states.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Oliver Edwards, Rufus P. Lincoln, Mason W. Tyler; Lieut.-Cols., Alonzo E. Goodrich, George L. Montague, Rufus P. Lincoln, Mason W. Tyler, Archibald Hopkins; Majs., Oliver Edwards, George L. Montague, Eugene J. Allen, Marcus T. Moody, Rufus P. Lincoln, Mason W. Tyler, Archibald Hopkins, Charles L. Edwards. This regiment, composed of men from the western part of the state, was mustered in at Pittsfield, Aug. 30 to Sept. 4, 1862, for three years, and mustered out on June 21, 1865, at Washington. The recruits and reënlisted men were transferred to the 20th Mass. infantry. The total number of members was 1,344, of whom 157 were killed or died of wounds and 76 died from accident or disease. The regiment left the state for Washington, Sept. 7, 1862, and remained in that vicinity for about a month, when it was then assigned to the Army of the Potomac. It was present at Fredericksburg; took part in the famous "Mud March," spent the winter of 1862-63 in camp near White Oak Church; joined in the Chancellorsville campaign, and lost heavily at the battle of Gettysburg, where its

conduct was complimented by its commander. It started south after Gettysburg and reached Warrenton, Va., where it was ordered to New York on account of the draft riots. On Oct. 14, it returned to the Army of the Potomac; was present at the battle of Rappahannock Station; joined in the Mine Run campaign, and went into winter quarters near Brandy Station. In May, 1864, the 37th lost heavily at the Wilderness, fought desperately at the Spottsylvania Court House, and moved on to the North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. At Petersburg on June 18, 1864, it made a gallant charge and early in July was sent to the defense of Washington. It was engaged at Charlestown, W. Va., and at the Opequan in the Shenandoah Valley, and was then stationed at Winchester as provost guard. On Dec. 16 it rejoined the Army of the Potomac at Petersburg, took part in the Hatcher's run movement, the assault on Fort Stedman, and the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865. Following the foe in their retreat, it was in the fight at Sailor's creek which was the last engagement in which the regiment participated. After guarding for a short time the Southside railroad, the men were reviewed at Richmond, also at Washington, and were then mustered out. The reënlisted men and recruits were transferred to the 20th Mass. June 21, 1865.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Timothy Ingraham; Lieut.-Cols., David K. Wardwell, William L. Rodman, James P. Richardson; Majs., David K. Wardwell, William L. Rodman, James P. Richardson, Charles F. Allen. Seven companies recruited at Camp Stanton, Lynnfield, were composed of men from Plymouth county for the most part, and were mustered in on Aug. 21, 1862, for three years. The remaining companies, A, B and F, recruited at Cambridge, were mustered in on Aug. 22, at Camp Day, North Cambridge. The regiment carried on its rolls a total of 80 officers, and 1,036 enlisted men. Its losses during service were 4 officers, and 72 enlisted men killed or died of wounds; 2 reported missing; 138 died by accident or disease; 9 as prisoners, and 42 deserted. It left Boston, Aug. 26, 1862, and arrived at Baltimore the following day. Col. Ingraham was serving as lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Mass. infantry, when commissioned in the 38th, and did not assume command until Sept. 3. It moved out on the Liberty road on Sept. 9, and occupied Camp Cram for several weeks. On Oct. 11 marching orders were received, the regiment being called out on account of Stuart's cavalry raid, but it was re-called soon after starting, and occupied a position on the outskirts of Baltimore until Nov. 9. Moving then to Hampton Roads, it remained on transports for a month, when it sailed for Louisiana, arriving at Carrollton Jan. 1, 1863. It was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 19th corps. Col. Ingraham was appointed to command the 1st brigade, same division, and did not again return to the regiment. While at Camp Kearny, where the regiment remained until March, the men suffered much from sickness. In March the 38th embarked for Baton Rouge, joined in the advance to Port Hudson and encountered the enemy at Fort Bisland April 12, 1863. On May 22 the regiment landed above Port Hudson, joined in the assault on the fortifications on the 27th, and shared in the subsequent siege operations. After the surrender it embarked for Donaldsonville, but returned on Aug. 1 to Baton Rouge, where it spent the winter of 1863-64. It took part in the Red River expedition, garrisoned Alexandria for a time, participated in the engagement at Cane river, and late in the month of July, was ordered to Washington. It then joined Gen. Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah and at the battle of the Opequan displayed great courage and coolness under conditions of unusual difficulty, as its brigade, through a mistake, had been deprived of its support. The battles of Fisher's hill

and Cedar creek followed, and in Jan., 1865, the regiment was ordered to Savannah, Ga., where it remained for about five weeks. On March 5, orders came to move north to Kinston, N. C., via Hilton Head, Wilmington and New Berne, but as its services proved unnecessary at Kinston, it encamped at Morehead City until April 8. The rest of April was spent at Goldsboro on guard duty, and on May 1, the regiment returned to Savannah, where varied duties occupied the men until the close of their term of service.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Timothy Ingraham, P. Stearns Davis, Charles L. Peirson, Henry M. Tremlett, Frederick R. Kinsley; Lieut.-Cols., Charles L. Peirson, Henry M. Tremlett, John Hutchins; Majs., Henry M. Tremlett, Charles J. Payne, Frederick R. Kinsley, William W. Graham. The 39th was mustered in at Lynnfield in July and Aug., 1862, to serve for three years, and was mustered out at Washington, June 2, 1865, when the recruits and reënlisted men were transferred to the 32nd Mass. infantry. The total number of members was 1,432, of whom 66 were killed or died of wounds and 83 died by accident or disease. The command left Boxford Sept. 6 for Washington, and was immediately posted along the Potomac near Edwards' and Conrad's ferries, on guard duty. From Dec., 1862, to April, 1863, winter quarters were occupied at Poolesville, Md. It was stationed at Washington on guard duty from the middle of April to July 9, when it left the city and moved to join the Army of the Potomac, then at Funkstown, Md. It participated in the Mine Run campaign and spent the winter of 1863-64 at Mitchell's station. In the battle of the Wilderness its loss was light, but at Laurel hill, it was less fortunate. From the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, there was plenty of hard service for the 39th. Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, the operations against the Weldon railroad, Hatcher's run, Gravelly run, and Five Forks, all were tests of the mettle and endurance of the men, to which they responded nobly, performing every service required of them without faltering. On May 1, 1865, the regiment left the Southside railroad for Arlington heights, participated in the grand review at Washington and left for Boston, June 4. It is worthy of mention that the loss of the regiment by death in prison was two-thirds as great as its other death losses, viz: 102 men.

Fortieth Infantry.—Cols., Burr Porter, Guy V. Henry; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph A. Dalton, Charles L. Chandler, George E. Marshall, Horatio Jenkins, Jr., John Pollock; Majs., Joseph M. Day, A. Parker Browne, George E. Marshall, Horatio Jenkins, Jr., Charles G. Cox, John Pollock, Josiah L. Elder. This regiment was organized at Camp Stanton, Lynnfield, Mass., in the summer of 1862, and was mustered into service from Aug. 22 to Sept. 5, to serve three years. The actual number of members during its term of service was 1,067. It lost in killed and died of wounds 70; missing 4; died by accident or disease 113; died as prisoners 11; total losses 198. Its record of desertions was highly creditable, losing but 13 in this way during its varied service. The regiment left the state Sept. 8, 1862, under Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Dalton, Col. Porter taking command at Washington on the 14th. It was comparatively inactive for some time and remained on picket and guard duty in and around Washington until the spring of 1863. On April 15, 1863, it moved to Suffolk, Va., then under siege, where it was engaged in two reconnaissances on April 24 and May 3. It then moved to West Point, Va., Yorktown, Williamsburg, White House landing in succession, and was engaged with the enemy at Baltimore cross-roads, on July 2. It then passed through Washington on the 11th, and went to Frederick, Md., where it joined the Army of the

Potomac in the pursuit of Lee's army after the battle of Gettysburg. On Aug. 6, it was ordered to Folly island, Charleston harbor, and occupied the trenches in front of Fort Wagner until the surrender of that stronghold. Capt. Guy V. Henry, a graduate of West Point, assumed command of the regiment on Nov. 10, Col. Porter having resigned some months before. On account of its high repute for excellence in drill and discipline, it was equipped as mounted infantry at Hilton Head in Jan., 1864, and moved on Feb. 4, to Jacksonville, Fla., where it formed part of the Light brigade composed of the 40th, the independent battalion Mass. cavalry and Battery B, 1st U. S. artillery, Col. Henry acting brigadier. It was engaged at Barber's ford and Olustee, losing in the latter engagements 5 killed, 23 wounded and 4 missing. A detachment of 52 men under Capt. Marshall was also engaged at Gainesville. In March the brigade was broken up, the 40th, again unmounted, reported to Gen. Butler at Gloucester Point, Va., on the 28th and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 10th corps. It shared in the battles of Arrowfield Church and Drewry's bluff, suffering a loss of 10 killed, 42 wounded and 22 missing in the latter battle. As a part of the 18th corps under Gen. W. F. Smith, it joined the Army of the Potomac, and was heavily engaged at Cold Harbor. It then moved to the works before Petersburg, participated in the first attacks there and afterwards shared in the arduous work of the siege until Aug. 27. It had suffered heavily from exposure, disease and in action, and left the trenches with only 2 officers and 45 men present for duty. It was on provost duty at Bermuda Landing for a month, and later in the operations about that place. It left its winter quarters at Chaffin's farm on March 4, 1865, and shared in the expeditions to Fredericksburg and White House landing. On April 3, it started for Richmond and remained near the city until the 25th, when it crossed the James to Manchester, at which place it was mustered out on June 17, 1865. It reached Mass. on the 21st and the men were paid and finally discharged the 30th.

Forty-first Infantry.—Col., Thomas E. Chickering; Lieut.-Cols., Ansel D. Wass, Lorenzo D. Sargent; Majs., Lorenzo D. Sargent, John F. Vinal. This was the last of the ordinary three years' regiments sent out by the state, the 54th and 55th (colored), and the four veteran regiments of 1863, being the only infantry regiments subsequently enlisted for that term. It was recruited at Lynnfield and Boxford, and was organized and mustered into service from Aug. 5 to Nov. 1, 1862. It left for New York on Nov. 5, where it reported to Gen. Banks; embarked on the steamer North Star, which sailed for New Orleans Dec. 4, and reached Baton Rouge on the 15th. It landed at this place and was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Col. W. R. Kimball), 4th division (Gen. Cuvier Grover), 19th corps, with which it participated in the Bayou Teche expedition in April, 1863, and reached Opelousas on the 20th, where Col. Chickering was appointed military commander of the district. Here the men were provided with horses confiscated from the surrounding district, and on May 11 moved to Barre's landing. The regiment was thenceforth known as the 41st mounted rifles. In June it reported to Gen. Banks at Port Hudson and while engaged here in outpost, scout and train duty, an order was issued consolidating the command with the 1st, 2nd, and 3d companies unattached cavalry, to form what was henceforth known as the 3d Mass. cavalry. (q. v.)

Forty-second Infantry.—Col., Isaac S. Burrell; Lieut.-Col., Joseph Stedman; Maj., Frederick G. Stiles. The nucleus of this regiment was the 2nd regiment of militia, which volunteered under the first call for nine-

months' troops. It was recruited up to 41 officers and 900 enlisted men at Camp Meigs and mustered into service from Sept. 13 to Oct. 14, 1862. The field and staff were mustered Nov. 11; on the 19th the regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Banks and left the state on the 21st for the rendezvous at Long island, N. Y. Early in December it left for New Orleans in four detachments. Col. Burrell, with Cos. D, G and I, reached Carrollton, La., on the 17th, and was at once ordered to Galveston to coöperate with the naval force at that point. A post was established on the island, but after repulsing two or three assaults on Jan. 1, 1863, the detachment was forced to capitulate. Most of the men were paroled on Feb. 18, and Chaplain George J. Sanger was unconditionally released. The paroled men occupied a parole camp at Bayou Gentilly until their term of service expired. The officers were held as prisoners until their exchange was effected on July 22, 1864, Surgeon Cummings and Lieut. Bartlett having meanwhile died. The other three detachments were delayed, but finally reached New Orleans on Dec. 29, Jan. 1 and Jan. 14, and were assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 19th corps, with headquarters on the Pontchartrain railroad, near Bayou Gentilly, under command of Lieut.-Col. Stedman. In detachments of one or two companies, variously located, the regiment served until the following summer, when Cos. C and H under Capt. Leonard, and Co. K under Lieut. Harding received engineering details. Five of the companies were reunited at headquarters in June. Meanwhile Capt. Leonard had organized a colored regiment known as the 1st La. engineers, largely officered by enlisted men from the 42d. A detachment under Lieut. Tinkham participated in the action at La Fourche crossing, meeting with a loss of 1 killed, 3 wounded and 1 captured. Forty-six members of the regiment, forming part of the garrison at Brashear City, were captured when that place was attacked and taken on June 23, 1863, 2 having been killed and 2 wounded during the unsuccessful resistance. About this time the regiment was transferred to New Orleans and spent the remainder of its service there and at Algiers, embarking for New York on July 31. It reached Boston on Aug. 10, and was mustered out at Readville on the 20th. This regiment was recruited and reorganized for the 100 days' service in the summer of 1864, retaining the same field officers, but with many changes among the staff and line officers, and embarked for Washington on July 24, under Lieut.-Col. Stedman. Col. Burrell was exchanged about this time and rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, where it passed its term of service in the performance of guard and patrol duty, a detachment serving for some time at Great Falls, Md., and large details serving as guard for supply trains to the Shenandoah Valley. It was mustered out of service Nov. 11, 1864.

Forty-third Infantry.—Col., Charles L. Holbrook; Lieut.-Col., John C. Whiton; Maj., Everett Lane. The basis of this regiment, known as the "Tiger regiment," was the 2nd battalion, 1st brigade, 1st division, Mass. volunteer militia. The battalion, which volunteered for the nine months' service, was recruited to a full regiment at Camp Meigs and mustered into service between Sept. 12 and Oct. 25, 1862. It numbered 40 officers and 908 enlisted men. Its total losses during service were 3 killed, 12 died by accident or disease, total 15, suffering no casualties among its officers. It left the state Nov. 5, for Beaufort, N. C., where it arrived on the 15th and went into camp on the Trent river at "Camp Rogers." Co. C under Capt. William B. Fowle was soon sent to Beaufort, where it remained on detached duty until March 4, 1863, and the rest of the regiment formed part of Gen. Foster's forces in the Goldsboro expedition in

Dec., 1862. It was under fire for the first time at Kinston, but suffered no losses, and was engaged at the battles of Whitehall and Goldsboro. Its next service was in connection with the Trenton expedition. In April, 1863, it was sent to the relief of a small force besieged at Washington, N. C., engaged in the skirmish at Blount's creek, and afterwards supplied a number of volunteers in the dangerous service of running the blockade below Washington. It was engaged in various duties in the vicinity of New Berne until June 24, when it was sent to Fortress Monroe, reported to Gen. Dix on the Pamunkey river, and went into camp at Hampton, Va., until July 2. Some complaints arose among the men at this time, as the term of service of most of them had expired. Thereupon Gen. Naglee, whose attention had been called to the matter, offered the men individually the option of returning home, or of joining the Army of the Potomac for a time, then engaged in the pursuit of the fleeing Lee. Officers and men to the number of 203 volunteered to remain in service, and were engaged in provost duty at Sandy Hook, Md., till July 18, when they were relieved and ordered home. They were mustered out of service at Readville, July 30, 1863.

Forty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Francis L. Lee; Lieut.-Col., Edward C. Cabot; Maj., Charles W. Dabney. The nucleus of this regiment was the 4th battalion, Mass. volunteer militia, which had been organized at Boston, May 27, 1862, to serve during the pleasure of the president, and had been mustered out May 31, 1862. The command volunteered almost as a unit when the call came for nine months' troops, and was recruited to a full regiment at Camp Meigs, Sept. 12. It numbered 43 officers and 975 enlisted men. During its short term of service it lost 10 killed and died of wounds; 26 died by accident or disease; and one died as prisoner. It left the state Oct. 22, for New Berne, N. C., where it was brigaded with the 24th Mass., 5th R. I., and 10th Conn. under Col. Stevenson of the 24th. At the end of October it engaged in the Tarboro expedition, and saw its first fighting at Rawle's mill, where it suffered a loss of 2 killed and 6 wounded. This expedition occupied two weeks, and in December it participated in the Goldsboro expedition, suffering a loss of 8 killed and 14 wounded at Whitehall. It formed part of the reserve at Goldsboro, whence they returned to New Berne, and Cos. B and F were on detached picket duty at Batchelder's creek until May 1. In March the rest of the regiment went to reinforce the small garrison at Washington, N. C., and occupied the town during the siege. The regiment returned to New Berne on April 24, relieved the 45th and was engaged in provost duty until its term of service expired. It was relieved by the 27th Mass. on June 6, returned to Boston, where it arrived on the 10th, and was mustered out at Readville on the 18th. On July 13, on account of the danger of a draft riot, it was again called into service for a week.

Forty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Charles R. Codman; Lieut.-Col., Oliver W. Peabody; Maj., Russell Sturgis, Jr. This organization was known as the "Cadet regiment," from the fact that its field officers, and several of its line officers, were taken from the 1st corps cadets. It was recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville, and was mustered into the U. S. service for nine months on varying dates between Sept. 26 and Oct. 28, 1862. While the officers were from Boston and the immediate vicinity, the ranks were recruited from over 200 cities and towns in the state. It numbered 40 officers and 918 men. Its loss during service was 20 killed and 27 who died by accident or disease. It embarked for New Berne, N. C., Nov. 5, and on its arrival there was assigned to Col. Amory's brigade, consisting of the 17th, 23d, 43d and 51st Mass. infantry. It remained inactive until

Dec. 12, when all but Cos. C and G (on detached service) participated in the Goldsboro expedition. It was actively engaged at the battles of Kinston and Whitehall, winning praise for its gallantry and efficiency in both actions, and suffering a loss of 15 killed and 43 wounded at Kinston, and 4 killed and 16 wounded at Whitehall, but was not in action at Goldsboro. In Jan., 1863, it took part, with two other regiments, in a five days' reconnaissance to Trenton, N. C., and on the 26th was detailed for provost guard at New Berne, in which capacity it served until April 25. With its brigade it took part in an expedition to Core creek, on the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad, on April 28, and engaged the enemy on the Dover road, where it met with a loss of 1 killed and 4 wounded. This ended its active campaigning, and it remained encamped in the neighborhood of Fort Spinola until June 24, when it broke camp and returned to Massachusetts, reaching Boston on the 30th. It was mustered out at Readville, July 8, 1863.

Forty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., George Bowler, William S. Shurtleff; Lieut.-Cols., William S. Shurtleff, Lucius B. Walkley; Majs., Lucius B. Walkley, Samuel B. Spooner. The recruits of this regiment were obtained in Hampden county through the efforts of Rev. George Bowler of Westfield, the men rendezvoused at Camp N. P. Banks, Springfield, and were mustered in from Sept. 24 to Oct. 30, 1862, for the nine months' service. The total enrolment of the regiment was 43 officers and 954 men. The casualties during service were 1 killed and 32 who died by accident or disease. It was ordered to New Berne, where it arrived on Nov. 15, and was attached to Col. Horace C. Lee's brigade, composed of the 3d, 5th, 25th, 27th and 46th Mass. infantry. Cos. A and K, under Capt. Spooner, were soon detached for duty at Newport barracks, and in December the rest of the regiment took part in the Goldsboro expedition, under command of Lieut.-Col. Shurtleff. Col. Bowler, on account of illness, resigned his commission on Jan. 23, 1863. The regiment saw no more active service until March, remaining encamped near the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers. On March 13 it participated in the reconnaissance on the Trent road, and the following month six companies formed part of the garrison at Plymouth, on the Roanoke river, while Cos. A and I, under Maj. Spooner, remained behind in the defenses of New Berne. In May, these two companies were sent to Batchelder's creek, and displayed commendable bravery in the defense of an advanced redoubt after the rest of the Union forces had been driven back in confusion during the attack on May 23. Sergt. A. S. Bryant of Co. A was rewarded for bravery on this occasion by promotion to sergeant-major and awarded a medal from congress. Shortly before the term of service expired, more than 100 members of the regiment enlisted in the 2nd Mass. heavy artillery, then being organized. The 46th was ordered to Fortress Monroe on June 23. Its term of service had nearly expired on their arrival at this point, and the regiment volunteered for further service during Lee's invasion of the North. It was assigned to Gen. Tyler's brigade in the defenses of Baltimore until July 6, when it was attached to Gen. Briggs' brigade, and performed outpost and picket duty on Maryland heights until July 11. It then joined the Army of the Potomac at Funkstown, and while marching south with it into Virginia in pursuit of Lee, was ordered to return to Massachusetts for muster out. It reached Springfield July 21, and was mustered out on the 28th at Hampden Park.

Forty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Lucius B. Marsh; Lieut.-Col., Albert Stickney; Maj., Austin S. Cushman. This organization, commonly known

as the "Merchants' Guard," rendezvoused at Camp Edwin M. Stanton, Boxford, and was raised through the efforts of Lucius B. Marsh, a prominent Boston merchant, who became its colonel. The several companies were gradually filled during the autumn of 1862 and were all mustered in for nine months' service by Nov. 7. On the 11th the regiment moved to Camp Meigs, Readville. It suffered much from desertions before leaving the state, the records showing that it lost 225 men in this way. Its total enrolment was 897, consisting of 42 officers and 855 enlisted men. Its losses during service were 1 man killed and 1 officer and 33 enlisted men who died by accident or disease. On Nov. 29 it was ordered to New York to join the Banks expedition then being organized. After some delay at Long island, it embarked for New Orleans and reached there on Dec. 31. It was first ordered to Carrollton, where it remained until Jan. 11, 1863, when it returned to New Orleans and served until in March at the U. S. barracks and Louisiana lower cotton press. Several companies were detailed for special service, Co. B serving throughout its term as guard for commissary and ordnance stores at New Orleans, and Co. E being detailed for provost duty at Thibodeaux. The regiment was reunited on March 12 (with the exception of Co. B), when it was ordered to the Metaire race-course and on May 19 to Camp Parapet. Here Col. Marsh relieved Gen. Dorr in command of the post, made up of artillery detachments and other troops and guarding a line of defenses extending some 30 miles. This post was occupied by the regiment until the end of its term of service. While here, Col. Marsh recruited a company of negroes for service in the swamps. This company was the nucleus of the 2nd La. engineers, recruited from the contraband camp and its officers were largely furnished by the 47th Mass. The regiment left Carrollton on Aug. 5, to return home, going by way of Cairo, Ill., and reaching Boston on the 18th. It was mustered out at Readville, Sept. 1, 1863. It was not once in action, and had only 1 man killed (June 28, by guerrillas).

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Eben F. Stone; Lieut.-Col., James O'Brien; Maj., George Wheatland. It was originally intended to recruit the 48th as a nine months' regiment from Essex county. Eight companies had been already formed at Camp Lander, Wenham, Mass., when the plans were modified on account of the immediate demand for troops for the Banks expedition. Two companies were detached to complete the organization of the 4th Mass. infantry (militia) which was being formed at Lakeville for the nine months' service, and four Irish companies which had been recruited by James O'Brien at Lakeville to form part of an Irish regiment, were consolidated with the six remaining companies to form the 48th infantry. Co. A was mustered on Sept. 16, 1862, six more by Oct. 1, and Co. K was finally mustered on Dec. 9. The field and staff were mustered Dec. 8. The regiment numbered 47 officers and 780 enlisted men. The regiment left on Dec. 27, 1862, for New York, whence it sailed for Fortress Monroe, Jan. 4, 1864. After a delay of a week there it embarked again for New Orleans, arriving there Feb. 1. Two days later it arrived at Baton Rouge and became a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th corps. Its first active service was on March 13, when it participated in a reconnaissance to within a short distance of the Confederate lines about Port Hudson. The next day it advanced with its division for a demonstration against the land defenses of that place, and on the 20th returned to Baton Rouge. The general advance on Port Hudson began on May 21, and the 48th, now attached to the 3d brigade under Col. Dudley, was engaged at Plains Store, where it lost 2 killed,

7 wounded and 11 captured. It furnished 93 men for the storming party of 200 which led the assault on the works of Port Hudson, among the volunteers being Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, who was killed, and 15 line officers. It lost here 7 men killed and 41 wounded. While temporarily attached to the 3d division under Gen. Dwight, it took part in the assault of June 14, losing 2 killed and 11 wounded. It shared in the work of the siege, but without further loss in battle. It then moved with Augur's division, commanded by Gen. Weitzel, on the evening of July 9, against the enemy's works below Donaldsonville, La.; was engaged at Bayou La Fourche on the 13th, where it met with a loss of 3 killed, 7 wounded and 23 captured; remained encamped near Donaldsonville until Aug. 1, when it once more returned to Baton Rouge and occupied its former camp until Aug. 9. Its term of service having now expired, it left for Massachusetts by way of Cairo, Ill., and reached Boston on Aug. 23. It was mustered out at Camp Lander Sept. 3, 1863.

Forty-ninth Infantry.—Col., William F. Bartlett; Lieut.-Col., Samuel B. Sumner; Maj., Charles T. Plunkett. This regiment was entirely made up of Berkshire county men, who had enlisted under the call of Aug. 4, 1862, for nine months. The several companies, having filled their ranks and elected their officers according to the prevailing militia system, rendezvoused at Camp Briggs, Pittsfield, where the men were mustered in from Sept. 18 to Oct. 28. On Nov. 7 the regiment moved to Camp Wool at Worcester, where it completed its organization by the election of field officers. It left the state on Nov. 29 for New York, whence it sailed to Louisiana, Jan. 23, 1863, as part of the Banks expedition. It arrived at Baton Rouge in the middle of February, where it was attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 19th corps, and remained here idle until March 14, suffering much meanwhile from malarial and other fevers, incident to the sudden change of climate. It shared in the demonstration of March 14 in favor of Farragut's fleet; then joined in the general movement against Port Hudson in May, though 300 members of the regiment were off duty at this time by reason of sickness, and only 450 went with the colors. It was engaged at Plains Store, suffering a slight loss, and later participated in all the trials and hardships of the siege of Port Hudson. In the assault of May 27, it furnished a large number of officers and men for a forlorn hope, and lost altogether on that day 16 killed and 64 wounded out of a total in action of 233. Both Col. Bartlett and Lieut.-Col. Sumner were wounded, so that the command of the regiment devolved on Maj. Plunkett during the rest of its term of service. It moved to Donaldsonville, La., after the surrender of Port Hudson, and took part in the Bayou La Fourche expedition, during which it was nearly surrounded by a superior force from Gen. Taylor's army, and retired in confusion with a loss of 3 killed, 4 wounded and 16 captured. The regiment remained in camp near Donaldsonville until Aug. 1, when it returned to Baton Rouge and was joined by Co. G, which had remained on provost duty in Baton Rouge during the ten weeks of active campaigning the regiment had undergone. Its term of service had now expired and it reached Pittsfield on Aug. 22, returning by way of Cairo, Ill., Indianapolis, Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany. It was formally mustered out on Sept. 1, 1863.

Fiftieth Infantry.—Col., Carlos P. Messer; Lieut.-Col., John W. Locke; Maj., John Hodges, Jr. The nucleus of this regiment was the 7th Mass. militia, composed of men from Essex and Middlesex counties. It was rapidly recruited to the required numbers at Camp Edwin Stanton, Boxford, between Sept. 15 and Sept. 30, 1862, was mustered into

service for nine months. It had 39 officers and 904 enlisted men on its rolls. During its term of service it lost but 1 man in action, who was killed at Port Hudson. One officer and 87 enlisted men died by accident or disease. The 50th left on Nov. 19 for New York under orders to join Gen. Banks' forces in the Department of the Gulf. There was a great lack of adequate transportation facilities, so that the regiment was sent to Louisiana by detachments. Co. I departed on Dec. 1 and reached Baton Rouge on the 16th, far in advance of the others. A, E and K did not arrive until after Feb. 5, 1863; B, D and H arrived at New Orleans, Jan. 27, but were delayed in quarantine by reason of smallpox aboard their vessel and did not rejoin the regiment until April 2; C, F and G reached New Orleans, Feb. 9, and joined the regiment at Baton Rouge on the 14th. The 50th was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 19th corps, and shared in the demonstration of March 14 in the rear of Port Hudson, to enable Adm. Farragut to run the Confederate batteries. On April 9, four companies participated in an expedition to the Bayou Monticeno, on the Port Hudson road, and on May 12 the regiment moved with its brigade to White's bayou, 10 miles southeast of Port Hudson, where it remained on guard while the fortress was being invested. On the 26th it moved up within range, and shared in the assault of the next day, losing 1 killed and 4 wounded. It participated in the hardships of the siege until the surrender, when it was detailed for garrison duty within the fortifications, and remained there until ordered home by way of Cairo, Ill., reaching Boston Aug. 11, and was mustered out at Wenham on the 24th.

Fifty-first Infantry.—Col., Augustus B. R. Sprague; Lieut.-Col., John M. Studley; Maj., Elijah A. Harkness. The 51st was recruited from the southern part of Worcester county during the summer and autumn of 1862. The men rendezvoused at Camp Wool, Worcester, and from Sept. 25 to Nov. 11 were mustered into service for nine months. The regimental rolls show a total of 42 officers and 879 enlisted men. It lost no men in action, but 40 died from disease, suffering especially from cerebro-spinal meningitis. The field officers were all taken from active service with other organizations, Col. Sprague having served previously as captain of the 3d battalion rifles, and as lieutenant-colonel of the 25th infantry. He had been in action at Roanoke island and New Berne. By request of Gen. Foster the regiment was ordered to North Carolina. It left the state on Nov. 25 and arrived at Beaufort Nov. 30, proceeding directly to New Berne, where it was assigned to Amory's brigade, composed of Massachusetts troops. It took part in the Goldsboro expedition, in which it lost 2 men wounded. On Dec. 30 Co. G, under Capt. T. D. Kimball, was detailed for special service at Brice's ferry, where it continued throughout its term of service. In Jan., 1863, seven companies shared in the expedition to Pollocksville and Trenton, returning to New Berne on the 21st. Throughout March and April, it was distributed along the railroad between New Berne and Morehead City in the performance of garrison duty, having its headquarters at Beaufort. Meanwhile the health of the regiment had materially improved and it returned to New Berne on May 4. On June 24 it was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and arrived there on the 27th, having left behind 183 men sick. Its term of service had now expired, but it volunteered for further service during the emergency created by the entrance of Lee's army into Maryland, and was first employed on special service in Baltimore until July 5. The next day it reported to Gen. H. S. Briggs, in command of a provisional brigade of Massachusetts troops, and was stationed on Marye's heights until the 12th, when it was

ordered to join the Army of the Potomac at Funkstown. The regiment had suffered so much from disease contracted by exposure in the swamps of North Carolina, that it was now reduced to 275 men for duty. When Lee's army escaped into Virginia, it was ordered to return to Massachusetts, and reached Worcester on July 21. It was mustered out of service July 27, 1863, after serving almost ten months.

Fifty-second Infantry.—Col., Halbert S. Greenleaf; Lieut.-Col., Samuel J. Storrs; Maj., Henry Winn. This regiment was recruited from the counties of Franklin and Hampshire, and was organized at Camp Miller, Greenfield. Two companies were mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 2, 1862, for nine months, and the remaining eight on the 11th, while the field and staff officers were mustered in Nov. 19. It left the state on Nov. 20, for New York to take part in the Banks expedition. On Dec. 2 it embarked for Louisiana, arrived at Baton Rouge Dec. 17, and was attached to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 19th corps. It saw no active service during the winter, remaining encamped at Baton Rouge until March 13, 1863, when it joined in the reconnaissance in the rear of Port Hudson to assist the Union fleet under Adm. Farragut in its attempt to run the Confederate batteries. On March 27 it embarked for Donaldsonville, La., and on the 31st, as a part of Grover's division, it shared in the Bayou Teche expedition, forming part of the reserve at the battle of Indian ridge on April 14. Four companies were detached at New Iberia as provost guard, and the others proceeded to Opelousas and Barre's landing. The six companies and Nims' battery remained at this point engaged in various duties until May 21, when, having been joined by the four companies left at New Iberia, the regiment started on the long return march and finally rejoined its brigade before Port Hudson. It formed part of Gen. Paine's column in the march toward Clinton on June 5, returning on the 8th without having met the enemy. On June 14 it was deployed as skirmishers on the right of Gen. Weitzel's attacking column during the assault of that day, and suffered a loss of 3 killed and 7 wounded. During the remainder of the siege of Port Hudson, it occupied an advanced position in the trenches, and lost a number in killed and wounded by the fire of the sharpshooters. Soon after the surrender of Port Hudson, its term of service expired. It had the distinction of being the first regiment to return home by way of the Mississippi river, reaching Greenfield on Aug. 3, and on the 14th it was mustered out. During its term of service it had lost 1 officer and 10 enlisted men killed in action and 99 by accident and disease. Its loss by desertion was only 3.

Fifty-third Infantry.—(Militia.) Col., John W. Kimball; Lieut.-Col., George H. Barrett; Maj., James A. Pratt. This regiment was recruited from the towns of northern Worcester and Middlesex counties, and rendezvoused at Camp Stevens, Groton Junction. The various companies were mustered into service from Oct. 17, 1862, to Nov. 6, for nine months, the field and staff officers being commissioned on Nov. 8, but were not mustered until the regiment reached New York in December. The number on the regimental rolls was 44 officers and 910 enlisted men. It lost during service 5 officers and 23 enlisted men killed in action; 140 men by accident or disease; and 21 men deserted. It left for New York Nov. 29, to join the Banks expedition then forming in that city, and sailed for Louisiana, Jan. 18, 1863, reaching Carrollton on the 31st. It was assigned to the 3d brigade (Col. Gooding), 3d division (Gen. Emory), 19th corps. After spending six weeks in camp it moved on March 6 to Baton Rouge and on the 12th participated in a reconnaissance 5 miles up the river along the Bayou Sara road. On the 14th it moved with its

division toward Port Hudson, returning to Baton Rouge the next day, after Adm. Farragut had run the batteries with a portion of his fleet. In April it took part in the Bayou Teche expedition; was actively engaged at Fort Bisland, where it lost 3 killed and 11 wounded, and was the first regiment to plant its colors over the fort. It followed in pursuit of the enemy to Opelousas, where it halted until May 5, and then proceeded with the rest of the column to Alexandria, marching 100 miles in four days. On May 15 it started on the retrogade movement, and finally reached Port Hudson on the 23d. The following day it served as advance guard for the engineer corps, engaged in selecting a route through the forest. It participated in the assault on May 27, holding a position within 200 feet of the enemy's intrenchments for more than 24 hours and meeting with some loss. On June 5-8 it was engaged in an expedition toward Clinton, and on the 14th formed part of the storming column of that day, making a gallant charge up to the enemy's works, and losing 18 killed and 68 wounded, out of 300 present. Resting until the 19th, it again went to the front and occupied an advanced position until the surrender of Port Hudson. It then served on picket duty for two days, moving to Baton Rouge on July 11 and to Donaldsonville on the 15th. It encamped here until Aug. 2, when it returned to Baton Rouge. Two companies had been on detached duty throughout the whole campaign. Co. B, detached April 8, 1863, and Co. K, March 10, served as division and corps pioneers during the Teche expedition and the siege of Port Hudson. These companies rejoined the regiment at Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge. On Aug. 12 the command started home, going by way of Cairo, Ill., and arrived at Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 24. It was mustered out at Camp Stevens Sept. 2, 1863. No other short-term regiment lost so many men killed in action.

Fifty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Robert G. Shaw, Edward N. Hallowell; Lieut.-Cols., Norwood P. Hallowell, Edward N. Hallowell, George Pope; Majs., Edward N. Hallowell, H. Northey Hooper, John W. M. Appleton, George Pope, James M. Walton. This was the first colored regiment recruited in the Northern States east of the Mississippi river. On Jan. 26, 1863, Gov. Andrew was granted authority by the secretary of war to enlist black recruits and to organize them into special corps, under the command of white officers. The first recruits were raised at Boston on Feb. 9, and by the end of the following month four companies had been organized and mustered into service at Camp Meigs, Readville. Three more were mustered on April 23, and the remaining three on May 13. The men were obtained, not only from every part of Massachusetts, but from many other states as well, recruiting stations having been established through the efforts of Gov. Andrew from Boston to St. Louis. No bounty was offered the men to enlist, though the state afterwards paid each man $50. More than enough men to fill the regiment had been recruited, and the surplus went to form the 55th. Much attention was given the matter of the selection of proper officers, Capt. Robert B. Shaw, of the 2nd Mass. infantry, being placed in charge of the regiment during its formation. Capt. N. P. Hallowell, of the 20th Mass. infantry, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel at the same time, but was later placed in command of the 55th, and did not serve with the 54th. Some of the other officers were also assigned to the 55th, so that the regiment left the state with an incomplete roster of officers. The regimental rolls show a total of 78 officers and 1,369 enlisted men. During a term of service lasting more than two years, it lost 5 officers and 88 enlisted men killed or died of wounds; 1 officer and 106 enlisted men by accident or disease;

34 died as prisoners, and 43 were reported missing. Only 39 men deserted. On May 28, 1863, the regiment left the state, under orders to report to Gen. Hunter, commanding the Department of the South. Col. Shaw reported his regiment at Hilton Head, S. C., on June 3, and the same day proceeded to Beaufort. A few days later the regiment was ordered to St. Simon's island, Ga., where it reported to Col. James Montgomery of the 2nd S. C. While here it took part in an expedition up the Altamaha river to Darien, in which the town was burned by order of Col. Montgomery against the wishes of the officers and men of the 54th. It returned to Hilton Head on June 25, and formed part of Gen. A. H. Terry's expedition to James island in July. It went into action for the first time at Secessionville, where it received the brunt of the enemy's attack and performed its duty gallantly. Its loss was 45 in killed, wounded and missing. It reached Morris island on the evening of July 18, exhausted by the hardships endured during the last few days, loss of sleep and lack of rations. It now numbered some 600 effective men, and was ordered to lead that night the assault on Fort Wagner. This duty it nobly performed, advancing to the outer works under a galling fire of artillery and musketry and planting the regimental colors on the parapet. Here, during a desperate hand-to-hand fight, Col. Shaw was slain and Lieut.-Col. Hallowell severely wounded. The struggle was soon seen to be hopeless and the attacking forces were withdrawn. The remnant of the regiment, together with a few of the fugitive men from the other commands, was rallied about 700 yards from the fort by Capt. Emilio, the only officer left above the grade of lieutenant not killed or wounded. This position was held throughout the night in expectation of a sortie by the enemy and in the morning the 54th was relieved by the 10th Conn. Its total loss in killed, wounded and missing had been 261. It remained on duty in the trenches, and in fatigue duty, throughout the siege. When the fort was evacuated on Sept. 7, it was among the first to enter the fort. Col. E. N. Hallowell took active command of the regiment Oct. 17, having recovered from his wounds received during the assault of July 18. The ranks of the regiment, at this time, had been augmented by 100 recruits from the North, and by the return of many of the convalescents. It was engaged in strengthening the works until January of the following year, when it formed part of the expedition to Florida under Gen. Seymour, participating in the battle of Olustee. By its gallant action, while serving as rear-guard during the withdrawal of Seymour's main body, it did much to prevent an utter rout. Of about 500 men engaged, it lost 87 in killed, wounded and missing. It returned to Morris island on April 18 and remained there throughout the succeeding summer and autumn. Until Sept. 28, 1864, the men had steadily refused to accept the $10 a month offered them, and in consequence had not received a dollar of pay. At this time they were paid the full amount of $13 a month to which they were fairly entitled, receiving in gross $160,000, of which they are reported to have sent home two-thirds to their families. Eight companies, under Lieut.-Col. Hooper, moved to Hilton Head in November, and were assigned to Col. Hartwell's 2nd brigade, as part of the coast division under Gen. Hatch. Moving to Boyd's neck on Broad river with this division on the 29th, six companies were engaged at Honey hill on the 30th and formed part of the reserve at Deveaux neck, Dec. 9. The division then moved to Graham's neck and Pocotaligo and entered Charleston, Feb. 27, 1865, where it found Cos. B and F, which had been left at Morris island. It is worthy of record that Sergt. Stephen A. Swails, of Elmira, N. Y., was mustered into his position of 2nd lieutenant, Jan. 25,

by order of the war department. He had received his commission long before from Gov. Andrew and was one of the first colored commissioned officers in the service. Four others were commissioned before the regiment was mustered out. The regiment moved to Savannah in March, and remained there until the 27th. It arrived in Georgetown, S. C., on the 31st, formed part of a provisional division under Gen. Potter for an expedition into central South Carolina in April, which was absent for 20 days, constantly skirmishing and marching. On the 17th the enemy was met in some force at Boykin's mill, the 54th losing 2 killed and 20 wounded. It returned to Georgetown on the 25th and to Charleston on May 6, and then served by detachments on guard and garrison duty in various parts of the state until Aug. 17. Three days later it was mustered out of service at Mount Pleasant and reached Boston in two detachments on the 26th and 28th. On Sept. 1 the men were paid and discharged on Galloupe's island, and after marching through the streets of Boston were finally disbanded on Boston Common.

Fifty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Norwood P. Hallowell, Alfred S. Hartwell; Lieut.-Cols., Alfred S. Hartwell, Charles B. Fox, William Nutt; Majs., Charles B. Fox, Sigourney Wales, William Nutt, Wheelock Pratt. Like the 54th, this regiment was composed of colored men with white officers and was recruited in the spring of 1863. The same recruiting committtee which provided most of the men for the 54th also furnished the men for the 55th. The men rendezvoused at Camp Meigs, Readville, and the first five companies were mustered into the U. S. service on May 31, 1863, for three years, and the last three on June 22. By the end of June all the officers were commissioned. It carried a total of 82 officers and 1,144 enlisted men on its rolls. During its term of service it took part in the engagements at James island, S. C., Picket, James island, Honey hill, Deveaux neck, and Picket St. Stephen's, all in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C. Its losses were 3 officers, 59 enlisted men, killed and died of wounds; 2 officers and 118 men, died by accident or disease; 1 missing; by desertion, 27. It left the state on July 21, 1863, embarking at Boston for New Berne, N. C., where it arrived on the 25th. As a part of Gen. Wild's brigade it was ordered to Charleston harbor on the 29th, and was assigned to Vogdes' division, 10th corps, and remained at Folly island, engaged in the performance of fatigue duty and various details connected with the operations against Charleston until February of the following year. Like the 54th, a grave injustice was done the men of the 55th in the matter of pay, as the Federal paymasters offered the men but $10 a month. This, they consistently refused to accept, and serious trouble with the men was narrowly averted in consequence. After Nov. 2, 1863, Col. Hartwell was in command of the regiment on account of the retirement of Col. Hallowell through disability, arising from a wound received at Antietam. On Feb. 13, 1864, the 55th was ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., and while Co. F was detailed to garrison Fort Fribley, near Jacksonville, Cos. B, I, K and C, assisted by a squad of N. Y. engineers, were detailed to fortify and garrison Yellow bluff, the remainder of the command going up the river to Palatka. Here it built strong fortifications and remained until April 18, when the regiment was ordered back to Charleston harbor. Here it once more engaged in arduous fatigue duty on Folly island and in various minor movements connected with the general operations against the city. On July 2, accompanied by the 103d N. Y. and the 33d colored infantry, it engaged the enemy on James island. It performed gallant service in charging a battery of the enemy under a brisk fire, capturing two 12-pounder Napoleon guns and driving the

battery's support in disorder:. The command lost 11 killed and 18 wounded during this expedition. Col. Hartwell was now detailed to command the post on Folly island and Lieut.-Col. Fox commanded the regiment during the rest of its term of service. On Sept. 1, the men finally received their pay, and expressed home more than $60,000 of the sum then paid them. Eight companies were despatched to Hilton Head, S. C., in November and assigned to a brigade commanded by Col. Hartwell in the coast division. On Nov. 30, this brigade was heavily engaged at Honey hill during the entire afternoon, Col. Hartwell being wounded, and the regiment losing 31 killed, 108 wounded and 1 taken prisoner. Thirteen of the wounded afterwards died. Returning to Boyd's neck on Dec. 7, it was engaged in fortifying and holding this position until Jan. 11, 1865, when it embarked for Savannah, Ga., and remained on duty there until Feb. 1, when it returned to Hilton Head. It took part in expeditions of Feb. 2, 9 and 11, and entered the city of Charleston on the morning of the 20th, being the first body of Union troops to enter that city after its evacuation. It was promptly sent with a column under Gen. Potter on an expedition into central South Carolina, to watch the movements of Gen. Hardee, in command of the retreating garrison, and returned to Charleston on March 10. A week later it moved to James island, served there by detachments until April 5, when it participated in an expedition to Eutaw springs, in support of a movement by Gen. Potter, and reached Charleston again on the 12th. On May 7, it moved to Summerville, and on the 19th to Orangeburg, where it served by detachments until its term of service expired. It was mustered out at Mount Pleasant Aug. 29, the men were finally paid and discharged at Galloupe's island, Sept. 23, and disbanded on the 25th, after a reception and march through the streets of Boston.

Fifty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Charles E. Griswold, Stephen M. Weld, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Stephen M. Weld, Jr., Horatio D. Jarves; Majs., Horatio D. Jarves, Wallace A. Putnam, Z. Boylston Adams. This was known as the "1st veteran volunteer infantry." The members of this and the other three veteran regiments must already have served for at least nine months in some other organization. The 56th, the first of the four veteran regiments, was organized at Readville, and mustered into service during Dec., 1863, and Jan. and Feb., 1864, for three years. Its total enrolment was 74 officers and 1,119 men. It lost in action 6 officers, 99 enlisted men; 4 missing; 52 died by accident or disease; 48 died as prisoners. It left for Annapolis, Md., March 20, 1864, and was attached to Carruth's brigade, Stevenson's division, 9th corps. It left camp at Annapolis on April 23, when the corps embarked on its spring campaign, and on the 6th of May it went into action at the Wilderness, near the junction of the Brock and Plank roads. During the short time it was engaged, it lost heavily, Col. Griswold being killed, and the total casualties amounting to 77. Moving to the left with its corps in support of Gen. Hancock, it was again heavily engaged at Spottsylvania Court House, losing 52 in killed, wounded and missing. It again shared in the assaults on the 18th, when it lost 5 killed and 40 wounded. With a portion of the corps, it crossed the North Anna river on the 24th, and another severe engagement followed at Ox ford. In this action the regiment lost 64 in killed, wounded and prisoners. It was again engaged with its corps at Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, after which it crossed the James river and went into position before Petersburg, taking an active part in the assault on June 17, capturing over 50 prisoners, but losing heavily itself. It shared in the general siege work until the end of July and formed a part of the division chosen to

lead the advance in the action at the Crater. Though already fearfully reduced in numbers, it lost in this fight 10 killed, 25 wounded and 22 prisoners. After serving in the trenches for two weeks longer, it took part in the expedition against the Weldon railroad, after which, on account of the depletion through losses of the 1st division, it was discontinued, and the 56th became a part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps, taking part with it in the battle of Peebles' farm. The regiment spent the winter in garrison at Fort Alexander Hays and on the resumption of the spring campaign it joined in the assault on the Confederate works on the Jerusalem plank road. Afterward, assisted only by the 5th Mass. battery, it tenaciously held the key position of the captured works throughout the day. On the fall of Petersburg, it moved to Burkesville and after Lee's surrender, to Alexandria, where it was stationed until mustered out of service on July 12, when it returned to Massachusetts. The men were paid and discharged at Readville, July 22, 1865.

Fifty-seventh Infantry (Second Veteran).—Cols., William F. Bartlett, Napoleon B. McLaughlen; Lieut.-Cols., Edward P. Hollister, Charles L. Chandler, Julius M. Tucker; Majs., William T. Harlow, James W. Cushing, Julius M. Tucker, Albert Prescott, James Doherty, Ezra P. Gould. This was the second of the four veteran regiments organized in the autumn and winter of 1863-64. It was recruited through the efforts of Col. William F. Bartlett of the 49th infantry, Mass. volunteer militia, who became its colonel and later a brevet major-general. Most of the recruits came from the western counties and most of its officers were veterans. It completed its organization and was mustered into service for three years, April 6, 1864. On the 18th it left the state for Annapolis, where it arrived on the 20th and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps. The decisive campaign of 1864 was now beginning, and the 9th corps was ordered to the front, marching through Washington, Fairfax Court House, Centerville, Bristoe Station and Warrenton Junction to Rappahannock Station, where it arrived May 3. It then moved via Brandy Station and Germanna ford and took part in the bloody battle of the Wilderness. Here, despite its recent organization, its action was highly creditable and gained the warm commendation of Gen. Hancock. It went into action with 545 officers and men and lost 47 killed, 161 wounded and 43 missing—a total of 251. Col. Bartlett was wounded early in the engagement, and Lieut.-Col. Chandler assumed command. Col. Bartlett never resumed command of the regiment, as he was commissioned brigadier-general on his recovery. It moved to Spottsylvania Court House and in a reconnaissance on the 10th, lost its division commander, Gen. Stevenson. The 57th again did gallant service on the 12th, advancing with its corps in support of Gen. Hancock's charge, again losing heavily, but held the advanced position gained on this day until the 18th, when it took part in a reconnaissance close to the enemy's works. When the line at Spottsylvania Court House was abandoned, it moved with its division to the North Anna river, where on the 24th its brigade was advanced without proper support and, being attacked on both flanks and raked by artillery fire, it fell back in disorder, the 57th losing 10 killed, 13 wounded and 14 missing. Its gallant commander, Lieut.-Col. Chandler, was among the killed. It was only slightly engaged at Cold Harbor, and crossing the James river on June 15, it shared in a desperate assault with the bayonet on the works at Petersburg on the evening of the 17th. Its loss was 11 killed, 30 wounded and 3 missing, its commander, Capt. Tucker, being wounded. It did constant duty in the trenches until the assault at the Crater on July 30,

when, as part of the 1st division, 9th corps, it led in the attack, going into action with 7 officers and 91 men, and retiring from that fearful engagement with only 1 officer and 46 enlisted men, and without its colors. It was again engaged at the Weldon railroad in August, losing one-third of the little remnant of the regiment left. At the beginning of September, only four months after its organization, the regiment numbered only 1 officer, Lieut. Doty, and 29 men, fit for active service. Soon after, however, it was augmented to 60 by returning convalescents and others on detached duty. It was engaged at Peebles' farm, where it lost 1 killed and 7 wounded, and in the reconnaissance to the Boydton plank road lost 2 killed and 12 wounded. During the remainder of the autumn and succeeding winter, the 57th saw little severe fighting and occupied the works before Petersburg until the resumption of the final operations in the early spring of 1865. It took an honorable part in the action at Fort Stedman, March 25, when Sergt. Pinkham captured the colors of the 57th N. C. It was not again engaged except upon the skirmish line. When Petersburg fell, it encamped in the vicinity, and later moved to the Southside railroad. When Gen. Lee surrendered, it moved to Washington, encamping near Tenallytown. It was consolidated with the 59th regiment on June 20, but retained its name. The combined organization was mustered out of service July 30, 1865, and returned to Readville, where it was paid off and discharged on Aug. 9, 1865. The record of its casualties best tells the story of the heroic service performed by the regiment. Its actual membership during its term of service was 76 officers and 1,353 enlisted men. Its total loss was 285, made up of 11 officers and 165 enlisted men killed or died of wounds; 23 missing; 52 died of disease or accident and 34 as prisoners.

Fifty-eighth Infantry.—Col., John C. Whiton (Silas P. Richmond was commissioned colonel Sept. 28, 1863, but resigned without being mustered, and the regiment served its whole term under Lieut.-Col. Whiton); Lieut.-Col., John C. Whiton (Everett C. Horton was commissioned lieutenant-colonel Aug. 31, 1864, but was discharged as major on expiration of service); Majs., Barnabas Ewer, Jr., Everett C. Horton (not mustered). The 58th was the last three years' infantry regiment mustered into the U. S. service to leave for the front. Recruiting for the regiment began in Sept., 1863, but only eight companies had been filled and mustered into service at Readville when the command was called upon to leave the state in April, 1864. Co. I joined the regiment in June while it was located in front of Cold Harbor, and Co. K joined the regiment Feb. 20, 1865, while it was garrisoning Fort Meikle in front of Petersburg. Its total enrolment was 63 officers and 953 enlisted men. Its losses while in service were as follows: Killed and died of wounds, 10 officers and 99 enlisted men; missing, 14; died by accident or disease, 1 officer and 76 enlisted men; died as prisoners, 1 officer and 84 enlisted men; total, 12 officers and 273 enlisted men. Leaving the state on April 28, 1864, the regiment reached Alexandria, Va., on the 30th, and two days later arrived at Bristoe Station, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps. It was engaged at the battle of the Wilderness, suffering a loss of 34 killed, wounded and missing; shared with its corps in the assault of May 12 at Spottsylvania, losing on this hotly contested field 13 killed, 90 wounded and 2 missing; was in frequent skirmishes until the 21st, when it moved toward the North Anna river and reached the Totopotomoy on the 29th, skirmishing and maneuvering almost constantly and sustaining a number of casualties. It shared in the assault at Cold Harbor, June 3, and held an advanced position throughout the day exposed

to a murderous fire. Its loss on this day was 18 killed and 67 wounded. Maj. Ewer and Capts. McFarland and Upham were among the slain. It was continuously on duty before Cold Harbor until the 12th, when it moved with the army to Petersburg and shared in the assault of the 17th. The following day it met with further loss in the attempt to capture the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad. It remained in the trenches before Petersburg until the 30th, when it charged with its brigade into the chasm formed by the explosion of the mine, meeting with heavy loss when the Confederates made their counter-charge in overwhelming force. Only a remnant of the regiment escaped, its loss being 5 killed, 30 wounded and 84 captured. The regiment, now much reduced in numbers, suffered another heavy loss on Sept. 30, when, in the battle of Poplar Spring Church, nearly the whole command was captured. Out of upwards of 100 engaged, only 1 officer and about a dozen men escaped. Its numbers were soon increased by a small body of recruits from Massachusetts, and by convalescents and those returning from detached service. It was not again engaged in active operations until the following year and spent the winter at Hancock Station, garrisoning Fort Meikle. On April 2, 1865, it shared in the assault on Petersburg, and after the surrender was engaged in guarding the railroad at Burkesville and Farmville until the 20th. It returned to Alexandria on April 28, participated in the grand review in Washington, and on July 15 it broke camp. It reached Readville July 18, and on the 26th was finally paid and discharged.

Fifty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Jacob P. Gould; Lieut.-Cols., John Hodges, Jr., Joseph Colburn; Majs., Joseph Colburn, Horace M. Warren, Ezra P. Gould. This regiment, the 4th veteran, was recruited at Readville during the winter and spring of 1863-64. Though numerically the last of the four veteran regiments, it was organized and left the state on April 26—two days in advance of the 58th. It was mustered in by companies during the months of Jan., Feb., March and April, 1864, for three years, with a total enrollment of 56 officers and 906 enlisted men. It reached Washington on April 28, 1864, moved by way of Alexandria, Bealeton, Rappahannock and Brandy Stations to Germanna ford, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps. On May 6, it engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, where its loss was 12 killed, 37 wounded and 5 missing. Col. Gould was soon after placed in command of the brigade and the regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hodges, moved to Spottsylvania Court House, where it participated in the general action, meeting with a loss of 11 killed, 45 wounded and 3 missing. It was again in action with its division at the North Anna river, suffering a further loss of 38 in killed, wounded and missing. Moving to Cold Harbor it joined in the general assault on June 3, again meeting with considerable loss. It arrived before Petersburg on the morning of the 17th, and in the afternoon engaged in an assault upon the enemy's works, where it finally effected a lodgment, after a loss of 13 killed, 49 wounded and 8 missing. It was employed in strengthening its position and in picketing the front until July 30, when it participated in the fight at the Crater after the explosion of the mine. In common with the other troops engaged the 59th suffered severely, losing 8 killed, 25 wounded and 47 missing. It lost its 2 highest officers—Col. Gould, commanding a brigade, was wounded and died as a result on Aug. 22, and Lieut.-Col. Hodges was killed. The command of the regiment now devolved on the senior captain, Ezra P. Gould, who was commissioned major on Aug. 20, Major Colburn being appointed lieutenant-colonel, and the colonelcy

remaining vacant by reason of the depleted state of the organization. It shared in the movement against the Weldon railroad and was again engaged in the battles of Peebles' farm and Poplar Spring Church. Throughout the autumn and winter, the regiment was in the trenches before Petersburg, occupying a position to the right of Fort Stedman. The position was close enough to the hostile lines to require underground bomb-proofs, and was besides so low and marshy as to require much effort before it could be rendered habitable. Lieut.-Col. Colburn went home on leave in Feb., 1865, and never returned, so that Maj. Gould was in command during the rest of the career of the regiment as a separate organization. It left the trenches on March 15, 1865, for a position in the rear of Fort Haskell, and bore an honorable part at Fort Stedman on the 25th, when it occupied Battery No. 11 and narrowly escaped capture by leaping the breastworks and retreating to Fort Haskell between the opposing lines of intrenchments. It returned to the trenches immediately after the engagement and was constantly under arms from this time on until the fall of Petersburg. Entering the captured stronghold on April 3, it remained encamped in the suburbs for a few days, but after Lee's surrender it was moved to the Southside railroad about 30 miles out, where it engaged in guard duty till the latter part of the month, when it was ordered to Washington, D. C., and encamped at Tenallytown during the remainder of its term of service. Both regiments being much depleted in numbers, it was consolidated with the 57th Mass. on June 20, to take effect from June 1, and was mustered out with that regiment on July 30. Like the other three veteran regiments, it had performed most gallant service throughout the closing and most bitterly contested campaign of the war. Like the others, too, only a pitiful remnant of the heroic band survived the trying ordeal.

Sixtieth Infantry.—Col., Ansel D. Wass; Lieut.-Col., David M. Woodward; Maj., Uriah McCoy. This was a volunteer militia regiment organized at Readville in the summer of 1864, for 100 days' service. The various companies were mustered in between July 14 and 23, 1864. It numbered 36 officers and 894 enlisted men, and lost 10 by disease during its short term of service. Leaving the state on Aug. 1, under Lieut.-Col. Woodward, it was joined at Baltimore by its colonel and remained encamped at Relay house and Carroll hill for two weeks, awaiting orders. It was then ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., to avert a possible danger from certain disloyal elements. It was at first stationed at Camp Carrington, but soon moved to Burnside barracks, and with one of the veteran reserve regiments spent its term of service guarding a stockade containing a large number of Confederate prisoners. It was mustered out of service Nov. 30, 1864. Before leaving for home, Col. Wass was complimented by Gov. Morton on the excellent discipline of his men.

Sixty-first Infantry.—Col., Charles F. Walcott; Lieut.-Col., Ebenezer W. Stone; Maj., James G. C. Dodge. The 61st Mass., the last regiment to leave the state, was recruited as a one-year regiment during the fall and winter of 1864-65. It was recruited at large and rendezvoused at Galloupe's island in Boston harbor. The men of Co. A were from Pittsfield and its vicinity, and those of Co. D came from Adams county. Cos. A, B, C, D and E were slowly filled and mustered into service between the latter part of August and the end of September, and left the state as a battalion on Oct. 7, 1864, the remaining companies being forwarded as soon as they reached the maximum number. The battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Walcott, arrived at West Point, Va., Oct. 12, and was immediately attached to the engineer brigade under Gen. Benham. In addition

to their work as engineers, the men performed a great deal of routine camp and picket duty throughout the ensuing winter, and were employed at the front at Petersburg for two days in December, near Fort Sedgwick. The battalion was increased during the month by the arrival of Co. F; Co. G reported on Jan. 5, 1865; Co. H, on Feb. 15; and Cos. I and K, on March 15. On Feb. 5 the battalion moved again to the front, and was engaged for a week in the movement which extended the lines beyond Hatcher's run. The regiment was transferred on March 17 to an independent brigade, under Col. C. H. T. Collis, engaged in provost and guard duty at general headquarters. From March 29 until the surrender of Lee it was constantly under arms. It served with distinction on April 2, when it charged and captured Fort Mahone in front of Fort Sedgwick. So rapid and fierce was the charge that their loss was comparatively small, considering the deadly fire through which they had advanced. The loss was 6 killed and 29 wounded. Second Lieut. Thomas B. Hart was among the slain. The regiment engaged in the pursuit of the Confederate army and on April 12 returned to City Point with its brigade in charge of several thousand prisoners from Ewell's corps, captured at Sailor's creek. It then moved to Burkesville and was assigned to the 5th corps, April 23. Moving to Washington by way of Richmond on May 12, it encamped near Fort Barnard, and on the 23d participated in the grand review. Cos. A, B, C, D and E left for Massachusetts on June 5, and arrived on the 8th at Readville, where they were finally discharged on the 17th. The remaining companies, as the 61st battalion, served in the defenses of Washington as part of the provisional corps until July 22, when they returned to Readville and were there mustered out, Aug. 1, 1865. The total enrollment of the regiment was 41 officers and 977 enlisted men. It lost 6 killed (including 1 officer), and 17 by accident or disease. For its gallant services preceding the fall of Richmond, it had been honored with nine brevet promotions.

Sixty-second Infantry.—This regiment, like the 61st, was intended for one year's service, and was being organized at Readville, Mass., when the information that Gen. Lee had surrendered stopped further enlistments. Only four companies had been mustered. Ansel D. Wass, late colonel of the 60th infantry, would have commanded the regiment had it been sent forward. He was commissioned, but never mustered. The four companies organized remained in camp until May 5, when they were mustered out to the number of 8 officers and 381 enlisted men. Two men had died and 8 deserted.

First Company Sharpshooters.—Capts., John Saunders, William Plumer, Isaac N. Mudgett. This organization numbered 11 officers and 257 men. Three officers and 16 men were killed or fatally wounded; 2 men were reported missing; 16 died by accident or disease and 3 as prisoners. The 1st company of sharpshooters, called the Andrew Sharpshooters, recruited at Lynnfield, was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 2, 1861. It left the state the same day for Washington, and was there assigned to Gen. Lander's brigade, located at Poolesville, Md. Several skirmishes on the upper Potomac ensued, and the company remained on duty in that region until the opening of the Peninsular campaign in the spring of 1862, when it was attached to the 15th Mass infantry, 1st brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, and took part in the siege of Yorktown. Its history is that of the 15th until April 17, 1863, when it was attached to the 2nd division, 2nd corps, and was active at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In August it joined the 20th Mass. infantry and was engaged at the battle of Bristoe Station, and in the Mine Run cam-

paign. It remained with the 20th until June, 1864, and in the latter part of that month was transferred to the 19th Mass. infantry, with which organization it was identified until mustered out of service.

Second Company Sharpshooters.—Capts., Lewis E. Wentworth, Robert Smith. This company numbered 8 officers and 144 men. It lost during service 12 men killed, and 9 by accident or disease. It was recruited at Lynnfield, Mass., the members being mustered at various times during Aug. and Sept., 1861. It left the state on Oct. 8 with the 22nd Mass. infantry, and remained with that organization during its entire term of service. Its original members, not reënlisted, were mustered out on Oct. 17, 1864, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 32nd Mass. infantry.

Third Battalion Riflemen.—Maj., Charles Devens, Jr. This battalion carried on its rolls 25 officers and 297 enlisted men, of whom it lost 2 by disease during service. It had its headquarters at Worcester when the war broke out, two companies being located there and the third at Holden. On April 20, 1861, Maj. Devens was ordered to report at Washington with his battalion. It arrived at Annapolis April 24, remaining there until May 2, when it was ordered to garrison Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. An additional company (D), recruited in Boston, joined the battalion here May 19, having spent 12 days in Washington, where it had gone from Boston by water on the steamer Cambridge, and having been the first organization to reach the capital by way of Fortress Monroe and the Potomac. The battalion was mustered into the U. S. service for three months on May 19, but remained at Fort McHenry two weeks beyond the expiration of its term of service, engaged in artillery and infantry tactics. After the promotion of Maj. Devens to the colonelcy of the 15th Mass. infantry, the battalion was commanded by Capt. Sprague of Co. A. Returning to Mass. it was mustered out Aug. 3, 1861.

Unattached Companies, Infantry.—In addition to the various organizations previously described, Massachusetts furnished during the war thirty companies of infantry, the enlistments generally being for short terms of service. These companies served either in the coast forts of the state or at interior points where needed, and were known as unattached companies unless otherwise designated. Occasionally a company served for more than one term.

First Company.—Capt., Lewis J. Bird, numbered 3 officers and 97 men and had no fatalities during service. This company, from Boston, was mustered into service for 90 days, April 29, 1864, and was stationed during service at Fort Independence, Boston harbor. It was mustered out Aug. 1, 1864.

Second Company.—Capts., Francis E. Porter (90 days and 100 days); Leonard G. Dennis (one year). The 90 days' company numbered 3 officers and 88 men and had no losses; the 100 days' company numbered 3 officers and 98 men, of whom 3 died by accident or disease; the one-year company numbered 3 officers and 99 men, and served without loss. The 2nd Co. from Beverly, was mustered into service for 90 days, May 3, 1864. It was stationed at Gloucester until Aug. 6, when its term expired. It at once reënlisted and was mustered in Aug. 7, for 100 days' service, being again stationed at Gloucester. At the expiration of the 100 days it once more reënlisted, and was mustered in for one year, Nov. 16, 1864. Stationed at Galloupe's island, Boston harbor, it was mustered out July 7, 1865.

Third Company.—Capt., Luther Dame, numbered 3 officers and 84

men and had no fatalities. It was from Newburyport, and was mustered into service for 90 days, May 3, 1864. It was stationed during service at Fort Pickering, Salem, and was mustered out Aug. 5, 1864.

Fourth Company.—Capt., Alpheus J. Hilbourn, numbered 3 officers and 98 men and had no losses. It was from Chelsea, was organized at Readville and mustered in for 90 days' service, May 3, 1864. It was stationed at Fort Clark's Point, New Bedford, and was mustered out Aug. 6, 1864.

Fifth Company.—Capt., David H. Dyer, numbered 3 officers and 98 men and served without loss. It was from Fall River, was organized at Readville, mustered into service May 4, 1864, for 90 days, and stationed first at Camp Meigs, Readville, then at Beach Street barracks. It was mustered out Aug. 2, 1864.

Sixth Company.—Capt., Charles P. Winslow, numbered 3 officers and 80 men and served without loss. It was from Westboro, was organized at Readville and mustered into service for 90 days, May 4, 1864. It served at Readville and was mustered out on Aug. 2.

Seventh Company.—Capt., Albert E. Proctor, numbered 3 officers and 98 men and lost 1 man by disease during service. It was from Boston, was organized at Readville and mustered in for 90 days. Served at Galloupe's island, Boston harbor, until mustered out on Aug. 5, 1864.

Eighth Company.—Capt., Augustine L. Hamilton, numbered 3 officers and 94 men and served without loss. It was from Lawrence, but was organized at Readville and mustered into service for 90 days May 10, 1864. It served at Galloupe's island, and was mustered out Aug. 11, 1864.

Ninth Company.—Capt., George H. Smith, numbered 3 officers and 97 men and served without loss. It was stationed at Galloupe's island during its term of enlistment, being mustered out Aug. 11, 1864.

Tenth Company.—Capt., George A. Perry, numbered 3 officers and 99 men and served without loss. It came from Milbury and was mustered into service for 90 days, May 10, 1864. It was stationed during service at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and was mustered out Aug. 8, 1864.

Eleventh Company.—Capt., Jeremiah C. Bacheler, numbered 3 officers and 92 men and served without loss. It was from Lynn, was organized and mustered into service at Readville for 90 days, May 16, 1864, was stationed at Forts Sewall and Eastern Point, Gloucester, and at Marblehead, until it was mustered out on Aug. 15, 1864.

Twelfth Company.—Capt., Charles F. Walcott, numbered 3 officers and 98 men and served without loss. It came from Cambridge, was organized and mustered into service at Readville for 90 days, May 16, 1864, and was stationed at Long's Point, Provincetown, during service, being mustered out Aug. 15, 1864.

Thirteenth Company.—Capt., Robert W. Reeves, with 3 officers and 90 men, was from Salem; was organized and mustered into service for 90 days at Readville; served its term at Fort Clark's Point, New Bedford, and was mustered out Aug. 15, 1864, having suffered no loss.

Fifteenth Company.—Capt., Isaac A. Jennings, numbered 3 officers and 88 men and served without loss. It came from New Bedford, was organized and mustered into service for 100 days at Readville, July 29, 1864, and was stationed during service at Fort Warren. It was mustered out Nov. 15, 1864.

Sixteenth Company.—Capt., John F. Croff, numbered 3 officers and 83 enlisted men. It was from Boston, was organized and mustered into service for 100 days at Readville on Aug. 6, 1864, and was stationed at Galloupe's island until mustered out on Nov. 14, 1864.

Seventeenth Company.—Capt., John G. Barnes (100 days and one year), numbered as a 100-days' company 3 officers and 98 men and the enrollment was the same number for the one-year term. It served both terms without loss. It was organized and mustered into service for 100 days at Readville, Aug. 5, 1864, was stationed during service at Fort Pickering, Salem, and was mustered out Nov. 12, 1864. It reënlisted at once for a one-year term, being organized and mustered into service at Salem, Nov. 13, 1864. It was credited to Haverhill and was mustered out June 30, 1865.

Eighteenth Company.—Capt., Otis A. Baker (100 days and one year). As a 100 days' organization it numbered 3 officers and 81 men, serving without loss; as a one-year company it numbered 3 officers and 98 men and lost 1 man by disease. It was organized and mustered into service at Readville for 100 days, Aug. 6, 1864, was stationed at Camp Meigs, Readville, during its term and was mustered out Nov. 14, 1864. It was reorganized for one year's service at Taunton, was mustered in Dec. 6-7, 1864, again served at Readville, and was mustered out May 12, 1865.

Nineteenth Company.—Capts., James M. Mason (100 days), Frank A. Johnson (one year). As a 100 days' organization it numbered 3 officers and 80 men; as a one-year company it numbered 3 officers and 98 men. It was organized and mustered into service at Readville for 100 days, Aug. 9, 1864, was stationed at Fort Warren during service, and was mustered out Nov. 16, 1864. It reënlisted at once, was organized and mustered in at Fort Warren, Nov. 25, 1864, was stationed at Fort Winthrop during its one year's service, and was mustered out June 27, 1865, having served both terms without loss.

Twentieth Company.—Capt. Lewis Soule (100 days and one year), numbered as a 100 days' company 3 officers and 87 men; as a one-year organization 3 officers and 98 men, and served both terms without loss. It was mustered in at Readville for the 100 days' service on Aug. 11, 1864, was stationed during this period at Fort Sewall, Marblehead, and was mustered out Nov. 18, 1864. The following day it reënlisted for a term of one year and served at the fort at Salisbury beach, until mustered out on June 29, 1865.

Twenty-first Company.—Capts., David H. Dyer (100 days); Royal W. Thayer (one year). It numbered during both terms, 3 officers and 97 men, and served without loss. It was first organized and mustered in for 100 days at Readville, Aug. 11, 1864; served at Long's Point, Provincetown, and was mustered out Nov. 18, 1864. It was at once mustered in at Fall River for one year's service, and was mustered out June 28, 1865.

Twenty-second Company.—Capt., John W. Marble, numbered 3 officers and 85 men and served without loss. It was organized and mustered in at Readville for 100 days, Aug. 18, 1864; was stationed at Camp Meigs, and was mustered out on Nov. 25.

Twenty-third Company.—Capt., Jabez M. Lyle, consisting of 3 officers and 98 men, was organized and mustered into service for 100 days at Readville, Aug. 18, 1864, served its term at Camp Meigs without loss, and was mustered out on Nov. 26.

Twenty-fourth Company.—Capt., Joshua H. Wilkie, consisting of 3 officers and 99 men, was organized at Plymouth and mustered in for one year Dec. 16-22, 1864. It was stationed during service at Camp Meigs and was mustered out on May 12, 1865.

Twenty-fifth Company.—This company carried on its rolls 3 officers and 98 men; was organized at Salem, where it was mustered into service for one year, Dec. 9, 1864; served its term at Fort Miller, Marblehead, without loss, and was mustered out June 29, 1865.

Twenty-sixth Company.—Capt., Walter D. Keith, numbered 4 officers and 98 men; was organized at New Bedford and mustered into service for one year, Dec. 13, 1864; served its term at Camp Meigs without loss, and was mustered out May 12, 1865.

Twenty-seventh Company.—Capt., Samuel C. Graves, consisting of 3 officers and 98 men, was organized at Salem and mustered in for one year, Dec. 30, 1864, to Jan. 9, 1865. It was stationed during service at Fort Warren, lost 2 men by disease, and was mustered out on June 30, 1865.

Boston Cadets.—Capt., Christopher C. Holmes, numbered 10 officers and 106 men and served without loss. It was mustered into service May 26, 1862, served as garrison at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, and was mustered out July 2, 1862.

Salem Cadets.—Maj., John L. Marks, consisted of 7 officers and 123 enlisted men and was mustered into the U. S. service May 26, 1862, in order to garrison Fort Warren, Boston harbor. It served there with a loss of 1 man by disease until it was mustered out Oct. 11, 1862.

Company B, 7th Mass. Infantry.—Capt., Edward H. Staten, numbered 3 officers and 100 men and served without loss. It was from Salem, was mustered in for six months, July 1, 1862, and relieved the Boston Cadets in garrisoning Fort Warren, until mustered out on Dec. 31, 1862.

First Cavalry.—Cols., Robert Williams, Horace B. Sargent, Samuel E. Chamberlain; Lieut.-Cols., Horace B. Sargent, Greely S. Curtis, Samuel E. Chamberlain, Lucius M. Sargent, Jr., John Tewksbury; Majs., William F. White, John H. Edson, Greely S. Curtis, Henry Lee Higginson, Atherton H. Stevens, Jr., Samuel E. Chamberlain, Lucius M. Sargent, Jr., T. Lawrence Motley, Benjamin W. Crowninshield, John Tewksbury, Charles G. Davis, Edward A. Flint, Amos L. Hopkins, George H. Teague. This regiment was largely composed of volunteers from existing militia organizations and embraced men from the Boston Lancers, Waltham Dragoons, North Bridgewater Dragoons, and Springfield Horseguards. It was rendezvoused at Camp Brigham, Readville, where the men began to arrive early in Sept., 1861. By Nov. 1 its ranks were filled, and it was mustered into service for three years. Col. Williams was a regular army officer and was recommended to the governor by Gen. Winfield Scott. The 1st battalion, composed of Cos. A. B, C and D, under Maj. Greely S. Curtis, left the state for Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 25. The 2nd and 3d battalions left on Dec. 26 and 28, proceeding to Hilton Head, N. C., after a halt of 10 days en route in New York. They were joined here in Feb., 1862, by the 1st battalion. The first active service of the regiment was on the Charleston expedition in May. On Aug. 19 the 1st and 2nd battalions joined the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, the 3d being left behind and never rejoined the regiment. Under command of Maj. Stevens it was engaged for several months in the performance of picket and patrol duty at Beaufort and Hilton Head, a detachment sharing in the reconnaissance to Pocotaligo Oct. 22, 1862. During the siege of Fort Sumter in April, 1863, part of the battalion was on duty on Folly and Morris islands. On Aug. 4, 1863, it was permanently detached from the regiment and was called the independent battalion, Mass. cavalry, under which name it engaged in the expedition to St. John's river, Fla. It continued to serve as an independent battalion until Feb. 12, 1864, when it became the 1st battalion, 4th Mass. cavalry, and its subsequent history will be given with that regiment. The 1st and 2nd battalions, with the Army of the Potomac, took part in the marches and skirmishes which preceded the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, but was not actively

engaged in either battle. Meanwhile, Col. Williams had returned to service in the regular army, and 238 recruits had been received from Massachusetts. After the battle of Fredericksburg, it went into winter quarters on Potomac creek. It shared in the action at Kelly's ford in March, 1863, and was attached to the cavalry under Gen. Stoneman during the Chancellorsville campaign. It was engaged at Rapidan Station, and Warrenton road, and Brandy Station, and served as rear-guard at the opening of the Gettysburg campaign. It was heavily engaged at Aldie Court House, losing 24 killed, 41 wounded and 89 missing, accompanied the 6th corps on its march to Gettysburg, and after the battle returned to Westminster with a body of Confederate prisoners. During the remainder of the year it was almost incessantly on the move, scouting, skirmishing, and engaging in the exacting and arduous duties demanded of this arm of the service. In September it met with some loss at Rapidan Station, where it was exposed to a severe artillery fire, and as a part of Gregg's division, it was active in the Mine Run campaign, engaging the enemy's cavalry at New Hope Church and at Parker's store. It covered the withdrawal of the infantry on the abandonment of this campaign and was on outpost duty at Warrenton until April 21, 1864. In March, 1864, a new battalion of four companies joined the regiment to take the place of the 3d battalion, which had been detached. The regiment was once more active throughout the trying campaign of 1864 as part of the cavalry corps under Gen. Sheridan, being attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division. A list of its engagements during the year includes: Todd's tavern, Ashland, Salem Church, Trevilian Station, St. Mary's Church, New Market, Lee's mills, Malvern hill, Deep Bottom, Reams' station, Jerusalem road, Vaughan road, and Bellefield Station. The term of enlistment of the original members expired in Sept., 1864, and on Oct. 25, all who had not reënlisted left for home to be mustered out. The veterans and recruits, including the new battalion, were reorganized and continued to serve with its old brigade and division. It spent the winter of 1864-65 in winter quarters at Westbrook house, being detached March 17, 1865, for provost duty at City Point. On May 27, it reported for escort duty to Gen. Davies in command of the cavalry corps in the defenses of Washington, where it remained until mustered out on June 26, 1865. It reached Readville June 29, where the men were finally paid and discharged on July 24. The total enrolment of the regiment was 107 officers and 2,132 enlisted men. Its losses during service were 7 officers and 92 enlisted men, killed or died of wounds; 2 missing; 88 died by accident or disease; 57 died as prisoners.

Second Cavalry.—Cols., Charles Russell Lowell, Caspar Crowinshield; Lieut.-Cols., Henry S. Russell, Caspar Crowinshield, William H. Forbes, William H. Rumery; Majs., Caspar Crowninshield, DeWitt C. Thompson, William H. Forbes, George Blagden, Archibald McKendry, William M. Rumery, William C. Manning, John T. Richards, Henry E. Alvord. This regiment was organized during the winter of 1862-63, and was mustered into service at varying dates from Dec., 1862, to May, 1863. Co. A, the first organized, was raised in California by Capt. J. Sewell Read and was mustered in at San Francisco, Dec. 10. It reached Boston on Jan. 3, and was applied on the quota of that city. Four more companies were mustered in at Readville during January and February and the five companies, under the command of Maj. Crowninshield, left the state on Feb. 12, and went into camp at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, Va. Of the remaining seven companies, three more were recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville, during March and April. A battalion of four companies was

furnished by California, being raised by Maj. Thompson, and reached the general rendezvous at Readville, April 16. The last of the regiment left for Washington on May 11, moved to Poolesville, Md., on June 23 and went into camp. The total number on the regimental rolls was 91 officers, and 2,000 enlisted men. It lost during service by accident or disease, 2 officers, 69 enlisted men; killed and died of wounds, 8 officers and 66 enlisted men; died as prisoners, 66—total 211. Pending the formation of the remaining companies, the detachment at Gloucester Point saw considerable active service. Previous to the middle of May, portions of the command were engaged in several raids and reconnoissances and on the 15th, three companies reported to Gen. Gordon at West Point, remaining under his command until June 1. The five companies shared in a rapid raid on the 19th, started on the 24th on an expedition which took them to within 13 miles of Richmond, and in which a large number of prisoners, including Gen. W. H. F. Lee, and a large amount of supplies and stores were captured. After sharing in another raid of a similar nature during the first week in July, with the forces under Gen. Dix, the command finally returned to the old camp at Gloucester Point. On Aug. 6, this detachment joined the main body at Centerville, Va., and the 2nd was united with the 13th and 16th N. Y. cavalry to form a brigade under the command of Col. Lowell. On Sept. 15, the 3d battalion was detached under command of Maj. Thompson, and moved to Muddy brook, Md., where it remained until the following spring. During this time, the 2nd was kept busy guarding the Federal supply trains from the sudden attacks of the daring troopers of Mosby, the severest encounter taking place at Coyle tavern, where the regiment lost several in killed, wounded and prisoners. It then moved to Vienna, Va., and remained there during the succeeding autumn and winter. On Feb. 22, 1864, a scouting party of 125, under Capt. Read, was surprised at Dranesville and lost 10 killed, 7 wounded, and 57 prisoners, Capt. Read being among the slain. On July 6, it suffered another disaster at Mt. Zion Church, near Aldie, when a detachment of 100, under Maj. Forbes, was attacked by Mosby's forces and badly routed, 8 being killed, 9 wounded and 38 captured. Capt. Stone was mortally wounded, and Maj. Forbes was among the prisoners. The Confederate Gen. Early was engaged at this time in his famous raid which threatened Washington and the 2nd was called to the defense of the capital. It was almost constantly in action during August as part of the 3d brigade, 1st cavalry division, and on Sept. 9 was transferred to the reserve brigade of the 1st division, largely composed of regulars, the brigade being commanded by Col. Lowell. It was in numerous skirmishes prior to the battle of Winchester, Va., and was heavily engaged in this action, after which it moved then to the Luray valley, where it captured a battleflag and some prisoners. On Sept. 28 it was again heavily engaged at Waynesboro and in the action near Round Top mountain, Oct. 8, and the following day near Woodstock it performed brilliantly. It won high commendation for its part in the battle of Cedar creek, but met with a sad loss in the fatal wounding of Col. Lowell, who had just been commissioned a brigadier-general. Lieut.-Col. Crowninshield then assumed the command of the brigade, which followed in pursuit of the enemy as far as Mount Jackson. It was engaged in guard and scouting duty, until the close of the year, when it went into winter quarters at Winchester, Va., with 15 officers and about 500 men present for duty. Of the others 200 were in Southern prisons; 200 absent, wounded or sick; and more than 100 absent on detached service. On Jan. 20, 1865, 175 recruits were added to the regiment, and on Feb.

27, it left camp with the rest of the cavalry, under the personal lead of Gen. Sheridan, to join the Army of the Potomac before Petersburg. This move occupied 20 days and was full of exciting incidents for the 2nd. Following the evacuation of Richmond, it moved in pursuit of the enemy until the surrender at Appomattox, then returned to Petersburg and encamped there until April 24, when it started on a movement against Gen. Johnston's army in North Carolina. News of Johnston's surrender was soon received and the regiment moved toward Washington, where, after taking part in the grand review in May, it went into camp in Fairfax county, Va., until July 20, 1865, when it was mustered out at Fairfax Court House. Two days later it left for home, and the men were finally paid and discharged at Readville on Aug. 3, after a period of 30 months spent in the most active and arduous service.

Third Cavalry.—Cols., Thomas E. Chickering, Lorenzo D. Sargent, Burr Porter, Frederick G. Pope; Lieut.-Cols., Ansel D. Wass, Lorenzo D. Sargent, John F. Vinal, Frederick G. Pope, David P. Muzzey; Majs., Lorenzo D. Sargent, John F. Vinal, James McGee, Jonathan E. Cowen, S. Tyler Read, David T. Bunker, Edward L. Noyes, Frederick G. Pope, David P. Muzzey, William M. Gifford, Charles Stone, John A. Comerford. This regiment was formed from four organizations already in the field, viz.: the 41st infantry, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3d companies unattached cavalry. A sketch of the 41st infantry, prior to the period of its consolidation to form the 3d cavalry, having been elsewhere given, it will be necessary to give only an outline of the previous history of the three unattached companies. Plans having been made to enlist two carefully selected companies of "Mounted Rifle Rangers," the 1st was recruited in Boston during Sept., 1861, by Capt. S. Tyler Read, and completed its organization Nov. 15; the 2nd was filled before the close of the year, as was a 3d company of the same nature, the last two being finally organized on Dec. 27, 1861. The 2nd was commanded by Capt. James McGee of Lowell, and the 3d, by Capt. Henry A. Durivage of Boston. On Jan. 13, 1862, the three companies sailed from Boston harbor for Ship island, Miss., where they arrived on Feb. 12, and were organized as a battalion, under Capt. Read, acting major. When Gen. Butler's division was formed into brigades, one company was attached to each brigade. The 1st, as part of the 1st brigade, left Ship island, April 16, 1862, for New Orleans, and was stationed in its defense until May 1, 1864. The 2nd left Ship island, May 21, joined the brigade at Baton Rouge, under Maj.-Gen. Williams, shared in the engagement there and when the city was evacuated, returned to New Orleans, where it remained until the spring of 1863, forming most of the time a part of Weitzel's brigade. The 3d had the misfortune to lose its captain, who was drowned in the Mississippi, April 23, 1862, and his place was filled by the appointment of Jonathan E. Cowan of the 1st company, but as he was on leave of absence, the organization served under Lieut. Perkins. The 3d was attached to Weitzel's brigade in Sept., 1862, and was often in action, but met with slight loss. It was encamped at Thibodeaux, La., during the winter of 1862-63. After the consolidation of the four organizations, June 17, 1863, the companies of the 41st infantry retained their original letters, while the 2nd unattached company was designated L, the 3d M, the 1st continued to be known as "Read's company," and received no letter, as the regiment had thirteen companies. The new organization remained under the command of Col. Chickering and took part in the siege of Port Hudson, remaining at that point until the close of the year 1863, engaged in the active duties falling to the cavalry arm of the service. In the spring of 1864, it took

an active part in the Red River expedition, during which it did its full duty, losing in the severe action at Sabine cross-roads, 9 men killed, 64 wounded, and 157 of the horses. On June 25 the regiment was dismounted and armed as infantry and during the following month was transferred to Maryland, where it became part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 19th corps. After sharing in the various movements in the Shenandoah Valley it was heavily engaged at the battle of Winchester, losing 104 officers and men out of about 600 in action. It was again engaged at Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek, losing in the latter action 77 killed and wounded. On Dec. 28, 1864, it went into winter quarters at Pleasant Valley, Md., where it was again equipped as cavalry in Feb., 1865, and reporting to Gen. Chapman at Winchester on March 1, engaged in scouting and other duties until April 20. Near the close of the year 1864, the three independent companies were mustered out of service, and their places were taken by one year troops from Mass. The original members of the 41st infantry were mustered out on May 20. The regiment took part in the grand review with Sheridan's cavalry corps; proceeded in June to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; served in the States of Kansas and Nebraska during the summer, and was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 28, 1865. It reached Boston Oct. 5, and three days later the men were paid and discharged at Galloupe's island. The total number in the regiment was 98 officers, 2,090 enlisted men. Its losses were 5 officers and 81 men killed or died of wounds; 3 missing; 2 officers, 135 men died by accident or disease, and 32 died as prisoners. Beginning with the muster in of the 41st regiment, it had served more than 35 months, traveled 15,000 miles, and was in more than 30 engagements.

Fourth Cavalry.—Cols., Arnold A. Rand, Francis Washburn, Horatio Jenkins, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Francis Washburn, Horatio Jenkins, Jr., Henry B. Scott; Majs., Atherton H. Stevens, David B Keith, Louis Cabot, Moses F. Webster, Henry B. Scott, Joseph I. Baker, Albert E. Ray, Edwin B. Staples. This regiment was organized on Feb. 12, 1864. The independent battalion Mass. cavalry, then serving in South Carolina and originally a part of the 1st cavalry, constituted the 1st battalion. The 1st veteran battalion, recruited in February under Lieut.-Col. Arnold A. Rand, became the 2nd battalion, and was mustered in by the end of the month. Early in April the 3d battalion had been filled and mustered. The regiment carried on its rolls a total of 88 officers and 1,621 enlisted men. Its losses during service were 4 officers and 22 enlisted men killed or died of wounds; 1 officer and 92 enlisted men died by accident or disease; 1 officer and 24 enlisted men as prisoners. The 2nd battalion under Maj. Keith, left the state on March 20, and arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., April 1. The 3d under Maj. Cabot, with 150 recruits for the 1st battalion, left the state April 23. The 2nd battalion, with headquarters at Hilton Head, took part in an expedition up the Ashepoo river in May. On June 6, two companies under Capt. Morton moved to Jacksonville, Fla., and encamped there. In the early part of Aug., the detachment formed part of an expedition up the St. John's river to Palatka, engaging the enemy at Palatka, Magnolia and Gainesville, with a loss during the expedition of 6 killed and 50 captured, including 3 officers. On Oct. 17, Maj. Keith having resigned, Capt. Webster was promoted to the position. A detachment, under Capt. Staples, took part in an expedition to St. John's island, S. C., in July, suffering a small loss in the various skirmishes from the 2nd to the 9th. The battalion remained stationed at Hilton Head and Jacksonville by detachments until the close of the war, but no part of it was again heavily engaged after the battle of Gainesville. On reach-

ing Hilton Head, the 3d battalion was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and reported to Gen. Butler, encamping at Newport News until May 23. It then moved to City Point, Va., and there established headquarters. The 1st battalion, under command of Capt. Richmond, arrived from the south on May 8, and participated in the movements of the Army of the James during the rest of May. In June the command took part in the cavalry operations against Petersburg, being in action at Drewry's bluff and Bermuda Hundred. Cos. E and H were on detached duty in June at the headquarters of the 18th corps. On Aug. 15 the 1st and 3d battalions, under command of Col. Rand, became a part of the 10th corps and took part in the operations before Petersburg. They were so engaged until the opening of the spring campaign in 1865. Meanwhile four companies had been detached for service with the 24th and 25th corps, remaining on this detail until their muster out. Cos. E and H with the 25th corps were the first troops to enter Richmond when it was evacuated on the morning of April 3. Cos. I, L and M under Col. Washburn were at the headquarters of the Army of the James, commanded by Gen. Ord. On April 6, 1865, this little force of 13 officers and 67 men were almost annihilated in the effort to hold High bridge over the Appomattox, where in three desperate charges against overwhelming odds, 8 of the officers were killed or wounded, among the mortally wounded being the gallant Col. Washburn. After the surrender of Gen. Lee, all the detachments of the regiment were united at Richmond and remained there on duty during the summer and autumn. On Nov. 14, 1865, the regiment was mustered out and the same month returned to Boston, the men being paid and finally discharged at Galloupe's island on the 26th.

Fifth Cavalry.—Cols., Henry S. Russell, Charles F. Adams, Samuel E. Chamberlain; Lieut.-Cols., Charles F. Adams, Horace N. Weld; Majs., Horace N. Weld, Zabdiel B. Adams, Henry F. Bowditch, Albert R. Howe, Charles C. Parsons, Cyrus C. Emery. This was the only regiment of colored cavalry organized in Massachusetts. It was recruited during the autumn and winter of 1863-64, and was mustered into the U. S. service by companies at dates ranging from Jan. to May, 1864. The total enrolment of the regiment was 61 officers and 1,325 men. Its losses during service were 5 killed, 121 died by accident or disease, and 2 died as prisoners. The 1st battalion, comprising Cos. A, B, C and D, having been mustered in Jan., 1864, left the state for Washington on May 5, under command of Maj. Horace N. Weld, and on the 13th, serving as infantry, reported at Camp Casey, where a provisional brigade of colored troops was being formed for purposes of instruction and discipline. The 2nd battalion, comprising Cos. E, F, G and H, was mustered during February and March, and under Maj. Z. B. Adams left for Washington May 6. The 3d battalion, composed of Cos. I, K, L and M, left the state May 8, under command of Maj. Bowditch, and all three were united at Camp Casey by the middle of May. The regiment was immediately ordered to report to Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe, where it was equipped as infantry and was assigned to the 3d division, 18th corps at West Point, Va., on the 16th. Here several weeks were spent in drill, guard and picket duty, with occasional expeditions, and the regiment took part in its first serious engagement at Baylor's farm on the Petersburg road, June 15, meeting with a loss of 3 killed and 19 wounded. Among the wounded were Col. Russell and Maj. Adams, and Maj. Bowditch now assumed command of the regiment. It served before Petersburg as part of Wild's brigade, Hinks' division, 18th corps, until June 29, when it was assigned to the 10th corps and served at Point Lookout, Md., as garrison for a camp of Confederate prisoners. It remained on this station until

the opening of the final campaign in Feb., 1865. Col. Russell resigned on Feb. 14, 1865, and Lieut.-Col. Adams was promoted to the vacancy. The regiment now had a full complement of officers for the first time and took part in the final siege of Petersburg. After the fall of that stronghold it encamped near City Point until June, when it was ordered to Clarksville, Tex., where it remained until it was mustered out, Oct. 31, 1865. Col. Adams, having resigned on Aug. 1, on account of sickness, Lieut.-Col. Chamberlain, late of the 1st Mass. cavalry, was commissioned to fill the vacancy and at once joined his new command. He did much to improve the sanitary condition of the regiment, as the command had suffered severely in health in the South. After its muster out, the regiment returned to Massachusetts, and was finally paid and discharged from the service in the latter part of November.

First Battalion Frontier Cavalry.—This organization was composed of five companies which were recruited in Dec., 1864, and were mustered into service for one year on Dec. 30, 1864, and Jan. 2, 1865. The organization was designed to guard against raids across the Canadian frontier by the hostile elements in Canada. The battalion, under command of Maj. Burr Porter, left the state soon after its muster, and joined the 26th N. Y. cavalry, with which it served on the New York frontier until the end of the war, being mustered out on June 30, 1865. The total strength of the battalion was 20 officers and 502 enlisted men. Two of its members died of disease.

First Regiment, Heavy Artillery.—Cols., William B. Greene, Thomas R. Tannatt; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel C. Oliver, Levi P. Wright, Nathaniel Shatswell, Horace Holt; Majs., Levi P. Wright, Andrew Washburn, Frank A. Rolfe, Seth S. Buxton, Nathaniel Shatswell, Alonzo G. Draper, Horace Holt, Edward A. Chandler, Frank Davis, Benjamin C. Atkinson, Charles H. Hayes. The 1st Mass. heavy artillery was originally organized as the 14th Mass. infantry, (q. v.) and on Jan. 1, 1862, was transformed into an artillery regiment. Fifty recruits were added to each company, two additional companies were formed, and as reorganized the total strength of the regiment was 135 officers, 2,495 enlisted men. The record of its losses during service was 9 officers and 202 enlisted men killed and died of wounds; 4 missing; 2 officers and 113 men died by accident or disease, and 156 died as prisoners. After the reorganization the regiment continued to serve in the defenses of Washington during the spring and early summer, but was ordered to the front during Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign. It was present but not in action at the second battle of Manassas, after which it returned to Washington and continued to serve in the various forts about the city. On Sept. 27, a battalion of two companies was detached and served at Maryland heights until in Dec., 1863. Co. I of this battalion met with loss at Winchester, June 14, 1863, when Capt. Martin and 44 men were made prisoners. A few weeks later Co. H was engaged in a sharp skirmish with the enemy across the river at Harper's Ferry. On Nov. 30, 1863, the battalion was relieved and reported to the regiment in front of Washington. When the Wilderness campaign opened in 1864, the regiment acting as infantry, joined the Army of the Potomac near Spottsylvania Court House, and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, Tyler's division—composed for the most part of heavy artillery regiments —2nd corps. The regiment had its first severe engagement on the Fredericksburg road, near Spottsylvania, suffering a loss of 55 killed, 312 wounded and 27 missing, but displaying good fighting qualities in its first hard battle. It was soon after assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, and took part in the engagements at the North Anna river and Cold Harbor. Crossing the James River on June 14, it shared in the as-

saults on the works in front of Petersburg on the 16th and 18th, afterward moving to the Jerusalem plank road. It took part in the battle of Weldon railroad, losing 9 killed, 48 wounded, 185 captured. Among the killed was Capt. Jos. W. Kimball. During July, the original members of the regiment who had not reënlisted were mustered out of service and returned to Massachusetts. The others, maintaining the regimental organization, were actively engaged during the remainder of the siege of Petersburg. After the fall of that stronghold it shared in the pursuit of the Confederates and on the surrender of Gen. Lee it returned once more to Washington, where it served as a garrison for the forts in the vicinity until its muster out in August. It returned to Boston, Aug. 20, 1865, and was finally paid and discharged there on the 25th.

Second Regiment, Heavy Artillery.—Col., Jones Frankle; Lieut.-Col., Augustus B. R. Sprague; Majs., Samuel C. Oliver, William A. Amory, Henry T. Lawson, Nehemiah P. Fuller. The 2nd heavy artillery was organized in the summer of 1863 for service in the department of Virginia and North Carolina. The total strength of the regiment was 102 officers, and 2,830 enlisted men. Its losses during service were 9 killed or died of wounds; 11 missing; 166 died by accident or disease; 172 as prisoners. The various companies were mustered in at different dates, viz.: A on July 28, 1863; B, July 29; C, Aug. 4; D, Aug. 22; E, Oct. 5; F, Oct. 8; and G, H, I, K, L and M from Dec. 7 to 24. Massachusetts regiments in the field furnished all the original officers. Cos. A, B, C and D, forming the 1st battalion, left the state Sept. 5 for New Berne, N. C., garrisoned the forts in that vicinity, until joined in November by Cos. E and F. The remaining six companies left the state on Jan. 8, 1864, and were stationed at first with the headquarters at Norfolk, Va., Cos. G and H, being soon afterwards detached for service at Plymouth, N. C. When the Confederates captured Plymouth April 20, 1864, these two companies under captains Sampson and Fiske, suffered a most disastrous loss. During the three days' engagement 9 were killed or mortally wounded and about 275 were captured. Only 35 of these survived the terrible hardships of prison life, and were exchanged at the conclusion of the war. In May, 1864, the headquarters of the regiment were transferred to New Berne, N. C. During the months of August and September more than 375 recruits were added, the surplus men being transferred to the 17th Mass. infantry. An epidemic of yellow fever carried off many of the men in the autumn. No cases occurred in camp, but the men on detail in the city were severely affected. When the year 1865 opened, two companies were stationed in Virginia, four in Plymouth, N. C., and the other six at New Berne. In March, 1865, five companies, under Lieut.-Col. Sprague, were engaged in the vicinity of Kinston, N. C., and afterwards served for a time as provost guard at Kinston. The regiment was united for a time at New Berne in June and July, and then served in detachments at Wilmington, N. C., Smithville and Fort Fisher until it returned to Massachusetts and was finally paid and discharged at Galloupe's island, Sept. 23, 1865.

Third Regiment, Heavy Artillery.—Col., William S. Abert; Lieut.-Col., John A. P. Allen; Majs., George S. Worcester, Lyman B. Whiton, James M. Richardson. This regiment was organized in the autumn of 1864 and was composed of twelve companies previously known as the 3d and 6th to 16th unattached companies of heavy artillery. Eight of these companies had been mustered into service in 1863; the 3d on Jan. 10, the 6th on May 19, and the others at various dates from Aug. to Nov., 1864. They had been used to garrison the forts on the Massachusetts coast. In the spring of 1864, they were ordered to Washington for service in

the defenses of the capital. At the request of Gov. Andrew, they were finally given a regimental organization, and four additional companies were raised during the summer to complete the regiment. The 13th company was mustered in Jan., 1864, the 14th and 15th in May, and the 16th in August. The regiment continued to garrison the various forts about Washington (with the exception of Co. I, which was on detached duty), throughout its term of service. Co. I never actually joined the regiment. It was mainly composed of men from Springfield; was mustered into service Feb. 10, 1864; sailed for Fortress Monroe, March 7; and was assigned to engineer duty under Capt. F. U. Farquhar, chief engineer, Department of Virginia. He placed it in charge of the pontoon trains of the Army of the James, and it was engaged throughout its term of service in the manifold duties of this branch of the service, building bridges, roads and wharves, having charge of the pontoon bridge across the James river during the siege of Petersburg and of the bridges at Farmville. It also built and maintained the pontoon bridge across the Appomattox uniting the Armies of the James and the Potomac. It was mustered out on Sept. 26, 1865. Part of the main regiment was mustered out on June 17, 1865, and the remainder, Sept. 18, 1865. Its total strength was 94 officers, 1,844 enlisted men. Its only losses were 2 officers and 39 enlisted men, who died by accident or disease.

Fourth Regiment, Heavy Artillery.—Col., William S. King; Lieut.-Col., Samuel C. Hart; Majs., Francis E. Boyd, William N. Meserve, Joseph W. Gelray. The number on the regimental rolls of the 4th was 72 officers, 1,769 enlisted men. One officer and 20 enlisted men died by accident or disease during its service. The regiment was recruited for one year's service, and was composed of the 17th to 28th unattached companies of heavy artillery, which were mustered into service in Aug., 1864. They were consolidated into a regiment by Special Order of the war department, dated Nov. 12, 1864. The several companies left the state in three detachments about the middle of Sept., 1864, and were stationed on garrison duty in the defenses of Washington during their entire term of service. The regiment was mustered out of service June 17, 1865.

First Battalion, Heavy Artillery.—Majs., Stephen Cabot, John W. M. Appleton. The total strength of the battalion was 39 officers, 1,285 enlisted men, and its only loss during service was 15 men, who died by accident or disease. The organization was originally composed of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th unattached companies of heavy artillery, but two companies of one year men were added in the summer of 1864. Co. A (1st unattached) was formed early in 1862 and was designed for service in the forts of Boston harbor. It was the first of the many companies raised for this purpose, nearly all of which were subsequently organized into regiments of heavy artillery and sent to the front. Co. B (2nd unattached), was organized in the autumn of 1862, and with the preceding company served as heavy artillery organizations at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, until the spring of 1863. Co. C (4th unattached), was mustered into service April 22, 1863; Co. D (5th unattached), was mustered in on June 6, 1863. These four companies were at this time united to form the 1st battalion, which was enlarged by the addition of Cos. E and F in Aug., 1864, and which were mustered in for one year's service. The battalion performed garrison duty at the forts in Boston harbor during its entire term of service, though it furnished many detachments for service in the other forts along the Massachusetts coast. Cos. B, E and F were mustered out in June, 1865, and the remaining three in September and October of the same year.

Twenty-ninth Unattached Company, Heavy Artillery.—Capt., George

W. Kenney. This organization numbered 5 officers and 152 enlisted men and was mustered into service in the latter part of Aug., 1864. It left the state for Washington on Oct. 29, and served on garrison duty in the forts of that city until it was mustered out, June 16, 1865. Two men died of disease and constituted its sole loss.

Thirtieth Unattached Company, Heavy Artillery.—Capt., Samuel R. Bingham. This organization numbered 4 officers and 146 enlisted men and had no losses during service. It was mustered into the U. S. service in the early part of Sept., 1864, and left on the 26th for Washington, where it was employed throughout its term of service, and was mustered out at the same time as the 29th company.

First Battery, Light Artillery.—Maj., Asa M. Cook; Capts., Josiah Porter, William H. McCartney. Its total enrolment in the three months' service was 9 officers, 107 men; in the three years' service, 8 officers, 261 men. Its losses during service were 7 killed or died of wounds; 12 died by accident or disease; 1 died in Confederate prison. At the outbreak of the war the 1st battery was a militia organization called the Boston Light Artillery, or Cook's battery. It was the only artillery command sent from Mass. under the first call for troops and left the state April 21, 1861, in company with the 5th infantry. It arrived at Annapolis on the 24th and moved to Relay house May 4, remaining here during most of its term. It was mustered into the U. S. service May 18, and was mustered out Aug. 2, 1861, reaching Boston the following day. It was almost immediately reorganized for the three years' service, with a new list of officers in conformity to the U. S. requirements. It left the state Oct. 3, 1861, for Washington, remained for a few weeks at Camp Duncan, then joined Franklin's division and crossed into Virginia, and was stationed for the winter near Fairfax seminary. In the spring of 1862 its division formed a part of the 1st corps under Gen. McDowell, was present at the siege of Yorktown and later went into position at West Point for its first action. It took part in all the movements of Franklin's division until the organization of the 6th corps, when it entered upon the Peninsular campaign as a part of the 1st division of this corps, and its subsequent history is identified with this command. During this campaign it took part in the battles of Mechanicsville and Gaines' mill, and was active at Glendale and Malvern hill. After the battle of Malvern hill, the battery remained in camp at Harrison's landing until the Army of the Potomac was called north to assist Gen. Pope. It was in action at Crampton's pass and Burkittsville, Md.; shared in the march to Fredericksburg in November, and was heavily engaged in the battle there the following month. During the winter of 1862, it was encamped at White Oak Church, Va., and the ensuing year it was engaged in the Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Mine Run campaigns. It was then in winter quarters—1863-64—at Brandy Station, where many of its members reënlisted for an additional term of three years. It was not engaged at the battle of the Wilderness, but was active at the Po river, and at the battles of Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. It moved to Petersburg on June 17, 1864, and served in that vicinity until its corps was called to Washington July 9. It then shared in the various movements of its corps until the following September, taking an active part in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's hill. After the latter the veterans not reënlisted left the battery and the remaining men participated in the battle of Cedar creek, then, after a short term of service with the 5th U. S. artillery, they were transferred to the 9th Mass. battery, with which they completed their term of service. It was mustered out Oct. 19, 1864.

Second Battery, Light Artillery.—Capts., Ormand F. Nims, William Marland. The total strength of the battery was 12 officers, 351 men. Its losses during service were 2 killed, and 23 died of disease. This organization was recruited in Boston during April and May, 1861, by Maj. Cobb and was the first battery sent forward for three years. It was mustered into the U. S. service, July 31, 1861, left the state on Aug. 8, arrived at Baltimore on the 12th, and remained in garrison there until Feb. 25, 1862, save for 41 days while on an expedition under Gen. Lockwood through the eastern counties of Maryland and Virginia. It was then ordered to join Gen. Butler's expedition against New Orleans, moved to Fortress Monroe Feb. 26, and left for New Orleans on April 19, 1862. On its arrival in Louisiana, it was assigned to Gen. Williams's brigade and encamped at Baton Rouge, until it engaged in the Vicksburg expedition of June and July. Returning to Baton Rouge July 26, it could, on Aug. 4, muster only 21 men fit for duty, out of 140 members, the others all being sick. Securing a detail of 30 men from the 9th Conn. infantry, they were hastily drilled and the battery won much praise for its efficient service the next day in the battle at Baton Rouge. It then moved to New Orleans and encamped there until Dec. 27. When Gen. Banks succeeded to the command of the Department of the South in December, Nims' battery was assigned to the 4th division, 19th corps, returned to Baton Rouge and remained in winter quarters there until March, 1863. On March 13 it joined the expedition to the rear of Port Hudson. On its return it shared in the Bayou Teche expedition—April-May, 1863—and on May 25, was once more in position before Port Hudson. It rendered important service during the siege and after the surrender of the fortress, returned to Baton Rouge, July 11. It then moved to Donaldsonville, La., for two weeks; to Carrollton for a week, arrived in New Orleans Aug. 6, remaining there until Sept. 17. It shared in an expedition into the interior of Louisiana in September, being engaged at Vermilion and Carrion Crow bayous. The battery remained encamped at Carrion Crow bayou, New Iberia, and Franklin until March, 1864, when it participated in the Red River campaign. It met with a serious disaster in the battle of Sabine cross-roads, when, after an heroic resistance, all its guns were captured, 2 men killed and 18 wounded, 5 of the wounded being captured, together with 7 unwounded men. In addition to the loss of the guns and caissons, 82 horses were either killed or wounded. When the routed Union forces reached Grand Ecore on the 10th, the battery was ordered to New Orleans, as it was without equipment. At Carrollton it was supplied with light guns, but the guns were transferred to the 6th Mass. battery, and early in July the 2nd was equipped with four 3-inch rifled guns and quartered at the Apollo stables. On Sept. 2 it moved to Morganza, and encamped there for the winter. The original members of the battery, with the exception of 23 who had reënlisted, were mustered out on Aug. 16, 1864. The organization, however, was continued, being made up of the reënlisted men and recruits received from time to time. Capt. Nims resigned on Jan. 7, 1865, and Lieut. Marland was promoted to the vacancy. It was sent by ship to Florida, in March, 1865, then marched westward through the swamps to share in the operations about Mobile. After the surrender of Fort Blakely it moved with a column of infantry toward Claiborne, Ala. Its last serious engagement was at Daniels' plantation, April 11. During the ensuing seven weeks it was engaged almost constantly in exhaustive marches and suffered great losses in animals and equipment. On June 4 it reached Vicksburg, having traveled over 1,600 miles since landing in Fla., and remained here until July 22, it left for Massachusetts. It was mustered out at Boston, Aug. 11, 1865.

Third Battery, Light Artillery.—Capts., Dexter H. Follett, Augustus P. Martin. This battery carried on its rolls 11 officers and 250 enlisted men. Its loss during service was 1 officer, 11 men killed or died of wounds, and 11 men by accident or disease. The battery was recruited in the summer of 1861, by Dexter H. Follett, from among the friends of Senator Henry Wilson, colonel of the 22nd infantry. It was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 5, 1861, and left for Washington on the 8th, in company with the 22nd infantry. It passed the winter of 1861-62 in and around Washington and took part in the advance of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia in the spring of 1862. One-half of the battery was engaged on April 5 in front of Yorktown, and again at Hanover Court House, May 27. It was in reserve at the battle of Mechanicsville, took part at Gaines' mill, losing 1 gun and 3 caissons, and its next engagement was at Malvern hill, July 1, where it suffered no loss. During the remainder of the year it was in no serious engagement and was not again in action as a whole until the battle of Gettysburg. It accompanied the 5th corps in all its movements; a section under Lieut. Cargill shared in a reconnoissance to Leesburg, Va., reached Fredericksburg the day after the battle; took part in the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863, and was in position, but not actively engaged at Chancellorsville. After Gettysburg it shared the marches of the 5th corps during the summer and autumn but was not in action. It went into winter quarters at Bealeton Station, Va., remaining there from Dec., 1863, to May 1, 1864, when it joined the 5th corps at Culpeper, and fought with it in the battle of the Wilderness, being one of the few batteries there engaged. On May 8 it went into position at Laurel hill, where it remained for 5 days, frequently in action. Its loss here was 9 wounded, including Capt. Martin. An order reduced all the batteries to 4 guns at this time and 2 of its guns were turned in to the ordnance department. It was engaged at the North Anna river, and Shady Grove Church, Va., from May 30 to June 3, having 2 men and 13 horses killed and 1 man wounded. It sustained no loss at Cold Harbor, and moved to Petersburg on June 18, being almost continuously in action until Aug. 13, 1864, but suffering a loss of only 2 men killed. It accompanied the 2nd division, 5th corps, in the expedition against the Weldon railroad, and on Aug. 23, 1864, relieved the 11th battery near Globe tavern, remaining there until the expiration of its term of service. At the end of that month the reënlisted men and recruits were transferred to the 5th Mass. battery, and the remainder of the command, 3 officers and 86 men reached Boston, Sept. 9. After a furlough of a week they were mustered out on the 16th.

Fourth Battery, Light Artillery.—Capts., Charles H. Manning, George G. Trull. The total enrolment of this battery was 11 officers, 291 men. Its loss during service was 1 officer and 1 man killed and 46 by accident or disease. It was composed chiefly of men from Essex and Middlesex counties, Capt. Manning's artillery section of Salem forming the nucleus; it was mustered in, Nov. 18, 1861, and on the 20th embarked for Ship island, Miss., the rendezvous of Gen. Butler's New Orleans expedition. It was among the troops present at the surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Philip; debarked at New Orleans on May 2, and three days later proceeded to Carrollton, where it remained until June 16, 1862. On that date one section under Lieut. Taylor reported to Lieut.-Col. Kimball of the 12th Me., crossed Lake Pontchartrain and went into action at Pass Manchac, La. The battery as a whole was not engaged until the battle of Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862, where it lost 1 killed and 5 wounded in addition to many of the horses. It remained at Baton Rouge until the 21st, when it moved to Carrollton and occupied Camp Williams. On Oct.

5 one section reported at Algiers, and on the 28th, the rest of the command moved to Fort Pike, where the health of the men materially improved. Oct. 20, Capt. Manning resigned, and was succeeded by Lieut. Trull of Nims' battery. The sections remaining at Fort Pike engaged in several expeditions by water, being engaged without loss at Bonfouca, Nov. 26, 1862, and again on Dec. 23. While the main portion of the battery was thus engaged, the other section under Lieut. Briggs accompanied Gen. Weitzel's brigade through the La Fourche district and was sharply engaged at Labadieville. In March, 1863, the battery, which had been reunited during the winter at New Orleans, was attached to the 3d division, 19th corps, Gen. Emory commanding, and took part in the movement to the rear of Port Hudson. Later it took part in the siege of that place and after the surrender was attached to the 3d brigade, 3d division, which returned to Baton Rouge. On Sept. 19 it was ordered to Brashear City, and reached there on the 23d. With the 3d division, 19th corps, it engaged in the Bayou Teche expedition, being engaged at Vermilion bayou, Oct. 9, and again on Nov. 11. At the beginning of 1864, nearly all the members of the battery reënlisted and were on furlough of 30 days from Feb. 11, 1864. On the return of the men to New Orleans the battery was quartered at the tobacco warehouse, where it was equipped as infantry and drilled until the end of June. It was then moved to the Apollo stables, provided with a light artillery equipment, and on Sept. 5 was transferred to Morganza, where it took part in an expedition to Bayou Fordoche on the 16th, a section, under Lieut. Manning, being engaged in a skirmish all the following day as far as the Atchafalaya river. On Nov. 28 it was transferred to Memphis, Tenn., then encamped at Kennerville, La., and near Fort Gaines, Ala., until March 17, when it participated in the operations against Mobile attached to the 1st division, 13th corps. Mobile was occupied by the Union forces on April 12, and after a march to Bellrose, the battery was transported to the captured city on the 15th, remaining there until July 1, when it was ordered to Galveston, Tex., and remained in that vicinity until its return to Boston, where it was mustered out, Nov. 10, 1865.

Fifth Battery, Light Artillery.—Capts., Max Eppendorff, George D. Allen, Charles A. Phillips. The total strength of the battalion was 14 officers and 324 enlisted men. Its casualties during service were 1 officer, and 15 men killed or died of wounds and 11 men died by accident or disease. It was mustered into the U. S. service at various times during the months of Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1861, the muster being completed on Dec. 10. It left Readville Dec. 25 for Washington, and remained there until Feb. 13, 1862, when it moved to Hall's hill, Va., where it encamped until the middle of March, attached to Gen. Fitz John Porter's division. It participated in the Peninsular campaign, was engaged April 4 at Howard's mill and remained near there until the evacuation of Yorktown. The battles of Gaines' mill and Malvern hill followed, after which, owing to its heavy losses, the men were temporarily assigned to the 4th R. I., and the 3d Mass. batteries. In October the 5th battery, reorganized, was attached to the 1st division, 5th corps, at Sharpsburg, Md. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg and the "Mud March" of Jan., 1863, and went into winter quarters near Stoneman's switch, where it remained until the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, in which it was active, as it was also at Gettysburg. It shared in the strategic movements of the Army of the Potomac during the summer; was in action at Rappahannock Station; moved with the army in the Mine Run campaign, and spent the winter of 1863-64 at Rappahannock Station. It was active at the battle of the Wilderness, but was not again engaged until May 12,

at Spottsylvania. At Bethesda Church, it was attached to Griffin's division and took part in the battle. At Petersburg, it was engaged on June 18; was present at the battle of the Crater, and with the 5th corps was engaged at the Weldon railroad, Aug. 21. It continued in service as a veteran organization going into winter quarters near the Jerusalem plank road. It participated in the assault on Petersburg, April 1-2, 1865, after which it moved to City Point and became a part of the 2nd brigade, artillery reserve. On June 12, 1865, the battery was mustered out at Readville.

Sixth Battery, Light Artillery.—Capts., Charles Everett, William W. Carruth, John F. Phelps, Edward K. Russell. The total number of members was 12 officers and 350 men, of whom 6 men were killed or died of wounds, and 1 officer and 47 men met death by accident or disease. The 6th battery recruited at Lowell, was mustered into the U. S. service during Dec., 1861, and Jan., 1862, for three years. It embarked at Boston harbor Feb. 8 for Ship island, Miss., where it went into camp on March 8. It took part in the expedition against New Orleans; was divided for duty near the city; reunited at Baton Rouge; and engaged in the Vicksburg expedition, leaving a detail to garrison Baton Rouge. The men suffered a great deal from malarial diseases, yet they defended the city of Baton Rouge heroically against the attack of Aug. 5, when the battery's losses were so heavy that volunteers from the infantry were required to man the guns. After this battle the battery moved to Carrollton. It joined in the expeditions to Donaldsonville and Bayou La Fourche under Gen. Weitzel and its winter quarters during 1862-63 were at Thibodeaux. On April 12, 1863, it was attached to the 1st division, 19th corps, with which it was active at Fort Bisland, and in May it moved to Port Hudson, where it participated in the operations of the siege. After the surrender it was ordered to Donaldsonville; was engaged at Bayou La Fourche, and moved to Thibodeaux, where it encamped until Sept. 25. In October it was sent to Berwick bay, and in November, to New Iberia, where it spent the winter. On Jan. 5, 1864, 56 members reënlisted, but were not allowed their veteran furlough until April. On their return they arrived at New Orleans on June 8, and remained there the rest of the year. By order of the war department, Jan. 20, 1865, the original members were sent to Boston and mustered out, but with the addition of 46 transferred men and 75 recruits the organization was maintained, and remained in New Orleans. Against the desire of Gen. Canby, the war department ordered that all the volunteer light artillery in the department of the Gulf should be mustered out, and the 6th was discharged at Readville, Aug. 10, 1865.

Seventh Battery, Light Artillery.—Capts., Phineas Alonzo Davis, Newman W. Storer. The battery numbered 13 officers, and 349 men, of whom 5 men were killed or died of wounds, and 1 officer and 30 men died by accident or disease. It was recruited at Lowell as an infantry company, called the Richardson Light Infantry, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years at Boston May 21, 1861. It embarked for Fortress Monroe May 22, and performed provost duty there until Dec. 25, when it engaged in artillery drill and was reorganized as the 7th Mass. battery on March 17, 1862. As infantry it joined in the expedition to Norfolk May 10, returned to Fortress Monroe, and when completely equipped as a battery, left for Newport News on June 19. The months of August and September were spent in camp at Yorktown, after which it was at Suffolk, until Jan., 1863. During an expedition to the Blackwater river the battery took part in a sharp engagement at Deserted house, Jan. 30. It was engaged at Franklin; in active duty during the

siege of Suffolk; took part in the engagements at Providence Church road, and the expedition to Carrsville; was ordered to Washington in July, and on Aug. 21, to New York city to prevent further draft riots. In September it returned to Washington and remained at Camp Barry until the end of the year. Late in Jan., 1864, it embarked for New Orleans, where it was assigned to the 2nd division, 19th corps, under Gen. Grover, and started for Brashear City, but returned to New Orleans. During April the battery was posted at Alexandria, with the exception of one section which was located at Pineville. On May 4 it went on an expedition to Wilson's plantation; with its division it took part in the engagement at Mansura; then proceeded to Morganza bend and went into camp, and no important action occurred during the remainder of the year. In Jan., 1865, the battery embarked for Kennerville, La., and on Feb. 9, for Dauphin island, Ala., to take part in the operations against Mobile. On March 18 it was assigned to the 1st division, 13th corps; was engaged daily at Spanish Fort from March 27 to April 8; shared in the assault on Fort Blakely the following day, and entered Mobile on the 15th. After several expeditions in Alabama, it embarked on June 30 for Galveston; moved to Houston, but returned to Galveston and soon afterward to New Orleans. It sailed for Massachusetts on Oct. 14, and was mustered out at Galloupe's island, Nov. 10, 1865.

Eighth Battery, Light Artillery.—Capt., Asa M. Cook. The 8th battery (militia) numbered 6 officers and 148 men, of whom 6 met death from accident or disease, and 1 in action. It was recruited at Boston and was mustered in from May 26 to June 25, 1862, for six months. It left Boston on June 25 for Washington, where it was assigned to Cook's brigade, Sturgis's reserve corps, and went into camp near Fairfax seminary, until Aug. 11, when it was attached to the 1st division, 9th corps, which it joined at Falmouth. It was with the Army of Virginia, under Gen. Pope; guarded Barnett's ford; a detachment was engaged at Sulphur Springs; it participated in the battles of the second Bull Run and Chantilly; was active at South mountain and Antietam, and was highly praised for its valor by Gen. Willcox. It was then ordered to Washington, where it again joined the Army of the Potomac and remained in service until Nov. 29, when it was mustered out at Washington.

Ninth Battery, Light Artillery.—Capts., Achille De Vecchi, John Bigelow, Richard S. Milton. The 9th battery numbered 11 officers and 320 men, of whom 2 officers and 12 men were killed or died of wounds, and 7 men died by accident or disease. It entered the U. S. service for a three years' term, its muster being completed Aug. 10, 1862. Its members were mainly from Boston and vicinity. On Sept. 3 it left for Washington and remained at or near that city until April 17, 1863, when it moved to Centerville, Va. At the opening of the Gettysburg campaign, with the 1st volunteer brigade, artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac, it arrived at Taneytown, Md., on June 30. In the battle of Gettysburg its loss was very severe on July 2, while protecting the rear of the artillery on the left of the Union lines. It followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac during the ensuing summer and autumn, including the Mine Run campaign, and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. It was in reserve at the battle of the Wilderness; was present at Spottsylvania and the North Anna river, and took part in the actions at Totopotomy creek and on the Mechanicsville road. It shared in the operations before Petersburg; participated in several engagements; pursued the Confederates to Nottaway Court House, and moved to Washington via Petersburg and City Point. It was mustered out at Galloupe's island, June 6, 1865.

Tenth Battery, Light Artillery.—Capts., Jacob Henry Sleeper, J. Webb Adams. The 10th battery numbered 9 officers and 257 men, of whom 2 officers and 8 men were killed or died of wounds, 11 men died from accident or disease, and 3 in prison. It was recruited at Boston and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Sept. 9, 1862, at Boxford. It left Boston Oct. 14 for Washington, and remained near the city until the end of the year. On Dec. 27, it moved to Poolesville, Md., and was stationed there until June 24, 1863, when it joined the force under Gen. French at Harper's Ferry. This force was attached to the 3d corps, Army of the Potomac, in July and was engaged at Auburn, Kelly's ford, and in the Mine Run campaign. The winter camp was at Brandy Station and in the spring of 1864 the battery was assigned to the 2nd corps. It took part in the engagements at the Po river, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg and Deep Bottom. At Reams' station its losses were severe and 4 of its guns were captured after a desperate defense. On Oct. 27, at Hatcher's run, Lieuts. Granger and Smith were fatally wounded, and at the same place, in Feb., 1865, it was twice in action and was highly complimented for its heroic resistance. After the surrender of Lee's army it moved to Washington and remained there for a fortnight, when it was ordered home. It was mustered out at Galloupe's island, June 9, 1865.

Eleventh Battery, Light Artillery.—Capt., Edward Jenkins Jones. The 11th numbered 5 officers and 147 men, of whom 2 men were mortally wounded, 11 died from accident or disease and 1 died in prison. The battery was composed mainly of Boston men, was the only nine months' battery from the state, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Readville, Aug. 25, 1862. It left Boston on Oct. 3 for Washington and was stationed at or near Centerville, Va., on picket duty, during its entire term. On Jan. 2, 1864, it was remustered for the three years' service, left for Washington Feb. 5, and remained there until April 9, when it was assigned to the 2nd division, 9th corps, of the Army of the Potomac. It was present at the Wilderness, engaged at the North Anna river with the 2nd corps, and at the Weldon railroad with the 5th corps. It shared in the operations before Petersburg, from June 17, 1864, to March 24, 1865; was active in repelling the attack upon Fort Stedman, and after the fall of Petersburg, joined in the pursuit of the vanquished army to Appomattox. Returning to Washington, it was ordered home and mustered out at Readville, June 16, 1865.

Twelfth Battery, Light Artillery.—Capt., Jacob Miller. The 12th numbered 7 officers and 261 men, and lost during service 24 men by accident and disease. It was recruited late in the year 1862 at Camp Meigs, Readville, and was mustered in by detachments, the last on Dec. 26. It embarked at Boston Jan. 3, 1863, for New Orleans, and arrived there early in February. For about a month it was quartered at the Apollo stables, then moved to Baton Rouge, La., where it served during the month of March, and in April was mounted and equipped as cavalry for a short time. On April 17, the battery was ordered to Brashear City, where it was engaged in the defense of transports until May 23, when it returned to New Orleans and remained on duty at various stations throughout the remainder of the summer of 1863. A detachment which had been on duty at Port Hudson during the siege joined the main body at New Orleans in July. It was then stationed at Port Hudson from Oct. 15 until the end of its term of service, the long period being marked by no events of importance and the time chiefly occupied in foraging and reconnoitering expeditions by detachments, the most important of which occurred on May 6, 1864, when the battery, with a regiment of infantry

Elisha H. Rhodes

ELISHA HUNT RHODES

Elisha Hunt Rhodes is the eldest son of Capt. Elisha H. and Eliza A. Rhodes, and a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from Roger Williams. He was born in Pawtuxet, town of Cranston, R. I., March 21, 1842, and was educated in the village schools of Pawtuxet, the Fountain street grammar school of Providence, and Potter & Hammond's commercial college of the same city. His father was a sea-captain and was lost at sea on Lenyard's key, Abaco, Dec. 10, 1858, when the subject of this sketch was sixteen years old. The son left school about that time and went to work in the office of Frederick Miller, a manufacturer of mill supplies, of Providence, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war. On June 5, 1861, he was mustered in as a private in Co. D, 2nd R. I. infantry, with which he served throughout the war until July 28, 1865. He participated in every campaign of the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Appomattox, a period of 4 years and 52 days. He was made corporal on the day of his muster and promotions came to him as follows: sergeant-major, March 1, 1862; second-lieutenant, July 24, 1862; first lieutenant, March 2, 1863; adjutant, Nov. 7, 1863; captain, May 5, 1864. On June 5, 1864, he assumed the command of the regiment and retained it until the close of the war. He was commissioned brevet-major, U. S. volunteers for gallant conduct at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; became lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 31, 1865, was brevetted colonel for gallant conduct at the battle of Petersburg, April 2, 1865; and on July 18 was commissioned colonel for gallant conduct during the war. On his return to his native state he became identified with its military affairs and rendered valuable services in connection therewith. On June 25, 1879, he was elected brigadier-general of the Rhode Island militia, and remained in command for a period of thirteen years. On relinquishing command of the brigade he was placed on the retired list with the rank of brigadier-general, and the legislature by joint resolutions of thanks further showed their appreciation of his services. These resolutions by order of the legislature were cast in bronze upon a tablet of original and artistic design, embodying the insignia of the state and emblematic of the services performed. Gen. Rhodes is a charter member of Prescott Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Rhode Island, having joined in the establishment of the post,

April 12, 1867. He was the first adjutant of the post, holding such position during the year 1867, and was post commander in 1868. He was assistant adjutant-general, Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R., in 1871, and commander of the department during the years 1872–73. He was senior vice-commander-in-chief, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1877 and the same year held the office of vice-president of the Army of the Potomac society. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was the prime mover in organizing the Soldier's and Sailor's Historical society of Rhode Island; was the first president of the society, and continued to hold that office for seven years. He has also held the position of president of the 2nd R. I. volunteer infantry and Battery A, veteran association; has been actively identified with other military and civil societies, and by such connection has exercised a large measure of wholesome influence. He has also been a working and honored member of several benevolent and fraternal organizations; has been at the head of the Golden Rule Lodge, Knights of Honor; and has also filled the position of grand dictator of that order in the state. In the Masonic fraternity he has received many honors at the hands of his brethren, and after filling other positions he was advanced to the highest office in the state—that of grand master—which he filled for two terms. He is also a member of the Masonic Veterans' association of Rhode Island. He served as a member of the school board of Providence for a number of years; was appointed collector of internal revenue for the district of Rhode Island in July, 1875, and continued to hold that office until June, 1885. In the last named year he was elected assessor of taxes in the city of Providence, an office which he has since held by repeated elections, and is now (1907) chairman of the board of assessors. He is president of the incorporation called "Home for the Aged Men" and is vice-president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children, devoting a great deal of attention to these charitable institutions. He is a life-long member of the Central Baptist church of Providence, a member of the board of deacons and has served many years as superintendent of the Sabbath School. Gen. Rhodes has done a great deal of public speaking upon memorial occasions, and other gatherings of his old comrades in arms, and has also been the orator upon Masonic and other occasions. In the compilation of this work, devoted to the glorious record of the Union army, he revised and edited the manuscript pertaining to the military affairs in Rhode Island. Gen. Rhodes was married June 12, 1866, to Caroline P. Hunt, daughter of Joshua Hunt of Providence and their union has been blessed by two children.

Military Affairs in Rhode Island

1861—65

At the opening of the decade 1860-1870 Rhode Island was, in proportion to its population, the greatest manufacturing section of the country. Under the stimulus of the tariff, steam, and the power loom, the cotton and woolen industries, the manufacture of tools and implements, and the fabrication of jewelry, had grown to immense proportions. After 1820, when the slave trade was declared piracy, that profitable business rapidly lost its attraction for the men of Newport and Bristol and the sentiment for freedom had become almost universal throughout the state. The great industrial centers, like Providence, found a market for their products in every part of the Union and were dependent on the South for much of their raw material. It was with growing solicitude that the industrial and conservative people of Rhode Island saw the breach between the sections widen from month to month—a breach which attacked the vital interests of the state by threatening an interruption of all trade and the cutting off of supplies of raw material. Nevertheless, the spirit of freedom and sacrifice was present among the people as of old; the martial spirit of their ancestors, which had gained for the state the name of a fighting commonwealth and had given her renown on land and sea in previous wars, needed only the stimulus of the threatened disruption of the Union to blaze forth again. Trade interests were secondary when the integrity and perpetuity of the government were at stake. The names of Hopkins, Lippitt, Angell, Greene and Perry were enshrined in the hearts of all and when the final crisis came with unexpected suddenness, the latent patriotism of the people was at once aroused. In the war of the Rebellion the state furnished many heroes worthy to rank with those of old—men like Burnside, Slocum, Ballou, Tower, Prescott, Pierce, Stevens, Rodman, Ives, Babbitt, Curtis, Sayles, Shaw, Turner, Kelly, Hunt, Nicolai, Chedell, Tillinghast, Church, Ainsworth, Gleason, Perry, Hamill, Duffie and many others. Like the other Northern states Rhode Island made every effort to appease the angry South and avert the impending rupture—an attitude which the Southern States mistook for an unwillingness

to fight. In 1854 state officers of Rhode Island were forbidden to lend aid in the rendition of fugitive slaves—a policy which the slaveholding interests highly resented. In 1860, when relations between the sections were strained to the breaking point, Gov. William Sprague took the initiative in proposing the repeal of the obnoxious personal liberty bills. In his message he declared the law should be rescinded "without hesitation, not from fear or cowardice, but from a brave determination, in the face of threats and sneers, to live up to the Constitution and all its guarantees, the better to testify their love for the Union, and the more firmly to exact allegiance to it from all others." The law was accordingly repealed.

The sentiment to exhaust every honorable means of adjustment of the difficulties continued strong in the North, even after the failure of the Peace Conference called by Virginia. Rhode Island had given Lincoln a majority of 4,537 in 1860, but it had also given the conservative Gov. Sprague a majority of 1,460, and the legislature was strongly conservative. The South was fully determined to secede unless its extreme demands were met, though this was doubted by a majority of the Northern people. It had long been arming and preparing for the great struggle and by Feb., 1861, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas had passed ordinances of secession. The Star of the West, flying the Stars and Stripes and conveying provisions and reinforcements to Fort Sumter, was fired upon Jan. 9, 1861, yet despite these ominous conditions, the North still temporized, being careful to make no move which might be construed as coercion, still hoping that actual war could in some way be averted, and that wiser counsels would yet prevail. In Jan., 1861, Gov. Sprague patriotically tendered President Buchanan the use of the Rhode Island militia for the defense of Washington and the maintenance of the Federal laws, but the offer was not accepted. The same offer was to be soon repeated after Lincoln's inauguration, when it was accepted with gratitude. Such had been the trend of affairs when, on April 12, 1861, open treason boldly reared its head and assailed the sacred flag of the Union at Fort Sumter. The news was received in Rhode Island with profound indignation and the whole state was at once ablaze with loyalty. On April 15 came the first call for 75,000 militia to serve for three months, and the next day Gov. Sprague issued an order for the immediate organization of the 1st regiment and a battery of light artillery, and immediately convened the legislature in special session. From this time on the military efforts of the state never ceased until the final restoration of peace in 1865. It was a remarkable sight to see a

happy, peaceful and productive people, like those of Rhode Island, voluntarily forsake their customary avocations and with the utmost enthusiasm gird themselves for a great war. The patriotism of the people is attested by the fact that, with perhaps one exception, Rhode Island sent more troops into the field in proportion to population than any other of the loyal states; also by the fact that the number furnished was in excess of all calls upon the state for troops. Scant resort was ever made to the draft, to which the loyalty of the people was unalterably opposed, and to escape which Gov. Smith in the later period of the war devoted his best efforts to secure the necessary enlistments. Such was the eagerness of the authorities and people of the state to defend the government in its first hour of peril, that within five days after the first call for troops, one detachment of the 1st regiment, under Col. Ambrose E. Burnside, was on its way to protect the national capital, then in imminent danger of capture; the second detachment, under Lieut.-Col. Joseph S. Pitman, went forward on the 24th. When the special session of the legislature convened on the 17th, the senate passed a resolution of thanks to the governor for his prompt action in support of the general government. The house at once reported a bill to provide the state's quota, and another appropriating $500,000 for military purposes. The banks of Providence immediately came forward with offers of money; the Bank of Commerce offering $30,000, the State Bank $50,000, the Providence Bank $15,000. The governor also received many generous offers from private individuals. Early in May came the call for 42,000 troops to serve for three years or during the war, and the 2nd regiment was promptly organized and went forward on June 19. The work of raising more troops went on vigorously and on the departure of the 2nd for the front the organization of the 3d regiment began. With the 1st regiment, the 1st light battery had also been organized and sent to the defense of Washington; and with the 2nd regiment had gone another battery of light artillery, afterwards known as Battery A, 1st R. I. light artillery. The first two regiments, together with the two batteries, took a conspicuous part in the first battle of Bull Run, where Col. Burnside earned his brigadier-general's commission.

The intelligence of the disaster to the Union arms at Bull Run served to stimulate further the patriotic enthusiasm of the people. The following incident is related as taking place at Providence: Lieut.-Gov. Arnold, in the absence of Gov. Sprague, appealed to the citizens for reinforcements for the front. Finding Hugh Hamill working on the engine of a steamer in the harbor, Arnold inquired if he could raise a company, and being

promptly answered in the affirmative promised Mr. Hamill the endorsement of the state. Hamill was so full of the spirit of the hour and of such true military fiber, that in an instant he slipped off his overalls, tossed both them and his dinner pail into the harbor, and started for the military depot. He was, of course, successful in raising a company. Lieut.-Gov. Arnold on July 23 issued a stirring proclamation, reciting the result of the battle of Bull Run, appealing for renewed efforts on the part of all loyal citizens to maintain the Federal government and to come forward and volunteer their services for three years or during the war, in defense of the constitution and the laws. Gov. Sprague convened the legislature and in his message declared: "When the action of this body was first taken, the state and the country felt that the war would, from the necessities of the case, be of short duration. Since that time events have transpired which have opened the eyes of the whole country to the magnitude of the rebellion which they are called upon to crush. * * * * The war will, of necessity, be a long one. We have been in error as to the strength of the enemy, and as to the long and persistent course which has been pursued by the South, tending towards this point. While we have been occupied in our business they have been creating revolution. We were under the impression that they were lacking in all the resources which go to raise and maintain armies; whereas, in almost every particular, we have found them superior to ourselves.* * * The probabilities are that in no case on the record of the world's history has an army been called into the field possessing so little knowledge of the strength and position of the enemy; and, such being the case, it was impossible for any troops in the position ours found themselves, to have sustained themselves for any considerable length of time. It has opened the eyes of the country to the immensity of this struggle, and in that view of the subject the result may be bearable." The special session of the legislature lasted three days, yet in that short time acts were passed authorizing a $15 bounty for each recruit enlisted; authorizing the payment of bounties to the families of killed, wounded and disabled soldiers; giving towns the power to pay bounties to soldiers and their families, and confirming their past action in this respect; authorizing the treasurer to issue the bonds of the state to an amount not exceeding $500,000, payable in 10 years, with the privilege of redemption after 5 years; also to hire $500,000 or less, at not over 6 per cent. and to renew the loans from time to time—the money to be expended in raising and equipping troops under the provisions of the general military act passed the previous April. The legislature also pledged the best exertions and the entire

resources of the state for the preservation of the Union; thanked the governor for his vigorous services in camp and field; (He had accompanied the 1st regiment to Washington as commander-in-chief of the state militia), by resolution, also thanked Col. Burnside for his gallant services; expressed satisfaction that the government had rewarded those services by his promotion to brigadier-general, and signified its wish that he might be placed in command of the state's regiments.

Under the first call for three months' troops, and under the succeeding calls of May and July, for 500,000 three years' troops, the total quotas of Rhode Island were 5,735, and the state furnished by the close of the year a total of 9,433 men. In addition to about 1,000 men enlisted in the regiments of other states and the navy, Rhode Island had organized and sent to the front five regiments of infantry and eight batteries. This very creditable showing was largely due to the untiring efforts of Gov. Sprague, vigorously aided by Adjt.-Gen. Mauran and Q. M. Gen. Stead. Such was the general satisfaction with the course of Gov. Sprague that he was renominated and reëlected in 1862 without opposition. Under the various calls for troops in 1862, the quota of Rhode Island was 5,424, and she furnished a total of 4,801 men. The whole number of troops furnished, however, since the beginning of the war, was still considerably in excess of all demands, there being a large surplus under the calls of 1861. An efficient National Guard for home defense had been organized, composed of 2,339 active militia, and 17,944 enrolled militia. This militia furnished an ample reserve from which to draw in May, 1862, when Stonewall Jackson made his sudden raid into the Shenandoah Valley and endangered the national capital. In obedience to a telegram from the secretary of war, received by the governor on May 25, calling for all the available troops in the state to serve in the defenses of Washington for three months, the 9th and 10th regiments of infantry were promptly organized and sent to Washington. Meanwhile, the 1st regiment cavalry, whose organization was begun in the fall of 1861, was fully recruited, and left the state for Washington in March, 1862. Two of the original battalions were from Rhode Island and one from New Hampshire. Another cavalry organization, designated the 7th squadron R. I. cavalry, composed of two companies, Co. A, enlisted chiefly in Providence, and Co. B, composed of students from Dartmouth college, N. H., and from Norwich university, Vt.—was enlisted for three months' service and departed for Washington at the end of June, 1862. The 7th infantry (3 years), whose organization was begun the previous May, left for the front Sept. 10, 1862, with ranks filled nearly to

the maximum. The 11th and 12th infantry were both organized in response to the call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for nine months' service. Their ranks were rapidly filled despite the series of disasters which had overtaken the Union arms. The 10th light battery, for three months' service, was raised simultaneously with the 9th and 10th infantry. This completes the formation of short term organizations from Rhode Island. In addition to the above organizations formed in 1862, the 1st battalion, 2nd cavalry, was fully recruited before the close of the year.

In the war of the Revolution, the state had raised a regiment of colored troops, and in Aug., 1862, Gov. Sprague made an unsuccessful attempt to enlist such a regiment. In 1863, during the administration of Gov. Smith, a second attempt was made, which resulted in the formation of the 14th regiment heavy artillery, afterward known as the 11th U. S. The wisdom displayed in raising this regiment is questionable. It cost an enormous sum of money in bounties, something like $1,000,000, showed marked inferiority to the white troops in point of physical endurance, and was the object of systematic frauds.

At the second session of the legislature in 1862, Gov. Sprague was elected U. S. senator and resigned the executive chair on March 3, 1863, to take his seat. Hon. William C. Cozzens, of Newport, was elected by the general assembly, then in session, to fill the unexpired term. At the election for state officers held on the first Wednesday of April, 1863, Hon. James Y. Smith, Republican, was elected governor by a majority of 2,989, over his Democratic and Union opponent, Gov. Cozzens. Gov. Smith brought to the duties of his responsible office the same energy and practical talent that had rendered him eminently successful in business life. As a private citizen he had been a loyal supporter of the government from the beginning of the war. The spirit with which he entered upon his duties is shown in the following extract from his first message: "This period in our history is full of interest. The eyes of the nations are upon us. Our national government has been attacked. The responsibility is great upon our people. Let us be firm although danger surrounds. Let us stand united before the world. The obligation of the solemn oath I have taken, demands of me to be watchful and convey unimpaired to posterity all the blessings we are enjoying. We are admonished by the events surrounding us that united action should govern. Let every loyal man step forward to the rescue, lay aside all partisan feelings, and join in one grand cry, 'Our country, the Union—it must be preserved.' Our country is the great object to which our efforts should be di-

rected. Let us unite our strength, relying upon the Supreme Ruler to direct our steps, and we shall prevail. We have but one alternative—war—as has been said by an able jurist—'war without remission waged in all lawful modes and by all classes of citizens without prejudice to caste or color. A frightful prospect, indeed. But let him who shudders at it remember that the God of love is also the God of battles, and that blood is the price of progress.' My experience in public life confirms the opinion, long since advanced, that the destruction of our national government would fasten upon us everlasting revolution. Impressed with these opinions, I shall ever be ready to advance such measures as will secure to us our fixed position under the national Union, jealously watching every vent, as without union our liberty can never be preserved."

In the legislature elected at the same time as Gov. Smith, the Republicans had a majority of 10 in the senate, and 36 in the house. In 1863 an amendment to the state constitution, so as to permit soldiers to vote, was submitted to the people and was adopted by the requisite three-fifths vote. An effort was also made at this time to secure an extension of the suffrage to certain of the foreign born residents of the state, the following amendment to the constitution being submitted: "Alien residents of this state who have enlisted or volunteered, or who may enlist or volunteer in any of the regiments of this state, and shall be honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or may become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be admitted to vote at all the elections in this state on the same terms as native born citizens of this state." The effort met with failure and was not finally successful until 1886. The principal draft of the war was undertaken in Rhode Island in July, 1863, in compliance with a law enacted by Congress, approved March 3, 1863. The draft was completed in August, and the final returns show that of the 4,320 drafted, only 788 conscripts and substitutes were held to serve; 463 commuted by paying $300; the others were discharged as aliens, or physically disqualified. The bounty system was now in full operation, and the state was paying a bounty of $300 to recruits for regiments in the field, in addition to the liberal bounties offered by the various towns and cities for volunteers. Under the calls of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, for an aggregate of 500,000 three years' men, the state's quota was 3,469, and it furnished a total of 3,686, including the 463 who paid commutation. Under the subsequent calls for troops by the general government, Rhode Island furnished men as follows: March 14, 1864, quota 1,388, furnished 1,906; July 18, 1864, the state was credited with a surplus under previous calls, and its

quota was only 1,423, to fill which it furnished 1,223 men for one year, 196 for two years, and 891 for three years, a total of 2,310; Dec. 19, 1864, quota 1,469, furnished 739 men for one year, 92 for two years, and 732 for three years, a total of 1,563. Early in 1863 the 2nd cavalry regiment completed its organization, and left the state to join the Banks' expedition in Louisiana, under command of Lieut.-Col. Augustus W. Corliss. The organization of a third cavalry regiment was begun late in the summer of 1863, and the 1st battalion with full ranks, under command of Maj. Davis embarked for New Orleans, Dec. 31, 1863, for service in the Department of the Gulf under Gen. Banks.

During the winter of 1863-64 every effort was made to induce the soldiers in the field to reënlist as veterans. Among Rhode Island organizations, 1,118 men so reënlisted, and were credited on the state's quota.

The exposed coast of Rhode Island, particularly Narragansett bay, which left open the approaches to Newport and Providence, caused much anxiety to the people of the state from the beginning of the war. Gov. Sprague had brought the matter to the attention of the legislature, but nothing was done. On June 27, 1863, in response to a telegram to the president, authority was granted Gov. Smith to at once proceed with the work of erecting suitable fortifications for the protection of the bay. Under the supervision of a government engineer strong batteries were established on Dutch island, which commanded all the approaches. While the colored companies composing the 14th heavy artillery were being organized into a regiment, details of the men at "Camp Bailey," on the island, were employed in the work of fortification.

Gov. Smith was reëlected in March, 1864, by a majority of 199 over his opponents, Geo. H. Brown, Democrat, and Amos C. Barstow, Conservative. The legislature chosen at the same time contained a Republican majority on joint ballot of 51. At the presidential election in the fall of this year the vote of Rhode Island stood as follows: Lincoln, 13,692; McClellan, 8,470, giving Lincoln a majority of 5,222. In the course of the year 1864, the organization of the 3d cavalry was completed, Cos. E, F, and L joining the regiment on April 25, G and H reporting for duty May 28, and Co. M, together with the staff and the regimental band, arriving at Camp Parapet Aug. 1; Cos. I and K of the 1st La. cavalry, formerly the 2nd R. I., had been transferred to this regiment Jan. 14, 1864. The organization of the 14th heavy artillery was completed in 1864, which completes the list of separate organizations furnished by the state during the war.

No change took place in the administration of the state in 1865. By reason of the withdrawal of the Democratic candi-

dates, the election on April 5 resulted in the choice of Gov. Smith by a nearly unanimous vote. The legislature elected at the same time was largely Republican, scarcely a dozen Democrats having been chosen to both houses. The second session of the legislature chosen in 1864 met in Providence in Jan., 1865, and adjourned sine die on March 18. Among the measures passed was a joint resolution, nearly unanimous, ratifying the anti-slavery amendment to the Federal constitution; and an act authorizing a loan of $1,000,000, payable in 30 years. At its session in May, 1865, the legislature passed by an overwhelming vote the following resolution: "That it is the sense of the general assembly and people of this state, that in the reconstruction of the government of the states lately in rebellion against the government and authority of the United States, the usual power and legal authority vested in the Federal government should be executed to secure equal rights, without respect to color, to all citizens residing in those states, including herein the right of the elective franchise."

Before the close of the year 1865, the various regiments and batteries were mustered out of the U. S. service and returned home. Each organization as it returned was accorded a becoming welcome, salutes being fired, escorts detailed, and bountiful refreshments provided. The enthusiasm aroused by the appearance of the war-worn veterans was a reminder that the people of the state had a warm appreciation of the services rendered throughout the war by her gallant sons. The men at once returned to their homes and, with few exceptions, resumed the ordinary duties of citizens. Says the report of the adjutant-general for 1865: "That so many men as Rhode Island furnished for the war, surrounded for four years by unfavorable circumstances, should return to civil life, and at once engage in their former occupations or in other business pursuits, is in the highest degree creditable to them, and happily illustrates the power of early formed habits." According to the report of Adj.-Gen. Le Favour, Rhode Island furnished a total of 24,042 men out of a population of 184,965 at the beginning of the war. Of this number 10,382 were infantry; 4,394, cavalry; 5,644, heavy artillery; 2,977, light artillery; and 645 in the navy. This force consisted of eight regiments of infantry, of whom three were for three months and two for nine months; three regiments of cavalry for three years, and one squadron for three months; three regiments of heavy artillery; one regiment of light artillery, composed of eight light batteries, and two light batteries for three months' service. In addition to the above, one company of infantry was stationed at Portsmouth Grove as Hospital

Guards for the U. S. Lovell general hospital. This last named organization was recruited from those disabled in the field, yet fit for garrison duty. The above total of men furnished is, of course, in excess of the actual number of troops enlisted by the state, as many names appear several times on the record under the head of promotions or reënlistments after their discharge from their three months,' nine months,' or three years' terms of service. On the other hand the state was never credited with a very considerable number of men furnished to the organizations of other states. A statement of the troops furnished by Rhode Island as given in Fox's Regimental Losses, and identical with the summary given by the equally able statistician, Capt. Phisterer, credits it with a total of 23,236 men. If we add 463 who paid commutation, the state's total was 23,699. These were divided into 19,521 whites; 1,878 sailors and marines; 1,837 colored troops. The same authority shows that during the war 18 officers and 278 men were killed in action; 10 officers and 154 men died of wounds; 16 officers and 716 men died of disease; and 116 men died from all other causes—total deaths, 1,321. According to the report of the adjutant-general for 1865, 66 officers and 1,183 men were wounded in action.

The aggregate amount of money officially expended for war purposes by the state and thirty-three towns and cities of Rhode Island was $6,500,772.15. Of this amount the cities and towns expended $820,768 for bounties, $41,531.26 for enlisting volunteers, and $757,357.93 for the support of soldiers' families—a total of $1,622,288.96. However, $465,690 of the above total was assumed and repaid by the state. The aggregate expenditure of the state was $5,344,173.19, inclusive of the $465,690 repaid the cities and towns, and $1,268,482 of claims against the United States. The general government reimbursed the state nearly the whole of the last named amount. In the figures above given no allowance is made for interest on loans subsequent to 1865; for assistance rendered to the families of soldiers after the close of the war; nor for the thousands of dollars expended by the generous people of the state in the shape of provisions, clothing, hospital and sanitary supplies.

The labor devolving on the office of the adjutant-general after the close of the war continued to be large for many months. Constant demands were made on the department for information and data which would enable the state's volunteers to obtain their back pay, bounties, pensions, etc. Says the report of 1866: "In addition to personal calls made to this office during the past year, for information (which have been from fifteen to twenty a day), 743 letters have been written, 283 commissions filled out and forwarded, 736 certificates and 24 orders issued."

The generous solicitude of the state for the welfare of its soldier sons did not cease on their departure for the front. In passing through the cities of New York and Philadelphia to join the army, and in returning home on furlough, or to be mustered out of service, Rhode Island soldiers were the recipients of much care and attention on the part of Col. J. H. Almy, state military agent for Rhode Island in New York, and of Col. Robert R. Corson, state military agent for Rhode Island in Philadelphia. The names of both these men are held in grateful remembrance by all Rhode Island soldiers for the innumerable services rendered them in those cities. Both were indefatigable in their labors. Col. Almy was particularly successful in securing the transfers of Rhode Island soldiers from the hospitals of New York and vicinity to Lovell general hospital, Portsmouth Grove, where their relatives could visit them and extend consolaton and encouragement; also in the work of adjusting the claims of soldiers with the general government. In Philadelphia Col. Corson or his assistants visited each Rhode Island soldier scattered through the many hospitals, provided them with many small comforts, reported their condition to their friends and relatives at home, provided them with meal and car tickets, and aided them in the collection of their back pay, pensions, bounties, etc. Space forbids the mention of all the services rendered by these efficient agents.

Of the many soldiers' relief associations, and aid societies, maintained by the patriotic and generous people of the state, and of the other official agencies, only brief mention can be made of a few. After the Seven Days' battles before Richmond, the capacities of the U. S. medical department, and of the U. S. sanitary commission were taxed to the utmost to care for the increased number of sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in and around Washington. An association was then formed to assist the sick and wounded soldiers of Rhode Island, of which Hon. James F. Simmons was president; Prof. William E. Jillson, secretary and treasurer; and W. E. Jillson, A. T. Britton, and J. H. Brown, executive committee. A committee was also organized in Providence to coöperate with this association, of which Gen. Amos D. Smith was chairman; Hon. Seth Padelford, treasurer; and William P. Blodgett, secretary. Through this committee nearly 100 boxes of valuable supplies, which had been donated by private individuals, the Relief associations of the 5th ward in Providence, Bristol, Pawtucket, and Pawtuxet, were received and forwarded. Over $800 in money was also forwarded. After the battle of Antietam, Lieut. Walker and Prof. Jillson, in behalf of the Washington association, visited the field

hospitals and gave valuable assistance. Weekly meetings were held by the association, and lists of the sick and wounded soldiers were sent to the state committee. Hon. Henry B. Anthony succeeded Mr. Simmons as president of the association. The frequent appeals of the association to the citizens of Rhode Island always met with a generous response and the soldiers of the state were supplied with many comforts, especially those in the convalescent camp near Alexandria. Among those prominent in the work of the association were Maj. Potter, Lieut. Walker, W. E. Gardner, Capt. Bucklin and Messrs. Britton, Coleman, Tilley, Arnold, Sprague, Bowen, Sheffield, Battey and Benedict; also Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Jillson, Mrs. Chittenden and a number of other women, who devoted much of their time to visiting sick and wounded soldiers. During the year 1863 Mr. Battey of Providence, Asa Arnold and J. T. Benedict were successively agents of the association, and spent much time visiting the soldiers in the field. Mr. Benedict was subsequently appointed state agent by Gov. Smith. In 1863 about 1,165 Rhode Island soldiers in the hospitals around Washington received the aid of the association. As the U. S. sanitary and christian commissions became perfected the work of the association decreased in volume.

In Dec., 1862, a commission consisting of Dr. Lloyd Morton of Pawtucket, and Mrs. Charlotte Dailey of Providence, were appointed to go to Washington and visit the various hospitals and convalescent camps. Dr. Morton visited the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 11th and 12th R. I. infantry, the 1st cavalry, some of the light batteries, 21 hospitals, and the convalescent camps about Alexandria. Mrs. Dailey visited 61 hospitals. As a result, complete and accurate reports of the condition of Rhode Island soldiers were made to the general assembly. Prior to the establishment of the Lovell general hospital at Portsmouth Grove by the United States, the state granted the use of the Marine hospital in Providence as a soldiers' home. The sum of $2,000 was promptly raised for its maintenance, and its operations were conducted by a board of managers of which Mrs. Edward Carrington was president. Drs. Collins, Miller, Baker, Okie and McKnight gave their services gratuitously to the institution and during its year of operation the home cared for 750 persons, for periods varying from a single meal to several weeks. The state also coöperated generously in the work of the sanitary and Christian commissions. The agency of the sanitary commission was established in Providence in Oct., 1861, and many hundreds of cases of hospital supplies were forwarded to needed points. Russell M. Larned, Esq., donated his services to the agency almost from the beginning of its operations. In Nov., 1863, the

sum of $6,347 was contributed in Providence to the Christian commission.

To the loyal women of the state, the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of the boys in the field, is due a large share of the credit for the successful prosecution of the war. In numberless ways they were the soldiers' mainstay; they cheered and comforted him on his bed of pain; his children became their wards; his last moments were soothed by their tender ministrations and numberless comforts were sent him in tent and hospital through their untiring efforts. Their sacrifice was complete, not only in giving as they did their best beloved to the service of their country, but also in bestowing every possible comfort by word and deed. All honor to the heroic and patriotic women of Rhode Island for their humane and self-sacrificing labors throughout the great struggle. From the very beginning of the war, ladies' relief associations, beginning with the "Florence Nightingale" association in Providence, which took form on the day after the attack on Fort Sumter, were maintained in Providence, Newport, Bristol, Warren, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and in every other town in the state. In the later years of the war they were helpful and efficient auxiliaries in the work of the sanitary and Christian commissions.

As early as 1862 an allotment commission was established by the state, as a method of enabling Rhode Island volunteers safely to remit their pay to their families. The first state commissioner was George B. Holmes, who served until July, 1863, when he was succeeded by Col. Amos D. Smith, III. The work of the commission was admirably done, nearly $1,000,000 being remitted through the visiting commissioners, by the Rhode Island troops, in the period from April, 1862, to the end of 1863. The state also made prompt arrangements to obtain pensions for wounded soldiers and for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the service. This work was done gratuitously, the state's commissioner for this purpose being Col. Joseph S. Pitman.

In the foregoing brief summary of the part taken by Rhode Island in the work of suppressing the greatest rebellion in history, it is hoped that enough facts have been presented to show that the little commonwealth performed its full share, and met its due proportion of the terrible cost of the war of the Rebellion.

RECORD OF RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Col., Ambrose E. Burnside; Lieut.-Col., Joseph S. Pitman; Majs., John S. Slocum, Joseph P. Balch, William Goddard. This regiment was organized at Providence early in April, 1861, from the state militia, whose services were accepted by Gen. Scott in Jan., 1861, having been previously rejected by Pres. Buchanan. In April Gov. Sprague was authorized to send to the front one regiment of infantry and a battery of light artillery. From the large number of volunteers 1,200 men were chosen, and the organization was completed as follows: Co. A, Providence National Cadets; B, Providence "Artillery"; C and D, Providence 1st Light Infantry; E, Pawtucket Light Guard; F, Newport Artillery; G and H, Providence Mechanics Rifles; I, Westerly Rifles and K, Woonsocket Guards. With Col. Burnside, already a man of broad military knowledge and experience, in command, the regiment left Providence in two detachments, embarking on transports for New York, amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm. From New York it was ordered to Annapolis, Md., where it was quartered at the Naval academy for a few days and then marched to Washington, arriving there during the last week of April. It was quartered at the Patent Office until May 2, when it was mustered into the U. S. service for three months and ordered into camp near the Bladensburg road. The sanitary condition of the camp was excellent and the men were little affected by sickness. After a month of drill the 1st was assigned to the forces gathering under Gen. Patterson to attack Harper's Ferry and joined his command at Chambersburg, leaving camp Sprague on June 8. Camp Duncan at Greencastle was occupied on the 12th, and here it was learned that the enemy had withdrawn from Harper's Ferry. At Falling Waters orders were received for the return of the regiment to Washington and Camp Sprague was reoccupied on June 19. On July 8, the regiment was brigaded with the 2nd R. I., Reynolds' Battery, 2nd N. H. and 71st N. Y., under command of Col. Burnside and became a part of Hunter's division. The Bull Run movement commenced on July 16 and on the 21st the regiment was closely engaged. The 2nd R. I. was first thrown into action and other regiments of the brigade soon hurried to its support. The approach of a Confederate force under the Union flag gave the enemy opportunity to fire at close range with resulting heavy loss of life, when the brigade was relieved by Sherman's division. When the retreat was ordered, the 1st returned to Washington and a few days later to Providence, where it was mustered out on Aug. 2, 1861. During the three months that the command was at the front, 12 members were killed, 33 wounded, 22 captured, of whom 12 were wounded and 1 man was reported missing.

Second Infantry.—Cols., John S. Slocum, Frank Wheaton, Nelson Viall, Horatio Rogers, Jr., Samuel B. M. Read, Elisha H. Rhodes; Lieut.-Cols., Frank Wheaton, William H. P. Steere, Nelson Viall, Nathan Goff, Jr., Samuel B. M. Read, Henry C. Jenckes, Elisha H. Rhodes; Majs., Sullivan Ballou, Nelson Viall, Nathan Goff, Jr. Thorndike C. Jameson,

Henry C. Jenckes, Stephen H. Brown, Henry H. Young. The 2nd infantry was organized at Providence and was composed of one company from Bristol, one from East Greenwich, one from South Kingston, three from Providence and a battery of light artillery from Providence. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Providence June 5 and 6, 1861, for three years. The command, over 800 strong, went into camp at the Dexter training grounds until June 19, when it embarked for the front. Landing at Elizabeth, N. J., the troops proceeded by rail to Baltimore and on the 22nd arrived at Camp Sprague, Washington, where they were warmly greeted by their comrades of the 1st. The 2nd was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Col. Burnside), 2nd division (Col. Hunter), and moved toward Manassas on July 16. In the battle which followed on the 21st the 2nd fired the opening volley and early showed its fighting qualities. Its loss in this engagement was 98 killed, wounded and missing, among the mortally wounded being Col. Slocum and Maj. Ballou. On the return to Washington Camp Sprague was occupied until Aug. 6, when the regiment moved to Brightwood and in the general reorganization of the army was brigaded with the 7th and 10th Mass. and 36th N. Y., under Gen. Couch in Buell's division, whose command was later taken by Gen. Keyes. Camp Brightwood was left on March 26, 1862, at which time the brigade, commanded by Col. Charles Devens, Jr., moved into Virginia for the Peninsular campaign. The regiment shared in the wearisome marches on the Peninsula, a number of sharp skirmishes, and was closely engaged at Malvern hill, after which it encamped at Harrison's Landing until the middle of August, when it moved to Yorktown. The troops suffered much from sickness during this campaign. On Aug. 31 the 2nd moved to Alexandria and the next day to Chantilly, where it was assigned to Robinson's brigade, Birney's division, 3d corps. During the Maryland campaign it was ordered from place to place in support of the army and finally was attached to the 6th corps, which became its permanent assignment. At Fredericksburg the regiment was in action and occupied winter quarters at Falmouth until late in April, 1863, when it participated in the Chancellorsville campaign. At Marye's heights, in the victorious dash of May 3, the regiment distinguished itself under Col. Rogers and lost 7 killed, 68 wounded and 5 missing, receiving complimentary notice for gallantry in action. On June 6, it left camp at Falmouth and was present at Gettysburg, but was held in reserve. In the pursuit which followed and the movements of the Army of the Potomac during the autumn, the regiment participated and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, Dec. 3, 1863, where it remained until May 4, 1864, when it broke camp for the Wilderness campaign, in which the entire regiment was active until June 11, when the original members not reënlisted were mustered out, the recruits and veterans making up the reorganized regiment, which, under command of Col. Rhodes, remained with the 6th corps. In the fall and winter five new companies were added to the regiment, which shared in the operations before Petersburg; was active at Winchester, Sept. 19, remaining there until Dec. 1; was engaged at Hatcher's run, in Dec., 1864, and Feb., 1865; was in action at Forts Fisher and Stedman, and in the final assault on April 2. The regiment joined in the pursuit of Lee's army and was engaged at Sailor's creek, where it lost 49 men in killed and wounded. Guard duty followed at Burkesville, Danville and Wells' station until May 16, when faces were turned homeward. After participation in the grand review at Washington, the 2nd was stationed at Hall's hill, Va., and there mustered out on July 13, 1865, having earned by long and effective service the warm welcome awaiting it at Providence. The total loss of the regiment was 9 officers and 111 men killed or died

of wounds, and 76 deaths from accident or disease, in all 196. The regiment is mentioned by Col. Fox as one of the "three hundred fighting regiments."

Third Heavy Artillery.—Cols., Nathaniel W. Brown, Edwin Metcalf, Charles R. Brayton; Lieut.-Cols., Stephen R. Bucklin, John Frieze, William Ames; Majs., Christopher Blanding, Henry T. Sisson, Horatio Rogers, Jr., Charles W. H. Day, James E. Bailey, George Metcalf. The 3d regiment gathered at Camp Ames, Warwick, in Aug., 1861, and was composed of ten companies, though the number was later increased to twelve. It was mustered into the U. S. service in August for three years, embarked for New York on Sept. 7, and reached Camp Sprague, Washington, on the 16th, but returned to Fort Hamilton, L. I., on the 22nd, the urgent need for its presence in Washington having passed. On Oct. 12, the regiment sailed for Fortress Monroe and camped near Hampton, Va., where it remained until Oct. 29, when, with the 3d brigade of Gen. Sherman's forces, the expedition to Port Royal, S. C., was commenced. After the capture of Fort Walker, Nov. 7, headquarters were established there and the regiment shared in the work of fortifying the islands captured. Late in Jan., 1862, Cos. F and H were ordered to join an expedition against Fort Pulaski, Ga., and were joined on Tybee island by Co. B, Cos. E and G being stationed on Jones and Bird islands. April, 1862, found the various companies located as follows: A, at Fort Wells (old Fort Walker); B, F and H, on Tybee island; C, at Hilton Head and Edisto island; D, at Bay Point; E and G, on the Savannah river; I, on Otter island; K, L and M, at Hilton Head. In the attack on Fort Pulaski in April, 1862, Cos. B, F and H were active, and after the fall of the fortress Co. B was there detailed for a month on garrison duty. In May seven companies were stationed on Edisto island and on June 16 were active at the battle of Secessionville with considerable loss. Embarking for Hilton Head on July 1, the regiment was there reunited on the 4th, and was engaged in garrison duty with a few expeditions of minor importance until the battle of Pocotaligo on Oct. 22, in which it took an active part. At this time Cos. D, E and F were stationed at Bay Point, G, at Fort Pulaski, and the remainder of the regiment at Hilton Head. Early in April, 1863, a detachment of the 3d joined in the bombardment of Stono inlet. In June an expedition up the Combahee was undertaken and another to Darien, Ga., which place was captured and burned. In July the regiment was stationed at Hilton Head and Folly island in two main battalions and took a prominent part in the assault upon Fort Wagner, which was evacuated on Sept. 7, and immediately occupied by the Union forces. The 3d was prominent in the further operations against Charleston during the autumn and winter and in Feb., 1864, Co. C, which had been mounted as light artillery, was ordered to join the expedition into Florida, where it participated in the battle of Olustee. It remained in Florida, penetrated as far south as Palatka, and in April was ordered to the support of Gen. Grant in Virginia. Moving by way of Hilton Head, it left there April 30 for Fortress Monroe, where Co. A was detailed to supply the necessary artillery detachment in Florida, equipped as a light battery and stationed at Jacksonville, whence it returned after a short time to Beaufort, S. C., after taking an active part in the battle of Gainesville, Fla. In April, 1864, the companies of the regiment were posted as follows: A at Jacksonville; B at Hilton Head; C in Virginia; D, K and L at Fort Pulaski; E, F, H, I and M on Morris island, and G on Tybee island. Co. C remained with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. It participated in the operations before Petersburg and rendered important service in reducing the fortifications at various

points. On June 12, 1865, the company arrived in Providence where it was mustered out. During the winter of 1864-65 over 300 members of the command reënlisted and received their veteran furlough in April, returning to the regiment on April 26. The troops stationed on Morris island received their share of the Gillmore medals presented on June 26, 1864, when 10 men were thus honored. On July 1, 1864, the regiment was active in the attack on the south end of James island and on Fort Johnson at the north end of the island on the 2nd. In September the original members not reënlisted left for home and arrived in Providence, where they were mustered out on the last day of the month. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, viz.: A at Beaufort; B at Morris island; C in Virginia, and L and M at Morris island. Until the fall of Charleston in Feb., 1865, the guns of the 3d played an important part unceasingly, and in March Co. B occupied Sullivan island, D, Morris and Folly islands, and A and C remained at their former posts of duty. During the summer, details were occupied at several points in routine duties, and in August all were mustered out at Providence. The regiment numbered in all 2,374 members, and was in constant and glorious service for four years, in which time it lost 127 members by death in action and suffered a much larger loss of members wounded.

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., Justus I. McCarty, Isaac P. Rodman, William H. P. Steere; Lieut.-Cols., George W. Tew, Isaac P. Rodman, Martin P. Buffum, Joseph B. Curtis; Majs., Levi E. Kent, George W. Tew, John A. Allen, Martin P. Buffum, James T. P. Bucklin. The 4th regiment was organized at Camp Greene near Providence by Col. J. I. McCarty of the regular army in Sept., 1861, and left Providence for Washington on the Commodore, Oct. 5. At Elizabeth, N. J., the troops landed and continued their journey by rail to Baltimore. Camp was established near Bladensburg and on Oct. 30, the 4th was mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. On Nov. 28, it was ordered into Virginia and was stationed at Edsall's hill for about a month. It was selected to take part in a movement to North Carolina and was brigaded at Annapolis with the 5th R. I., 8th and 11th Conn. to form the 3d brigade of the coast division, which embarked on Jan. 7, 1862, for Roanoke. It was closely engaged in the battle of Roanoke island, and was active at the battle of New Berne in March. Cos. A and E were then posted at Morehead City, one company at Carolina City and the remaining seven companies in the trenches before Fort Macon, which fell on April 26. Camp was established at Beaufort, which became the headquarters of the command until July 1, when the regiment embarked for Newport News, where it arrived on July 8. It participated in the Maryland campaign, fought at South mountain and Antietam, meeting heavy losses; spent Oct., 1862, in camp at Pleasant Valley, Md., and early in November moved into Virginia. It was active at Fredericksburg as part of the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 9th corps, and was assigned soon after to the 3d brigade, with which it went into winter quarters. On Feb. 8, 1863, it was ordered to Fortress Monroe, encamped at Newport News until March 13, when it moved to Suffolk, was engaged at Hill's point, and participated in an expedition to King William Court House in June. In July the regiment was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 7th corps, and posted at Portsmouth, Va., where it remained until March 1, 1864. It was then ordered to Norfolk, thence to Point Lookout, Md., and on July 3, rejoined the 9th corps before Petersburg. Arduous duty in the trenches followed, and in the assault following the mine explosion, July 30, its loss was 83 killed, wounded and

missing. The 4th was active at the Weldon railroad, and on Oct. 3 left Petersburg for Providence, where it was mustered out Oct. 15, 1864. The reënlisted men and recruits were consolidated about a week later with the 7th R. I. infantry. The 4th lost 73 members killed or died of wounds, and suffered 67 deaths from other causes.

Fifth Heavy Artillery.—Cols., Henry T. Sisson, George W. Tew; Lieut.-Cols., Job Arnold, George W. Tew; Majs., John Wright, George W. Tew, Thorndike C. Jameson. The 5th regiment rendezvoused at Camp Greene in Oct., 1861, was transferred to Camp Slocum at Providence and mustered into the U. S. service for three years as a battalion of five companies on Dec. 27. The battalion left Providence for Annapolis to join Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. At Annapolis it was assigned to the 3d brigade under Gen. Parke, embarked for Roanoke island, where it participated in the battle on Feb. 8, 1862, and was also in the battle of New Berne on March 14. It was then posted at Newport City until the siege of and assault on Fort Macon, in which it was active, after which it went into camp at Bogue banks and later at Beaufort, where many new recruits were received and regimental organization effected. In April, 1863, the 5th went to the relief of Little Washington until April 14, when the enemy gave up the siege as hopeless and withdrew. Returning to New Berne the regiment reoccupied Camp Anthony and garrisoned Forts Totten and Rowan. In the meantime, Co. A, which had been stationed at Croatan, N. C., was overpowered by the enemy and captured. Cos. C and E, which had remained at Little Washington, rejoined the regiment on May 1, 1864, when the command was assigned in detachments to garrison duty at Forts Spinola, Gaston, Amory, Anderson and Chase. The remainder of the term of service was spent in the vicinity of New Berne, where the regiment was mustered out on June 26, 1865. The journey home was immediately undertaken, and the men were greeted by the citizens of Providence with enthusiastic demonstrations on July 4.

Seventh Infantry.—Col., Zenas R. Bliss; Lieut.-Cols., Welcome B. Sayles, George E. Church, Percy Daniels; Majs., Jacob Babbitt, Thomas F. Tobey. The 7th was organized at Camp Bliss, South Providence, during the summer of 1862, was mustered into the U. S. service for three years and left Providence on Sept. 10 for Washington, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Paul's), Casey's division, and ordered to Harper's Ferry. The first action in which it was engaged was the battle of Fredericksburg, in which it lost 11 men killed, 132 wounded and 15 missing. The regiment went into camp at Falmouth, but was ordered with the 9th corps to Newport News on Feb. 9, 1863, and thence to Kentucky. During April and May it was quartered at different times at Winchester, Richmond, Paint Lick, Lancaster and Crab Orchard, and was then ordered to the support of Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. It joined in the pursuit of Johnston at the end of the siege, returned from Jackson to Vicksburg, July 24, and embarked on Aug. 8 for Cairo. So much sickness prevailed in the regiment that it was ordered to winter at Lexington, Ky., and escaped the hardships of the winter in Tennessee suffered by Gen. Burnside's forces. On April 2, 1864, the 7th again crossed the mountains, joined the Army of the Potomac, participated in the hard fighting at Spottsylvania, the North Anna river and Cold Harbor, the hardships of trench duty before Petersburg, and engagements at the Weldon railroad and Poplar Spring Church. On Oct. 21, the veterans of the 4th R. I., 175 in number, were consolidated with the 7th and the reorganized regiment garrisoned Fort Sedgwick until the fall of Petersburg, when it joined in the pursuit of Lee's army. After a short en-

campment at Farmville the troops were ordered to Alexandria, where on June 9 they were mustered out and reached Providence four days later. Cos. B, D and G of the 4th regiment and the recruits of the 7th whose term had not expired were consolidated into a battalion of three companies, which was mustered out at Alexandria July 13, 1865. The total loss of the regiment was 90 members killed or wounded, and 109 deaths from other causes.

Ninth Infantry.—Col., John T. Pitman; Lieut.-Cols., John T. Pitman, John H. Powell; Majs., John T. Pitman, John H. Powell, George Lewis Cooke. The 9th was organized at Providence in May, 1862, by Col. Charles T. Robbins, and was mustered into the U. S. service for a term of three months. It left Providence in two detachments: the 1st, composed of four companies—the Lonsdale, Natic and Westerly National Guards and the Pawtucket Battalion—on May 27, and the 2nd on May 29 for Washington. The month of June was spent at Camp Frieze, Tenallytown, and the first two days of July at Fairfax seminary, Va. On July 4 it relieved the 99th Pa. at Washington and garrisoned forts there until the expiration of its term of service. Fort Baker, which was regimental headquarters, was occupied by Cos. E and K, Co. A was posted at Fort Greble, B at Fort Meigs, C at Fort Ricketts, D at Fort Snyder, F at Fort Carroll, G at Fort Dupont, H at Fort Wagner, I at Fort Stanton, and L at Fort Davis. On Aug. 31 the regiment was ordered to return to Providence, where it was mustered out, having lost 4 men by disease.

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., Zenas R. Bliss, James Shaw, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., James Shaw, Jr., William M. Hale; Maj., Jacob T. Babbitt. This regiment was organized at Providence, May 26-29, 1862, and was sent to Washington in two detachments, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on May 29, for a term of three months. It was composed of companies from the Providence National Guard, viz.: First Ward Light Guards, First Ward Drill Corps, What Cheer Guards, the National Guards from the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th wards, and the Burnside Zouaves. The regiment camped at Tenallytown, where it was assigned to Sturgis' brigade and ordered to Virginia, but upon arriving at Fairfax seminary it was ordered back to Washington and assigned to garrison duty in the forts along the Potomac and in guarding the roads to Rockville and Harper's Ferry. Co. A was stationed at Fort Franklin, B and K at Fort Pennsylvania, C at Fort Cameron, D at Fort De Russy, E and I at Fort Alexander, G at Fort Gaines, and H at Batteries Vermont and Martin Scott. Heavy artillery drill occupied the troops and considerable sickness prevailed. At the close of its term of service the regiment was relieved by the 113th N. Y. infantry and returned to Providence on Aug. 25, where it was mustered out of the service Sept. 1, having lost by death 3 men.

Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., Edwin Metcalf, Horatio Rogers, Jr., George E. Church; Lieut.-Col., J. Talbot Pitman; Maj., Nathan F. Moss. The 11th infantry was organized at Camp Stevens, Providence, in Aug. and Sept., 1862, mustered into service for nine months on Oct. 1, and left for Washington on the 6th. A week was spent in camp near Fort Ethan Allen, and the regiment was then ordered to Miner's hill, where it was assigned to Cowdin's brigade. Here it remained until Jan. 14, 1863, when it was detailed to guard the convalescent camp between Washington and Alexandria. Cos. C and K were posted at Fairfax seminary from Feb. 3 to March 18, and on April 15 the entire command embarked for Norfolk, whence it proceeded to Suffolk, Va., where it was attached to Gen. Terry's brigade. On May 16, it moved to Deserted

House, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade under Gen. Farrar. It took part in the skirmishes on the Blackwater river, after which the brigade returned to Windsor. On June 12 another expedition to the Blackwater was undertaken and a week later the regiment started for Williamsburg, where it was left for garrison duty until June 30, when it returned to camp at Yorktown. On July 2 it embarked for Providence, where it arrived on the 6th and was there mustered out, having lost by death 8 men.

Twelfth Infantry.—Col., George H. Browne; Lieut.-Col., James Shaw, Jr.; Maj., Cyrus G. Dyer. This regiment was organized at Providence in Sept., 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service for a term of nine months at Camp Stevens on Oct. 13. It left for Washington on the 21st, and upon arriving there was assigned to Gen. Casey's command and went into camp near Fairfax seminary. Picket duty and drill occupied the men until Dec. 1, when camp was broken and orders received to march towards Fredericksburg, where the regiment was warmly engaged in the battle on Dec. 13. Following the battle the 12th was again on picket duty near Falmouth until Feb. 8, 1863, when it was ordered to Newport News and encamped there until March 26. It was then sent west and on March 21 arrived in Lexington, Ky, where it was attached to the brigade under Gen. Naglee and joined the march through Paint Lick springs, Crab Orchard, Pleasant Valley and Lancaster, arriving at Gen. Burnside's headquarters at Hickman's bridge July 11. Here orders were received to proceed to Cincinnati, and on July 19 the regiment started for Providence, where it was mustered out on the 29th. The total loss of the 12th was 12 members killed or died of wounds, and 45 deaths from accident, imprisonment or disease.

Fourteenth Heavy Artillery (Colored).—Col., Nelson Viall; Lieut.-Col., Richard Shaw; Majs., Joseph J. Comstock, Jr., Richard G. Shaw, Andrew J. Fitzwater. This regiment was organized at Providence, was mustered into the U. S. service at different times during Aug. and Sept., 1863, for a term of three years. The 1st battalion left Providence on Dec. 19, 1863, for New Orleans, the 2nd detachment followed on Jan. 8, 1864, and the 3d on April 3. The 1st battalion was posted at Fort Esperanza, the 2nd at Plaquemine. In May, the 1st and 3d battalions were consolidated at New Orleans and moved to Fort Jackson, with the exception of Co. I, which remained on duty on the Jackson & New Orleans railroad throughout its term of service. In April, 1865, the 1st battalion was transferred to Brashear City, where it completed its term of service. Oct. 2, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at New Orleans.

Hospital Guards, Infantry.—Capt., Christopher Blanding. This company was mustered into the U. S. service on Dec. 6, 1862, at Providence to serve as a guard for the Lovell general hospital at Portsmouth grove and perform such sentinel and police duty as was necessary to preserve military discipline in the hospital and surroundings. It was recruited from veterans who had been disabled in the field, but were still able to perform garrison duties efficiently, and continued in service until Aug 25, 1865.

First Battery, Light Artillery.—Capt., Charles H. Tompkins. The 1st light battery, composed of the Providence marine corps recruited to its full strength, was organized with the 1st infantry—sometimes called the 1st R. I. detached militia—and left Providence on April 18, 1861, for Washington, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on May 7 for three months. Camp Sprague was established near Washington and occupied until June 9, when the battery was ordered to join Gen. Patterson's movement upon Harper's Ferry, but on arriving at Falling Waters orders were received to return to Washington and its former camp.

Another month followed at Camp Sprague, and on July 1, the battery advanced to Hagerstown and Martinsburg and thence to Harper's Ferry. The term of service having expired, the battery left for Providence, where it was mustered out Aug. 6, 1861.

First Regiment, Light Artillery.—Col., Charles H. Tompkins; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Reynolds, John A. Monroe; Majs., John A. Monroe, John A. Tompkins, John G. Hazard. The organization of this regiment was begun early in 1861, but was not completed until the fall of 1862.

Battery A.—Capts., William H. Reynolds, John A. Tompkins, William A. Arnold, was organized in connection with the 2nd R. I. infantry. It was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on June 6, 1861, at Providence, and left for Washington on the 19th. It went into camp at Camp Sprague, and was attached to Burnside's brigade, Hunter's division, McDowell's corps. In the first battle of Bull Run it lost several men in killed and wounded, and had a number of its guns and horses captured by the enemy. The battery returned to Camp Sprague and on July 28, was ordered to Sandy Hook, Md., where it received the guns and equipment from the 1st light battery, then about to be mustered out. Upon the organization of a battalion of light artillery in August and of an entire regiment in September this command became battery A of the 1st R. I. light artillery, its captain being appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Winter quarters were established at Poolesville, Md., but camp was broken in March, 1862, for the Peninsular campaign, in which the battery took an active part. It was held in reserve at Chantilly; was active at Antietam, where 4 men were killed and 15 wounded; participated in the battle of Fredericksburg; wintered at Falmouth; was active at Marye's heights and at Gettysburg, losing in the last battle 5 killed and 23 wounded, besides 30 horses; then moved southward with the Army of the Potomac; fought at Bristoe Station and in the Mine Run campaign, and went into winter quarters at Mountain run. On Feb. 6, 1864, it was engaged at Morton's ford and on May 3, broke camp for the Wilderness campaign, during which it was active at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna river, Cold Harbor, etc., and became noted as a reliable command. On June 18, 1864, its term of service having expired, the battery was mustered out, but Lieut. Dwight immediately reorganized it and it continued in the field with the Army of the Potomac. On Sept. 30, 1864, it was consolidated with Battery B. During the entire term of service of the battery its casualty list numbered 1 officer and 17 men killed in action, 90 wounded and 4 captured. Four years' hard fighting was the portion of its members and its history is that of arduous duties faithfully and efficiently performed.

Battery B.—Capts., Thomas E. Vaughn, Walter O. Bartlett, John G. Hazard, T. F. Brown, was organized at Providence in Aug., 1861, and mustered into the U. S. service for three years. It left Providence Aug. 13 for Washington, and was there assigned to Gen. Stone's command, afterwards Gen. Sedgwick's corps. It participated in the battle of Ball's bluff and in Feb., 1862, joined the Army of the Potomac and participated in the campaign of the spring and summer on the Peninsula. It was engaged at Yorktown; was present at Hanover Court House; active at Fair Oaks, and was also at Peach Orchard, Savage Station and Malvern hill. At the battle of Fredericksburg, 16 men were killed and wounded and 12 horses shot. After wintering at Falmouth it joined the Chancellorsville movement in the spring of 1863, and then proceeded to Gettysburg, where the losses were 4 men killed and 23 wounded. It engaged at Bristoe Station and Mine run; wintered near Stevensburg, Va.; broke camp May 4, 1864; joined the 1st division, 2nd corps, with

which it fought at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. After its consolidation with Battery A it was engaged in a desperate encounter at Reams' station, where the combined batteries lost 52 men killed, wounded and missing, all the guns and 50 horses. It resisted three attacks, but finally withdrew its remnant of 72 men. New equipment was soon received and it continued in service before Petersburg until the end of the siege. On June 3, 1865, it left Washington for Providence, where it was mustered out of the service on the 13th.

Battery C.—Capts., William B. Weeden, Richard Waterman. Battery C was recruited at Providence and mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 25, 1861, for a three years' term. It left Providence Aug. 31 for Washington; was stationed at Camp Sprague until October; then successively at Fort Corcoran, Hall's hill and Miner's hill, where it was assigned to Morell's brigade, Porter's division, and participated in the Peninsular campaign. It was active at Yorktown; present at Hanover Court House; and took part in the Seven Days' battles, where its losses were 5 killed, 21 wounded and 5 missing, besides 3 guns, 2 caissons and 50 horses. It then participated in the second battle of Bull Run; was held in reserve at Antietam; was active at Fredericksburg, and went into winter quarters with the Army of the Potomac. In April, 1863, it broke camp and joined in the Chancellorsville movement; was attached to the 6th corps in June and participated in the battle of Gettysburg; was then in the engagement at Rappahannock Station and the Mine Run campaign. The winter of 1863-64 was spent in camp at Hazel run, Va., and in the spring and summer of 1864 was active in the constant fighting which brought the Army of the Potomac to Petersburg. On July 11, the command was ordered to Washington with the 6th corps to aid in repelling Gen. Early, and afterwards joined in the pursuit of Early in the Shenandoah Valley, taking part in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek, where its losses were heavy. On Aug. 25, 1864, the original members not reënlisted were mustered out at Harper's Ferry and returned to Providence. On Dec. 23, 1864, Battery C was consolidated with Battery G, with which it served until the close of the war. In total losses of killed and wounded, Battery C is ranked 4th of all the volunteer batteries in the war by Col. Fox in his "Regimental Losses," and its conduct was distinguished for bravery. It lost 19 men killed or died of wounds and 8 from other causes.

Battery D.—Capts., John A. Monroe, William W. Buckley, Elmer L. Corthell. This battery was recruited at Providence, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 4, 1861, and left immediately for Washington. It was ordered to Hall's hill, Va., and there assigned to Porter's division. In October it went into camp at Upton's hill until March 9, 1862, when it moved to Fairfax Court House and assigned to King's division, McDowell's corps, with which it moved to Bristoe, Catlett's station and Falmouth. In June it joined in the pursuit of Gen. Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley; spent July in camp at Falmouth; in August it engaged at Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Groveton, and the second Bull Run, where it suffered a loss of 18 killed and wounded. At Antietam it had 39 men killed, wounded and missing; was active at Fredericksburg; was assigned to the 9th corps early in 1863 and on March 19 left Newport News for Lexington, Ky. It shared in the marches of the corps in Kentucky and Tennessee, being engaged at Campbell's station, and in the siege of Knoxville. Early in 1864 it returned to the Army of the Potomac and in April was stationed at Kernstown, Middletown and Winchester. In

May it moved to Petersburg and was ordered to Washington, where its equipment was temporarily left at the arsenal, owing to a surplus of artillery in the field. When Gen. Early threatened the city in July, 1864, the battery was again equipped and with the 19th corps was engaged at Winchester, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek. It remained in the Shenandoah Valley until July 10, 1865, when it left for Providence and was mustered out there on the 17th, having lost 10 men from wounds and 17 from other causes.

Battery E.—Capts., George E. Randolph, William B. Rhodes, Jacob H. Lamb. Battery E, recruited and organized at Providence, was there mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 30, 1861, for a three years' term, and left a few days later for Washington, where the first month was passed at Camp Sprague and the remainder of the winter in camp near Alexandria. In April, 1862, it was assigned to Hamilton's division (afterward Kearny's), with which it participated in the Peninsular campaign, being active at Yorktown and in the Seven Days' battles. Kearny then joined Gen. Pope; was engaged at Bristoe Station, the second Bull Run and Chantilly, after which Battery E returned to Washington for refitting and was attached to Birney's division, with which it fought at Fredericksburg. Winter quarters were occupied at Falmouth, and in the Chancellorsville movement the battery was again active, losing heavily, and four members receiving the "Kearny Cross" for bravery. At Gettysburg the battery lost 29 men killed or wounded. It shared in the actions at Kelly's ford and Mine Run, and then went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. In the Wilderness campaign the battery performed heroic service and its guns were then trained on one point after another of the Petersburg fortifications until their fall in April, 1865. After a few weeks spent at City Point, Va., Battery E left for Providence, where it was mustered out on June 14, 1865. The battery saw much hard service and met with heavy loss, being ranked by Col. Fox 10th in the list of batteries, according to total number killed or died of wounds, viz.: 17 men. It also suffered 12 deaths from other causes.

Battery F.—Capts., James Belger, Thomas Simpson, organized at Providence, was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Oct. 29, 1861, and left for Washington early in November. It joined the North Carolina expedition under Gen. Burnside; camped at Hatteras inlet from Dec., 1861, to Feb. 26, 1862; then moved to Roanoke island; thence to New Berne, where it performed picket duty as cavalry. Several expeditions into the surrounding country were undertaken during the following summer and winter, with actions at Whitehall Ferry, Goldsboro railroad bridge, and near Little Washington when the relief of that place was accomplished in April, 1863. New Berne continued to be the headquarters of the command during the summer of 1863; it embarked on Oct. 30 for Norfolk, Va.; was stationed at Yorktown during the winter, and left there on May 4, 1864, for Bermuda Hundred; engaged the enemy on the Richmond and Petersburg pike, at Drewry's bluff on May 12 and 16, the last time with the loss of 3 men killed, 14 wounded and 4 missing. It then proceeded to Petersburg, where it was engaged in the early assaults on the works; was engaged in several skirmishes; assisted in the capture of Fort Harrison; and occupied batteries Nos. 3 and 4 at Chaffin's farm during the winter of 1864-65. On April 7 it left camp for Richmond, and there remained until mustered out of the service, June 27, 1865, immediately after which the men returned to Providence. The total number of deaths in the battery was 27, of whom 10 men were killed in action or died of wounds and 17 from other causes. The record of the organization was always such as reflects credit on the state and upon its members.

Battery G.—Capts., Charles D. Owen, Horace S. Bloodgood, George W. Adams. Battery G. was organized at Providence, there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Dec. 21, 1861, and sent to Camp Sprague, Washington, Dec. 7. It was stationed there for several weeks, then at Poolesville, Edwards' ferry and Bolivar heights, near Harper's Ferry. In April it joined Gen. McClellan's forces at Yorktown; was attached to Sedgwick's division; participated in the siege of Yorktown; the Seven Days' battles, and all the movements of the Peninsular campaign. It fought bravely at Antietam and Fredericksburg; went into winter quarters at Falmouth; joined in the Chancellorsville campaign, where the position of the battery was much exposed and bravely held with the loss of 5 men killed and 18 wounded. At Gettysburg it was prominent during all three days, and it continued with the Army of the Potomac during the southward march, the Mine Run campaign and in winter quarters at Brandy Station. In Dec., 1863, 28 members reënlisted. It participated in the battles of the Army of the Potomac early in the summer of 1864 leading up to Petersburg; was ordered with the 6th corps to Washington at the time of Early's raid; fought at Winchester, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek, rendering effective service in the last named and losing 4 men killed and 23 wounded. It then returned to Washington, was refitted and moved to Petersburg, where on April 2, 1865, Capt. Adams with 17 picked men joined with the 6th corps in a daring assault on the enemy's works, in which the members of the battery captured the enemy's guns. In honor of this service the 17 men received special bronze medals issued by the war department to commemorate the occasion, and Capt. Adams was brevetted Maj., Lieut.-Col. and Col. Sailor's creek, April 6, was the final engagement of the battery and on June 16 it arrived in Providence, where it was mustered out on the 24th. The total loss was 2 officers and 8 men killed or died of wounds and 18 deaths from other causes.

Battery H.—Capts., Jeffrey Hazard, Crawford Allen, Jr. Battery H was organized at Providence in the summer of 1862, and there mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 14 for three years. On the 23d it left for Washington and was stationed at Camp Barry until Jan. 23, 1863, when it was assigned to Casey's division. On May 1 a section was ordered to Rappahannock Station and a week later the entire command was ordered to Chantilly. Returning to Washington, it occupied Camp Barry, Fort Ward, Fort Richardson and other posts in the immediate vicinity of the capital until May 6, 1864. It was then attached to the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac at Spottsylvania Court House, but on May 31 returned to Washington. On Oct 25, it was again assigned to the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac and on Jan. 3, 1865, was attached to the 6th corps, with which it shared in the final assault upon Petersburg. It was again in action at Sailor's creek and was stationed at Danville until June 16, when it left for Providence and was there mustered out on the 28th. The battery lost 2 members by death from wounds and 10 from accident or disease. While not called upon to render such difficult service as the other batteries of the regiment, the orders received by Battery H were always cheerfully and intelligently executed.

Tenth Light Battery.—Capt., Edwin C. Gallup. The 10th light battery, organized at Providence with the 9th and 10th infantry regiments, left for Washington in May, 1862, in three detachments and was mustered into the U. S. service for three months at Washington on the 26th. It was posted at Camp Frieze, Tennallytown, until June 23, when it moved to Cloud's mills, but received orders to return to Washington and spent the remainder of its term of service in camp near Fort Pennsylvania. On

Aug. 30, 1862, it was mustered out at Providence, having lost 1 member by death from accident.

First Cavalry.—Cols., Robert B. Lawton, Alfred N. Duffie; Lieut.-Cols., Willard Sayles, John L. Thompson; Majs., Willard Sayles, William Sanford, John L. Thompson, Robert C. Anthony, John Whipple, Jr., D. B. Nelson, Edmund C. Burt, Preston M. Farrington, Stephen R. Swett, William H. Turner, Jr., John Rogers. The 1st cavalary was organized as the New England cavalry, mentioned under the New Hampshire regiments, containing two battalions from Rhode Island and one battalion of four companies from New Hampshire. It rendezvoused at Cranston in the autumn of 1861; passed the winter at Camp Arnold, Pawtucket, where it was mustered in on Dec. 14, for three years; and left for Washington in two detachments, March 12 and 14, 1862. It numbered 1,000 members, and upon its arrival at Washington was assigned to the cavalry brigade under Gen. Hatch of the 5th corps, with which it camped at Warrenton Junction during the month of April. On May 5 it moved to Catlett's station, and soon afterward joined the 1st corps under Gen. McDowell on the way to Front Royal, where the 3d battalion, which was in the lead, had a sharp brush with the enemy, losing 10 men killed and wounded and recapturing a number of Union prisoners. On June 2 the regiment, with the exception of Cos. E and G, was attached to Ricketts' division and moved to Manassas. Cos. E and G, as the advance guard of the force under Gen. Shields in pursuit of Jackson, accompanied the column to Columbia bridge and returned to the regiment. on June 11. At Culpeper, the 1st was united with Gen. Pope's army and participated in the fight at Cedar mountain, receiving complimentary mention for gallantry in action from Gen. Banks. The regiment was active at Groveton, the second Bull Run and Chantilly, after which it was assigned to Gen. Stoneman's corps of observation and took part in many scouting and reconnoitering expeditions, skirmishing with the enemy from time to time. The command bivouacked at Poolesville, Md., until Oct. 27, when it moved to Falmouth, Va., and was then constantly in performance of picket duty, engaging at Montville with some loss. On Dec. 1, the regiment was assigned to the 2nd cavalry brigade, under Gen. Averell, center grand division, Army of the Potomac, and during the battle of Fredericksburg was engaged in protecting supply and ammunition trains. The winter of 1862-63 was passed in camp at Falmouth, where the regiment became a part of the 1st brigade, commanded by Col. Duffie. The women of Providence presented to the regiment by Gov. Sprague a handsome stand of colors, which was greatly appreciated. In Feb., 1863, the cavalry repulsed an attack from the rear and at Kelly's ford in March a general cavalry engagement occurred, in which the conduct of the 1st was brilliant and the loss severe, 26 men being killed or wounded. In April the command participated in Gen. Stoneman's noted raid toward Richmond. It fought at Chancellorsville, and at Middleburg the regiment was surrounded and had great difficulty making its escape, with the loss of 5 killed, 14 wounded and 200 captured. It was badly scattered and disorganized, but under command of Lieut.-Col. Thompson was refitted and rejoined the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg in time to participate in the many cavalry skirmishes and engagements of the autumn of 1863. The regiment formed a part of the 1st brigade, 2nd cavalry division, and participated in the battles of Culpeper Court House, Rapidan Station, Pony mountain, Sulphur springs, Auburn, Bristoe Station, Wolf run and Rappahannock Station. On Nov. 20, it was ordered to report for duty to Gen. Kenly and ordered to guard the railroad communications with the 1st corps, after which the 1st battalion

was posted at Warrenton Junction, the 2nd at Bealeton and the 3d at Catlett's station. On Jan. 5, 1864, the New Hampshire battalion was detached from the regiment, 260 members of which reënlisted and upon their return from Providence April 14, the remainder was reorganized and assigned to the defenses of Washington. Here it was dismounted and attached to Lowell's cavalry brigade. On May 14, it was again equipped and mounted, when it was assigned to Abercrombie's brigade at Belle Plain and engaged in scouting and reconnoitering along the Rappahannock and Pamunkey rivers with occasional skirmishes with the enemy. In August, when the defenses of Washington were reinforced by the arrival of the 6th corps from Petersburg, the 1st became part of Gen. Sheridan's army and shared in all the movements of the Shenandoah Valley campaign. It was active at Charlestown, Kearneysville, Smithville, Berryville, Summit Point, Winchester, Fisher's hill, Milford creek, New Market, Waynesboro, Kernstown, Woodstock, Cedar creek and Rude's hill. Late in December the regiment was attached to the cavalry reserves and upon the expiration of the term of the original members not reënlisted it became necessary to consolidate the veterans into a battalion of four companies. This was done on Jan. 1, 1865, and the battalion went into winter quarters with Sheridan's army near Winchester. In Feb., 1865, it left camp to take part in the movement which led up to the battle of Five Forks, in which it was active as also at the second battle of Waynesboro, after which it returned to Winchester as escort for prisoners. It was present at the paroling of the Confederates at Mount Jackson and on June 22, was ordered to Baltimore, where it was mustered out on Aug. 3, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 1,551 members, of whom 1 officer and 16 men were killed or died of wounds and 2 officers and 77 men from accident, imprisonment or disease. The regiment participated in the grand review at Washington and arrived at Providence Aug. 5.

Seventh Squadron, Cavalry.—Maj., Augustus W. Corliss. The 7th squadron was composed of two companies, one from Providence and one from Dartmouth university, N. H., and Norwich university, Vt. It rendezvoused at the Dexter training grounds, Providence, and was mustered into the U. S. service June 24, 1862, at Providence, for three months. It left for Washington on the 28th; camped at Gales' wood and Camp Sprague; was ordered to Alexandria on July 25 under Gen. Sturgis; moved to Winchester and was there stationed until the expiration of its term of service early in September. The members volunteered, however, to remain during the campaign in Maryland; camped at Maryland heights, opposite Harper's Ferry, and then moved to Greencastle, returning to Providence Sept. 26, where they were mustered out.

Second Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col., Augustus W. Corliss; Majs., Augustus W. Corliss, Robert C. Anthony, C. N. Manchester. This regiment, organized at Providence during the autumn and early winter of 1862, was mustered into the U. S. service in two battalions, Nov. 21 and Dec. 1, 1862, for three years. The regiment was ordered to join the forces of Gen. Banks at New Orleans; participated in the Port Hudson movement, the Bayou Teche expedition, the siege of Port Hudson, and in an expedition near Jackson, La., in which it was twice engaged, and was attacked at Brashear City, where it lost many prisoners. Sickness had also aided in reducing the number of effective men and on Aug. 24, 1863, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies and joined to the 1st La. cavalry. This transfer roused great opposition among the Rhode Island men, who refused to obey the order until forced to do so. Their resistance was so determined that in order to enforce

discipline 2 of their number were shot in the presence of their comrades. Protests from Gov. Smith of Rhode Island caused the final transfer of the battalion to the 3d R. I. cavalry, which was effected on Jan. 14, 1864. The 2nd lost 4 men by death from wounds and 31 by death from other causes.

Third Cavalry.—Col., Willard Sayles; Lieut.-Col., Charles H. Parkhurst; Majs., George R. Davis, Edmund C. Burt, Raymond H. Perry. The 3d cavalry, recruited at Mashapaug, Providence and Jamestown during the summer and autmn of 1863, was mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term, the 1st battalion in Sept., 1863, and the others during the winter of 1863-64. On Dec. 31, 1863, the regiment embarked for New Orleans, where it received in February two companies from the 2nd R. I. cavalry and was assigned to the 5th cavalry brigade under Col. Gooding. It participated in the Red River expedition, being engaged at Pleasant Hill, Cane river and a number of minor affairs. Returning to Alexandria on April 25, it performed picket duty for a while and was engaged at Gov. Moore's plantation, Marksville and Yellow bayou. Owing to a scarcity of horses the regiment turned in its equipments on June 23 and served as infantry until Sept. 20. In the meantime other detachments had arrived from Rhode Island until the regiment numbered twelve companies, six of which were mounted on Sept. 27 and sent to Bayou La Fourche, followed soon after by the remainder of the regiment. Picket duty and reconnoitering expeditions engaged the regiment until it was mustered out at New Orleans, Nov. 29, 1865. The 3d cavalry lost 8 men killed or died from wounds, and suffered 139 deaths from other causes, chief among which were the diseases incident to the climate, to which the men from the northern states were particularly susceptible.

Military Affairs in Connecticut

1861—65

The little State of Connecticut displayed in a striking manner the many sturdy qualities of her people throughout the period of the Civil war. Seldom, if ever, has any group of people found themselves more unprepared for the stern call of war than were the citizens of Connecticut when the final summons came. Practically all her sons had been trained to the peaceful walks of life and were practiced only in the ways of commerce and agriculture. Yet in the four long years of bloody strife, they developed a readiness and aptitude for warfare which gave the regiments of the state an individuality all their own, and gained for them a reputation for discipline, cleanly behavior and splendid courage, kindly remembered by the veterans of all the states. Her people, as was generally true throughout the North, were slow to believe that the Southern States were about to take the bold and decisive steps that spelled disunion. They felt that in some way, by some means, the demands of the South would be satisfied and war averted. But once the flag of the nation had been assailed by traitor hands and "Old Glory" trailed in the dust, the latent fires of patriotism leaped forth and no state gave a readier or more generous response to the call to arms. Without disparagement to the glorious services rendered by all the loyal states, it is proper to say that the record of her volunteer soldiery during the war will stand favorable comparison with that of any during the struggle.

In the words of Croffut, the military historian of the state: "The first great martyrs of the war—Ellsworth, Winthrop, Ward, and Lyon—were of Connecticut stock. A Connecticut general, with Connecticut regiments, opened the battle of Bull Run, and closed it; and a Connecticut regiment was marshaled in front of the farmhouse at Appomattox, when Lee surrendered to a soldier of Connecticut blood. A Connecticut flag first displaced the palmetto upon the soil of South Carolina; a Connecticut flag was first planted in Mississippi; a Connecticut flag was first unfurled before New Orleans. Upon the reclaimed walls of Pulaski, Donelson, Macon, Jackson, St. Philip, Morgan, Wag-

ner, Sumter, Fisher, our state left its ineffaceable mark. The sons of Connecticut followed the illustrious grandson of Connecticut, as he swung his army with amazing momentum, from the fastnesses of Tennessee to the Confederacy's vital center. At Antietam, Gettysburg, and in all the fierce campaigns of Virginia, our soldiers won crimson glories; and at Port Hudson, they were the very first and readiest in that valiant little band—every man a Winkelreid, resolved to gather the shafts of flame into their bosoms to make a path for Liberty to tread. On the banks of every river of the South, and in the battle smoke of every contested ridge and mountain-peak, the sons of Connecticut have stood and patiently struggled. In every ransomed state we have a holy acre on which the storm has left its emerald waves."

The state was most fortunate in keeping at the helm throughout the struggle her great "war-governor," William A. Buckingham, the friend of Lincoln. The best evidence of the disinterested nature of his services, is the fact that during his eight years' tenure of office, he never drew a dollar of salary—an example emulated by others. Gov. Buckingham's majority in the hotly contested election of 1860 was 541, and placed the stamp of disapproval on the secession movement; in the succeeding autumn, Lincoln's majority in the state was 10,292. Connecticut is a state where party majorities have long been small, and the result in both the state and national elections was significant as showing the trend of popular sentiment on the great issues of the hour. Sympathy for the South ruled strong, and many of the conservative and intelligent citizens of the state were willing to go to almost any length to avert the impending crisis and appease the angry South. Among the prominent papers of the state which had opposed the election of Lincoln were the Hartford Times, the New Haven Register and the Bridgeport Farmer. The two former afterwards modified their views and the latter, which continued to serve as the organ of the "peace party" for some months after the beginning of hostilities, was silenced, its office being attacked and sacked by an indignant body of citizens and soldiers on Aug. 26, 1861. Connecticut sent an able delegation to the 36th Congress, to wit, Senators, Lafayette S. Foster and James B. Dixon; Representatives, Dwight Loomis, John Woodruff, Alfred A. Burnham, and Orrin S. Ferry. The conservative sentiment of the state spoke through Senator Dixon when he declared, "My constituents are ready to make any sacrifice which a reasonable man can ask or an honorable man can grant." But events were hurrying on to precipitate the crisis, and it is doubtful if any degree of forbearance, or any concessions, short of absolute surrender of all the North had contended

for and won in the elections of 1860, would have satisfied the South. As early as Jan. 9, 1861, the Star of the West, carrying supplies to Maj. Anderson at Fort Sumter, was fired upon. Though active military preparations had been going on for some time in nearly all the Southern States, the North remained strangely apathetic. To the Peace Conference, the last great effort to adjust the strained relations between the sections, Connecticut sent a distinguished delegation, including ex-Gov. Roger Sherman Baldwin, Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, and Hon. Robbins Battell. The story of that futile convention, called through the influence of Virginia, is now history, and the work it attempted is now seen to have been impossible. Throughout the war, Gideon Welles, a worthy son of Connecticut, served as Lincoln's secretary of the navy. His efficient services and wise counsel helped to efface the memory of his predecessor under Buchanan, Isaac Toucey, also a son of Connecticut, who was suspected of scattering the nation's warships in distant seas and of allowing officers and naval stores to slip from under his control.

In the spring election of 1861, Gov. Buckingham received a majority of more than 2,000, and Washington could count on the loyal support of the state administration. But all else was now forgotten amid the excitement of greater events. Actual war was precipitated with unexpected suddenness. The news that Sumter had been fired upon reached Connecticut on Sunday morning, April 14, and the innate patriotism of her citizens was at once exhibited. All hesitation was put aside and a wave of spontaneous loyalty to the Union swept the state from border to border. Disapproval of coercive measures was silenced amid the excitement of great Union meetings and the active preparations for war which at once begun. A volunteer company was started in New Britain and in West Winsted 100 men offered their services, $700 being promptly subscribed toward their proper equipment. Frank Stanley of New Britain, afterward killed at Irish bend, was the first man to volunteer his services. On the 15th was issued President Lincoln's call for 75,000 militia for three months, of which Connecticut's quota was one regiment of 780 men. The governor found that the laws of the state were such that a militia regiment could not be ordered to leave the state and he assumed the responsibility of enlisting a regiment of volunteers. Such was the enthusiasm that three regiments were quickly recruited and within four days the 1st regiment was encamped at New Haven. It was followed by the 2nd within six days; the 3d going into camp at Hartford two weeks later, and at the end of three weeks a total of fifty-

four companies were formed, all eager to go to the front. New Britain and Danbury were the first to offer companies to the state, while the West Meriden company was the first to be accepted by the governor. The first complete volunteer company was that of Capt. Burnham from Hartford. The first volunteer in Norwich, the governor's home, was James B. Coit, who organized the "Buckingham Rifles" as soon as the news of the attack on Sumter was received, the company finally becoming a part of the 2nd regiment. The Wooster Guards of Danbury proffered their services two days before the governor issued his call and were the initial company to arrive at New Haven. Illustrations of the tremendous enthusiasm which everywhere prevailed and of the feverish bustle of war preparations might be multiplied almost indefinitely. Brooklyn, Windham county, raised 60 men within 30 minutes, and the record was almost equalled in numerous other towns. Five brothers, sons of Jared Dennis, enlisted in Norwich, and Capt. Dickerson, of the Mansfield company, had his men armed and equipped with full ranks over night. Much of this haste was inspired by news from Washington, which reported the town to be closely invested by the enemy and in imminent danger of capture. All rail and wire communication with the nation's capital was cut off, and the reception of the 6th Mass. in Baltimore augured ill for its quick relief. The governor despatched William A. Aiken, quartermaster-general of the state, on April 22, to see if communication with the capital could be had, and to assure the president that help from Connecticut was on the way. Gen. Aiken returned after a trip full of dangerous incident and afterward declared, "I believe there has been no hour since, when messages of sympathy, encouragement, and aid from the loyal government of a loyal state were more truly needed, or more effective in the mind of the late president, that these I had the honor to deliver." On the 18th the few companies of unarmed Pennsylvanians had reached Washington, followed on the 19th by the 6th Mass., and on the 26th by the 8th Mass., and the 7th N. Y. Word came on the 25th that Washington was safe, and the next day the railroads advertised that they would run a few trains.

During these trying days the state administration was confronted by a condition of almost complete military unpreparedness. Through the wise foresight of Gov. Buckingham partial equipment for 5,000 men had been provided during the winter of 1860-61, but much was lacking. The state had only about 1,000 muskets of the latest pattern, and the necessary money to properly arm and equip the men must be found. This was freely proffered by the banks of the state. The Elm City bank of New

Haven offered a loan of $50,000; the Thames bank, $100,000; each of the following banks, Pahquioque bank of Danbury, the Danbury bank, and the Mechanics' bank of New Haven, tendered $50,000; the Fairfield County bank of Norwalk $25,000, and the banks of Hartford, $500,000, or one-tenth of their combined capital. Nor was money alone needed; all aided in the work of preparation. Everywhere the women were busy making uniforms and other needed garments; tailors gave their services without thought of compensation; caterers served lunches; outfitters supplied underclothing, and in this way the work was done in an incredibly short space of time. It is recorded that the women of New Haven finished and distributed more than 500 uniforms in ten days. Substantial encouragement was also offered by many towns in making provision for the families of those who enlisted, thus anticipating the later work of the state. Employers continued the pay of their employes and brother workmen did the work of absent comrades.

By April 20 the 1st regiment was assembled in New Haven, commanded by Col. Daniel Tyler, of Norwich, a graduate of West Point. The 2nd, under Col. Alfred H. Terry, rendezvoused at Brewster's park. Such was the scarcity of experienced officers, that the cadets from Gen. Russell's military school at New Haven were employed in drilling the new recruits. The 3d regiment encamped on Albany avenue, Hartford, May 9th, and left for Washington a few days after the first two regiments. Nothing was too good for "the boys in blue," and equipment of all kinds was pressed upon them by an admiring and sympathetic public. Even after the process of elimination had taken place, the necessary accouterments, extra supplies of clothing, the Bible, the photograph album, etc., gave each raw recruit a pack of from 125 to 150 pounds. These early volunteers had little conception of the terrible hardships before them, or of the stern realities of war. Like the great majority of the people of the North they believed that the war would be of short duration—a campaign of a few months at most. Both North and South were soon to be cruelly undeceived on this score. The sight of men proudly marching forth full of buoyant health and enthusiasm, was ere long displaced by the spectacle of the returning regiments, often mere shattered remnants, made up of haggard, weary and footsore men. On May 10th the 1st marched to the wharf and embarked for Washington on the "Bienville" by way of the Potomac, which was then open. It arrived on the 13th and is said to have been the first regiment to reach the capital fully equipped to take the field. Through the personal solicitation of Gov. Buckingham, who journeyed to Washington and

saw the president, two more regiments were ordered to the front. The 2nd sailed on the steamer Cahawba on the 11th, and arrived at Washington on the 14th. This regiment was fortunate in its officers, most of whom were experienced soldiers of the state militia, while three of its companies were old and popular militia organizations. The 3d embarked on the Cahawba for Washington on the 23d, and all three regiments were brigaded under Gen. Tyler, who had been made a brigadier-general of volunteers on the day the 1st left the state. (See Records of the Regiments.)

The state legislature met on May 1, and at once took up the work of providing for the public defense, by voting the needed supplies for the steady stream of troops which were to leave the state from this time forward. The message of Gov. Buckingham announced that forty-one volunteer companies had already been accepted, and that the 5th regiment would be ready in a few days. None would leave the state until it was fully equipped with camp and baggage trains, prepared to take the field. He also recommended the organization of an efficient state militia not to exceed 10,000 men. The legislature gave a prompt and cordial response to these recommendations. On May 3 an act to provide for the organization and equipment of a volunteer militia and for the public defense passed both houses. This volunteer force of not more than 10,000 men was to be in addition to the present military organization, and was to be liable at all times to be turned over by the governor to the service of the nation. An appropriation of $2,000,000 was made to defray the expenditures under the act, the treasurer being empowered to issue six per cent. coupon bonds to that amount. Provision was also made for the extra pay of the soldiers already departed, and for the payment of a bounty of $6 a month for the wife, and $2 for each child, not exceeding two, under the age of 14 years, of all volunteers. This was paid quarterly, even after the death of the soldier, during his term of enlistment. The work of the legislature was admirably done and only an extension of the acts was needed during the rest of the war.

Of the three months' troops is should be said, that practically all volunteered from motives of pure patriotism, and without hope of bounty or reward. It fell to their lot to do the cruel, pioneer work of the war, and to point the way for future improvements in the service. They served also as a training school for the citizen soldiers, and provided many of the future officers of the war as well as many of the veterans. In order to secure the addition of two regiments to the quota of the state under the first call, the state had promised that the other volunteers organ-

ized should enlist for three years, and the president's call of May 3 for 42,000 troops was for that length of time. Hence the men who had enthusiastically responded to the first call and had gathered at Hartford with the hope of being mustered in with the other three months' troops as the 4th infantry, were reorganized as a three years' regiment and mustered in for that period on May 22-23. The men composing the 5th infantry had also enlisted for three years and were mustered in on July 23, 1861. The first great reverse of the war at Bull Run, in which the state's three months' troops had displayed conspicuous gallantry, brought renewed confidence to the advocates of the peace policy in the state. Peace meetings were numerous and many attempts made to raise white flags. However, the great body of the people were still enthusiastic for the war and the white flags were generally lowered in response to the indignant protest of the majority. Frequent collisions took place between the two elements, which finally caused Gov. Buckingham on Aug. 31 to issue a stirring proclamation, appealing to the patriotism of all and calling upon the officers of the law to arrest and punish those guilty of disturbing the public peace, sedition and treason, or of obstructing the due execution of the laws. His opening words declared: "Eleven states of the Union are now armed and in open rebellion against Federal authority; they have paralyzed the business of the nation, have involved us in civil war, and are now exerting their combined energies to rob us of the blessings of a free government. The greatness of their crime has no parallel in the history of human governments. At this critical juncture, our liberties are still further imperilled by the utterance of seditious language; by a traitorous press, which excuses or justifies the rebellion; by secret organizations, which propose to resist the laws of this state by force; by the public exhibition of 'peace flags'—falsely so called; and by an effort to redress grievances regardless of the forms and officers of the law. The very existence of our government, the future prosperity of this entire nation, and the hopes of universal freedom demand that these outrages be suppressed." Despite this sporadic opposition, the work of enlistment in obedience to the call of the governor in August for four regiments of infantry for three years, or the war, went on briskly. The ranks of these organizations, designated the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th infantry, were filled during the summer and all had been mustered into the U. S. service and left the state by the end of October. Under the call of April 15, the state had furnished a total of 2,402 men; under the call of May 3, and the acts of Congress approved July 22 and 25, 1861, the quota of the state was 13,057 men, so that there was urgent

need to provide more soldiers. Consequently the legislature met in extra session on Oct. 9, 1861, to make liberal provision for more troops, to rectify errors in the militia laws recently passed, and to decide whether the state would assume its share of the direct national tax, or leave the Federal government to collect it. The governor stated in his message that the expense of raising and equipping volunteers to Oct. 1 was $943,939, which had been met by the sale of $800,000 worth of bonds and the money in the treasury. He said: "The calls made upon volunteers for the national defense have met with a hearty response, and but for a hesitancy on the part of the general government to accept more troops, we might have had 12,000 or 15,000 men in the field today. We have, however, organized, equipped, sent into the field, and have now ready nine regiments of infantry. Their camp equipage was complete, and their appointments were highly respectable. About 5,000 Sharp's and Enfield rifles have been purchased, and contracts made for an equal number of the latter arms, which have not yet been delivered. Arrangements have also been made to arm, uniform, and furnish complete equipments for two other regiments now rendezvousing, and for one not yet organized." After a session of one week, the legislature gave the governor unlimited power to raise volunteers; authorized another loan of $2,000,000; and assumed the collection of the national tax, thereby saving 15 per cent. to the state.

The 10th infantry was mustered in for three years on Sept. 30, 1861; the 11th was recruited in the fall and mustered in for three years on Oct. 24. The 12th, known as the "Charter Oak regiment," was recruited in the late autumn, as part of the "New England division;" and the 13th was also recruited in the late fall and early winter of 1861. In addition to the above organizations, the 1st squadron of cavalry was recruited and mustered in in Aug., 1861. A battalion of cavalry composed of four companies, one from each Congressional district, was recruited in the fall, under a call issued on Oct. 1, 1861, and was eventually recruited to a full regiment, designated the 1st regiment Conn. volunteer cavalry. It will thus be seen that by the end of the year the state had raised and equipped thirteen full regiments, besides a considerable body of men organized as cavalry; and in addition one battery of light artillery was recruited in the autumn.

The year 1862 brought many reverses and disappointments to the Union arms. The authorities were vacillating in their plans, the South was full of confidence, and the friends of secession in the North once more raised their voices. Gov. Buckingham continued to exert himself to the utmost during this dark period and was one of the loyal governors who advised the presi-

dent to issue his call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 more troops for three years. The quota assigned to Connecticut was 7,145. Meanwhile, the people had reëlected Gov. Buckingham by a handsome majority in April, and chosen a legislature of which the senate was unanimously Republican, and the house was made up of 195 Republicans and 56 Democrats. During 1862 the state expended for war purposes $1,866,097. By Nov. 1, 1862 it had furnished 28,551 men for the volunteer army, consisting of twenty-seven regiments of infantry, one regiment of heavy artillery, two batteries of light artillery, one squadron and one battalion of cavalry. At its regular session in May, 1862, the legislature revised and modified the militia law of the previous year, which now divided the able-bodied males of the state between the ages of 18 and 45 years, save for the usual exemptions, into two classes—the active and the inactive militia—the former to consist of all the volunteer companies then organized, or to be organized, armed and equipped by the state and paid a per diem of $2 together with mileage; the latter to be composed of all other able-bodied persons not exempt, to be enrolled and (except minors) to pay a commutation tax of $1 per annum, but to be called into service only in case of rebellion or invasion of the state, when they were liable to be drafted by the commander-in-chief (the governor) to fill up the ranks of the active militia. The law was by no means perfect and considerable complaint arose in regard to it.

When the above mentioned call of July was issued, enthusiastic war-meetings were again the order of the day. Each town was now called upon for its proper quota and under the liberal bounties offered recruiting went on very rapidly. The small towns exerted themselves to equal the liberality of the larger ones, Bloomfield and Watertown going so far as to offer $250 per man. In the intense rivalry between the towns to fill their quotas under this call and the succeeding one in August, and thereby escape resort to the dreaded draft, the smaller and poorer towns were outmatched by the large, wealthy ones. In many particulars the whole bounty system resulted in great wrong and injustice, though it was deemed necessary under the imperious demands of the period. Connecticut was the first to fill its quota under the July call, furnishing 9,195 men. It thus had a large surplus to spare, which materially aided in the work of filling the quota under the call of August. While the state was straining every nerve to promptly fill its July quota, came the call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for nine months' service. Connecticut's quota was again 7,145 and the men were to be drafted. From the beginning to the end of the war, both the state and local

authorities labored strenuously to avoid the draft, and were in the main successful. Under these two calls of July and August, the state raised and equipped in less than five months, 14,797 men. The 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st infantry, and the 2nd cavalry (originally recruited as the 19th infantry) were three years' regiments and all had left the state by the middle of September. The 22nd, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th were nine months' regiments, all of which had been mustered into the U. S. service and left for the scene of war by Nov. 20, 1862. In addition, a large number of recruits had been enlisted and gone forward to fill the depleted ranks of the regiments in the field. There had also been organized under the three years' call of July the 2nd light battery, which left the state for Washington on Oct. 15, 1862. The July regiments were of unusually fine material, and had on their rolls many of the finest names in the state. Did space permit it would be a pleasure to enumerate the names of many of those distinguished for their heroism and patriotic and disinterested services. The fame of one man—a private in the 17th—spread throughout the state. This was Elias Howe, Jr., of Fairfield county. One of the richest and most patriotic men in the state, prevented by chronic lameness from the performance of ordinary duties, he nevertheless served as the regimental postmaster and expressman throughout its term of service. When the regimental pay was in arrears for four months, he gave his personal check for $31,000 to the government, or for half the sum then due the regiment. This is but one of many noble instances of private generosity. With the exception of the State of Iowa, Connecticut was the first state to fill her full quota under the two calls of July and Aug., 1862. Some resort to the draft was made to fill the quota of nine months' men, but in most places it was escaped. Hartford drafted 421 men; but in New Haven, the deficiency was made up by volunteers, just before the dreaded moment arrived when the draft was to begin, $1,200 having been collected from the patriotic citizens to aid in raising the full quota. Slight opposition was offered to the draft in Fairfield and Newtown, but the disorders were soon quelled. Altogether, 1,212 men were drafted, but of these only 218, of whom 142 were substitutes, were mustered into the U. S. service, 81 deserted after reaching camp, 623 were exempted by the examiners, 10 had previously volunteered, 34 were not subject to military duty, and 166 were unaccounted for. Volunteers eventually made up the number needed, which, on the whole, was fortunate, as many of the conscripts made poor soldiers and were not popular in the ranks of the volunteers. Many of them belonged to the despised class of "bounty-jumpers," enlisting only to secure the reward and then desert.

The cost of raising and equipping this large body of troops had drained the treasury and the governor called a special session of the legislature, which met in Hartford on Dec. 9, 1862. The governor's message stated the inefficiency of the draft; again called attention to the defects of the militia law; advocated the extension of the suffrage to the soldiers in the field; recommended that the state bonds be issued for a definite number of years; and that the towns be authorized to issue bonds. There was a total state indebtedness of $1,338,553 to be provided for and the legislature authorized a loan of $2,000,000, taken in Feb., 1863, at a premium of 12 per cent. The militia law was again modified and an act was passed authorizing the soldiers in the field to vote, a law which the state supreme court subsequently declared to be unconstitutional.

The vote for governor in the spring of 1863 gave Buckingham a majority of over 2,500 over his Democratic opponent, Thomas H. Seymour. The strength of the opposition to the war policy had been much increased by the disasters to the Union arms in 1862, and party lines, nearly obliterated at the beginning of the war, were again closely drawn. Many soldiers home on furlough at the time of the election strengthened the majority of the war party. The disastrous battle of Chancellorsville increased the outcry against the continuance of the war, and the spring of 1863 was the darkest period of the struggle. The gloom was soon to be dispelled, however, by the great victories achieved at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, both decisive events, and marking the turning point of the war.

During the summer of 1863 occurred the principal draft of the war in Connecticut, in conformity to a law passed by Congress the previous winter. The final returns of this draft show that 2,276 conscripts and substitutes were held to serve, and 1,252 paid commutation of $300 each—amounting in all to $375,600. Every inducement was made to secure volunteers. The national government offered in July a bounty of $402; the state a bounty of $30 per annum, and if the volunteer was married, $6 a month to the wife, and $2 to each child under 14 years old; while liberal bounties were also paid by the several towns and cities. Under the calls of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, for 500,000 men for three years, the quota of the state was 7,919, and she was credited with a total of 11,839 men, 1,513 of whom paid commutation. Under the liberal inducements offered the soldiers in the field to reënlist for another term of three years, both by bounty and furlough, 2,850 Connecticut men reënlisted.

The legislature, which convened in extra session in Nov., 1863, enacted that each colored volunteer should be paid out of

the state treasury such sum as should make his monthly pay equal to the amount received from the United States by other volunteers from Connecticut, and gave him an allowance of $3.50 per month in addition, for clothing. Every man securing a volunteer was to receive $10, and $200,000 was appropriated for this purpose. Another act provided for the payment of $300 bounty to each volunteer, in addition to all previous sums ordered, and appropriated $1,800,000 for the purpose.

Recruiting for the 29th (colored) infantry began in Aug., 1863, but most of the men enlisted during the last three months of the year and the regiment was finally mustered in on March 8, 1864. Recruiting for the 30th (colored) infantry began in Jan., 1864, but such was the need for men at the front, that when only four companies were organized, it was sent to the front on June 4, and consolidated with other companies to form the 31st regiment U. S. (colored) infantry. The last organization formed in the state was the 3d light battery, an independent body of artillerymen which embraced many veterans, and which was recruited during the summer and early fall of 1864. The state provided additional bounties for troops required in any future requisitions and an amendment to the constitution was adopted permitting soldiers in the field and absent from the state to vote.

Connecticut was never called upon to furnish her assignment under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, as she then had a large surplus to her credit. According to the statistician, Phisterer, the total quotas of the state during the war amounted to 44,797, while she sent to the army a total of 54,349, and 1,515 paid commutation. She thus furnished a surplus of 11,067 men. As there were only 80,000 voters in the state at this period, she contributed nearly seven-tenths of her voting strength. These 54,000 men were distributed among twenty-eight regiments of infantry, two regiments and three batteries of artillery, and one regiment and one squadron of cavalry. As already noted, she also furnished one squadron of cavalry which was included, despite promises to the contrary, in the N. Y. Harris light cavalry and credited to that state. The above enumeration likewise fails to include over 2,000 men from Connecticut who enlisted in the U. S. navy, as well as large numbers who served in the regular army and in the regiments of other states. The total expenses of the war to the state, exclusive of private contributions and indirect losses, both very large, was $6,623,580. The largest expenditures among the cities were made by New Haven, and Hartford was second. The 1st regiment heavy artillery was longest in service, 4 years and 4 months; the 13th infantry was second, 4 years and 3 months; and the 8th and 11th next, with

4 years and 2 months, and 4 years and 1 month, respectively. Fifty-two of the generals in the several armies of the Union were actual residents of the state, and many others were Connecticut born.

A revised list of the casualties of Connecticut troops during the war shows that the losses in killed, wounded, missing, captured, and died of disease and in prison, amounted to 20,573, of whom 209 were officers. This was more than one-fourth of the voters of the state. The 14th infantry suffered the greatest loss, with a casualty list of 1,467, of whom 188 were killed or mortally wounded and 552 wounded. The total number of men killed or mortally wounded in battle in the volunteer organizations was 1,981. The total number who died of disease was 2,801. The 9th infantry, which was sent south as a part of Butler's expedition for the capture of New Orleans, and was wretchedly equipped, suffered the greatest loss from disease—218 men; the 5th and 18th infantry show the smallest losses from this source, losing 63 and 48 men respectively. (See also Records of the Regiments.)

As the war dragged its weary length along the ranks of the regiments in the field became sadly depleted and the labor of satisfying the constant demands of the government for more men became ever more and more difficult. Fortunately the state eventually secured credit, under the amendment to the enrollment act, approved July 4, 1864, for all men who had enlisted, or who should thereafter enlist in the navy, the men to be credited to the locality from which they enlisted. At the end of July a commission was appointed, consisting of Col. F. D. Sewall, on behalf of the United States, and Robert Coit, Jr., of New London, on behalf of the state, to pass upon the claim of the state for credit for naval enlistments. After an exhaustive investigation Col. Sewall passed to the credit of the state 1,804 enlistments prior to the passage of the act by Congress, and 339 enlistments in the navy were subsequently credited. Some slight benefit was also derived from the act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, providing that the governors of the loyal states might send agents into the rebellious states to recruit troops. Six principal points of rendezvous for recruiting purposes were accordingly established by the war department: Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., Fortress Monroe, Va., New Berne N. C., Hilton Head, S. C., Vicksburg, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn. Almost no results were secured at Washington, Vicksburg and Nashville, but a total of 1,144 recruits were secured at the other stations. The act granting authority to recruit in the South was repealed in Feb., 1865.

Before the war had lasted many months it began to be

realized that it would not be soon ended. The casualties from death and disease among the soldiers at the front grew in volume and the patriotic citizens of Connecticut exerted themselves to afford every aid and comfort possible to the soldier boys. To this end various relief associations and agencies were established and before long the habit of the people exerted itself in systematized effort to provide relief in every possible way. At the very outset, the sons of Connecticut residing in New York provided rooms where the soldiers could secure substantial meals and other needed comforts. Robert H. McCurdy was the president of the New York relief agency; W. H. Gilman, treasurer; and Charles Gould, secretary. This agency continued to exert itself throughout the war. From the very outset the patriotic people at home, old and young, the women and the incapacitated, exerted themselves to supply necessaries and comforts for those who had gone to the front. Everything that could be transported to the field was sent and there was scarcely a household that failed to do its share. Especially were efforts made to cheer the soldiers with bountiful supplies at Thanksgiving and Christmas time. During the early months, while the regiments were still stationed near Washington, supplies were forwarded semi-weekly by Craw & Martin, and later by J. M. Crofut, under the name of the Connecticut Troops Express. Afterward, when the U. S. sanitary and Christian commissions were organized, the State coöperated fully and gladly in their famous work of relief. Everything, from sheets, shirts and needle-books, to arm-slings, bandages, medicines, jellies, pickles and pies was contributed and a constant stream of gifts flowed out from the state. Great sanitary fairs were held, and money was thus raised to secure stores of sanitary supplies, on which the many army hospitals might draw in times of need.

One of the most noteworthy relief agencies was started in a small way, in Oct., 1861, by Alfred Walker of New Haven. Having announced through the newspapers that he would receive, pack and forward any contributions for the sanitary commission, the work soon grew to such proportions that in a year the value of the boxes forwarded was estimated at $25,000. He had forwarded 371 boxes to the commission and 44 to Connecticut regiments, the supplies having been secured from all parts of the state. Mr. Walker not only devoted his own time to the work, but also made use of his own store as an office, and donated the services of his clerks, assisted by a number of noble-minded ladies in keeping the accounts and packing the boxes. In order to minimize expenses in every possible way, he secured free transportation by boat to New York, where the

government took charge of the freight and sent it on to Washington. This benevolent and well systematized agency, once started, was continued in perfect running order, and in all the large towns and cities the women organized soldiers' aid societies, which played an important part in supplying the soldiers with necessities and even luxuries. Individuals, churches and societies obligated themselves for stated sums of money, in order that the good work might go on. The aid societies in the larger cities thoroughly systematized their work by means of committees and the relief work was carried on with the method of regular business. As an illustration of the volume of work done by the women of the state in aid of the sanitary commission, it is recorded that "One lady in New Haven, Mrs. James D. Dana, during two years, superintended in her house the cutting out of 7,000 shirts and pairs of drawers; while Mrs. William A. Norton, the wife of Prof. Norton of the Sheffield scientific school, with his full consent, devoted all her time to the work of corresponding secretary, and was in communication with 100 places, including New Haven." Nor were the wants of the soldiers neglected in regard to reading matter, numerous regimental libraries being supplied. When the Rev. Edward Ashley Walker, chaplain of the 4th regiment wrote home for a chapel tent, he was provided with a fine, large one, used as a gathering place for the men to hold religious services until finally appropriated to the uses of an army hospital. Moreover, in the work of caring for the soldiers of the state, the unflagging zeal and interest of Gov. Buckingham and of Adjt.-Gen. Morse and their able staff of assistants must not be forgotten. The judgment with which the officers of the various organizations of the state were selected and the knowledge displayed in sending forth the regiments equipped to take care of themselves in the field, is especially to be commended. The general records of the Connecticut volunteer force in the office of the adjutant-general was kept in admirable shape. Full records of the services of each man, as far as possible, were kept, including enlistment papers, muster-in and descriptive rolls, muster-out rolls, etc. Opposite each name was entered all information to be obtained regarding him from regimental rolls and returns, from hospital and prison reports, or from any other official source. This office further rendered great assistance to discharged volunteers and the relatives of those deceased in obtaining from the general government the arrears of bounty, back pay and pensions due them, and after the close of the war continued the work to good advantage, thereby savving them the fees of agents.

After April 13, 1865, it was ordered that no more men be

enlisted, and by proclamation of the governor on April 17, state bounties were ordered no longer paid. Immediately after the order stopping further enlistments, the work of disbanding the troops began. The men were mustered out of service, sent to their respective states, paid off and discharged with an ease, rapidity and facility second only to the promptness and zeal with which the volunteers first sprang to arms in behalf of their country. The torn and battle-stained flags borne by the brave sons of Connecticut are now in the cherished custody of the state, and the memory of the glorious deeds of the men will live forever.

With many of her sons inured to a seafaring life and with her miles of exposed sea coast, it is but natural to expect a large degree of interest in the U. S. navy on the part of Connecticut. As she is justly proud of the record of her soldier sons, so may she point with pride to the honorable achievements of her sailors during the War of the Rebellion. Mention has already been made of the fact that one of her sturdiest and most honest citizens, Gideon Welles of Hartford, held the portfolio of the navy throughout the period of the war and was ever the trusted and able adviser of President Lincoln. So, too, it fell to the lot of Connecticut to furnish many naval officers of high rank, distinguished for their valor and services. Among others, the state gave to the navy Rear-Adm. Francis H. Gregory; Commodores John and C. R. P. Rodgers, R. B. Hitchcock and Andrew Hull Foote, the last named afterward an admiral; Lieut.-Comdrs. Henry C. White, Edward Terry and Francis M. Bunce, the last named also to achieve the rank of admiral. The gallant and intrepid Foote, a native of New Haven and for a time commander of the famous Cumberland, was one of the lamented martyrs of the war. His honored name is indelibly associated with the first great Union success on inland waters—the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson—and his second great work, undertaken in conjunction with the army—the reduction of the strong works of Island No. 10—was a highly important one in the great problem of opening the Mississippi. Promoted to admiral for his notable services, he was preparing to take command of the South Atlantic squadron, when he died in New York, June 26, 1863, worn out by his labors and much enfeebled by a severe wound. Nor should the unique service rendered by another son of Connecticut, Cornelius S. Bushnell, be forgotten. It was largely due to his splendid enthusiasm and untiring efforts, to his ability to grasp the significance of a work of genius, to his fine zeal in enlisting the halting coöperation of the authorities at Washington, and finally to his patriotic assistance in the work

of private individuals, that gave to the inventor Ericsson his opportunity and secured for the government the Monitor. Only those who lived through that period of crisis when the great iron-clad Merrimac was performing its work of devastation, can adequately conceive the relief felt when the "little cheese-box on a raft" met and conquered the hope of the Confederacy. All honor to Ericsson, the man of genius, but all honor also to the man who devoted his best efforts to the work, and finally induced a reluctant naval board to give Ericsson a hearing. In the light of after events, the world speedily forgot that the wonder-working craft was built and launched in the face of the utmost discouragement and even under constant official protest.

RECORD OF CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Cols., Daniel Tyler, George S. Burnham; Lieut.-Cols., John L. Chatfield, John Speidel; Maj., Theodore Byxbee. On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 militia to serve for three months and the day following Gov. Buckingham issued his call in conformity therewith. Such was the prevailing enthusiasm that the call of the governor had been anticipated and on the 16th many companies were ready to report with ranks nearly full. One—Rifle Company A of Hartford, Capt. George S. Burnham—had its ranks full and was fully officered. This was the first volunteer company from Connecticut to complete its organization. The various companies rendezvoused at New Haven on April 20, and were at first quartered in the college buildings, then unoccupied on account of vacation. They later encamped in an open field in the western part of the town. The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service on April 22 and 23, and at once began the work of perfecting itself in company and regimental drill. It left for Washington on the steamer Bienville, May 10, arrived at its destination on the 13th, and went into camp at "Glenwood," 2 miles north of the capitol. As Col. Tyler, who was a West Point graduate and an experienced soldier, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Burnham succeeded to the command of the regiment. On May 31, Lieut.-Col. Chatfield was made colonel of the 3d regiment, Maj. Speidel became lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Byxbee of Co. B became major. During the first half of June the regiment was stationed at Roach's mills on the Hampshire & Loudoun railroad. During a short reconnoissance up the railroad at this time George H. Bugbee, of Co. A, was severely wounded at Vienna, the first Connecticut blood shed in the war, save that of the much lamented Theodore Winthrop, who was killed at Big Bethel on the 10th. After being reviewed by the secretary of war, it moved to Falls Church, Va., and was brigaded with

the 2nd and 3d Conn., and 2nd Maine infantry, under command of Gen. E. D. Keyes. Gen. McDowell's movement on Manassas began on July 16, the Connecticut brigade, designated the 1st brigade, 1st division, leading the advance. The command was active during the disastrous battle of Bull Run on the 21st, retiring from the field in good order, and Gen. Tyler reported: "At seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, I saw the three Connecticut regiments, with 2,000 bayonets, march under the guns of Fort Corcoran in good order, after having saved us not only a large amount of public property, but the mortification of seeing our standing camps fall into the hands of the enemy." The 1st remained encamped at Washington until July 27, when its term of service having expired, it returned to New Haven and was mustered out on July 31. The command went out well armed and equipped. Eight companies had Springfield rifles and two Sharp's rifles. It performed its part well and is entitled to great credit for the motives of pure patriotism with which the members responded to their country's call to arms. Many of its members afterwards reënlisted in other Connecticut organizations and saw much arduous service. The 1st carried on its rolls 780 men, and though it lost none killed, its casualty list shows 6 wounded, 6 captured and 25 discharged for disability.

Second Infantry.—Col., Alfred H. Terry; Lieut.-Col., David Young; Maj., Ledyard Colburn. This was the second of the three months' regiments which responded to the first call for troops. Co. A, "Buckingham Rifles," Capt. Chester, was recruited at Norwich, the governor's home, by James B. Coit, the first man in the town to volunteer, as soon as the news came that Sumter had fallen. Three other companies were well known militia organizations viz.: the Mansfield Guards, of Middletown, Capt. Dickinson; the New Haven Grays, Capt. Osborn; and the National Guard of Birmingham, Capt. Russell. The other companies were new organizations. All its field officers and many of the line officers were experienced militia men. The various companies assembled at New Haven by April 26, and were mustered into the U. S. service for three months on May 7, 1861, at Brewster's park. The men were armed with Springfield and Sharp's rifles. The regiment, 798 strong, embarked on the steamer Cahawba on May 10 and arrived at Washington on the 14th, going into camp at Meridian hill. On June 16 it crossed the long bridge into Virginia and went into camp at Falls Church, where it was brigaded with the other Connecticut three months' regiments, under Gen. E. D. Keyes, and formed part of the 1st brigade, 1st division. Camp of instruction, picket and outpost duties occupied its time until Gen. McDowell began his advance to Bull Run, July 16. During the advance, the 1st brigade was in the lead and throughout the battle of Bull Run it maintained its regimental formation, the men conducting themselves with great coolness under fire. Late in the afternoon it retreated in good order under orders, and halted for two days at Oak Hill, where it was engaged in striking the tents, loading and packing the arms, ammunition, equipage, miscellaneous stores and property of the standing camp at this point, thus preventing the capture of valuable property by the enemy, and with the other Connecticut troops it escorted these supplies across the Potomac. The 2nd remained at Washington until the expiration of its term of service, when it returned to New Haven and was mustered out there on Aug. 7. Many of its members afterwards reënlisted in the three years' regiments, and were exceedingly useful by reason of their previous

military experience and training. During its short term of service, the 2nd lost 1 killed, 1 wounded, and 16 captured; 3 died of disease, and 31 were discharged for disability, making a total casualty list of 52.

Third Infantry.—Cols., John Arnold, John Chatfield; Lieut.-Col., Allen G. Brady; Maj., Alexander Warner. Recruiting for the 3d regiment began simultaneously with that of the other two three months' regiments, its ranks being soon filled under the enthusiasm of the first few weeks of the war, and the men rendezvoused at the fair grounds, Hartford, May 9. Here they were mustered into the U. S. service on the 14th, and after receiving its colors from the hands of Gov. Buckingham, the regiment left for New Haven on the 23d, whence it sailed for Washington on the steamer Cahawba. On its arrival it went into camp at Glenwood and was temporarily brigaded with the other two Connecticut regiments under the command of Brig.-Gen. Tyler. Col. Arnold having resigned, Lieut.-Col. Chatfield of the 1st regiment was appointed colonel. He was an experienced militia officer and a fine disciplinarian. Lieut.-Col. Brady, angered at the appointment of Col. Chatfield over his head, was deprived of his sword for insubordination, but was honorably mustered out with the regiment and afterwards achieved distinction in the 17th Conn. infantry and veteran reserve corps. On June 24 the 3d crossed the long bridge into Virginia and moved to Falls Church, where it became a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, Gen. McDowell's Army of the Potomac. It was brought to a high state of discipline and efficiency under Col. Chatfield and with its brigade led the advance of the army on Manassas, July 16. Meanwhile, Gen. Tyler was appointed to command the 1st division and Col. E. D. Keyes, an experienced West Point graduate, was commissioned to command the brigade. The report of Col. Keyes on the battle of Bull Run says "The gallantry with which the 2nd regiment of Maine and the 3d regiment of Connecticut volunteers charged up the hill upon the enemy's artillery and infantry was never in my judgment surpassed." The command retired from the field in obedience to orders late in the afternoon, retreating in good order and maintaining its regimental formation. During the night it bivouacked on the ground it had left on the morning of the battle, then continued to Falls Church, where it, together with the other Connecticut troops, was kept busy for two days in packing, loading and saving the camp and garrison stores abandoned there by other troops. On the expiration of its term of service, it returned to Hartford, where it was mustered out on Aug. 12, 1861. A large proportion of its officers and men reënlisted in the three years' organizations, where their previous military experience proved especially valuable. The total casualty list of the 3d was 46, made up of 4 killed, 1 missing, 10 wounded, 17 captured, and 14 discharged for disability.

Fourth Infantry.—(See 1st Heavy Artillery.)

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Orris S. Ferry, George D. Chapman, Warren S. Packer, Henry W. Daboll; Lieut.-Cols., T. H. C. Kingsbury, George D. Chapman, Henry B. Stone, James A. Betts, Henry W. Daboll, William S. Coggswell; Majs., George D. Chapman, Henry B. Stone, Edward F. Blake, Warren W. Packer, David F. Lane, Henry W. Daboll, William S. Coggswell. The 5th was originally recruited with the intention of forming part of the three months' troops under the first call. When the second call of May 3 was made for three years' troops the men reënlisted for the longer term, and

rendezvoused at Hartford. The regiment was at first organized as the 1st regiment Colt's Revolving Rifles, with the inventor, Samuel Colt of Hartford, as colonel; was reorganized on June 20, 1861, as the 5th infantry, with O. S. Ferry of Norwalk as colonel; was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, July 22-23, and on the 29th proceeded to Sandy Hook, Md., having on its rolls 1,102 officers and men. It was employed until March, 1862, in picket and out-post duty along the line of the Potomac from Sir John's run to Muddy branch, suffering much from cold and exposure. A portion of the command participated in skirmishes with Jackson's forces at Dam No. 5, and Falling Waters, and the entire regiment entered Winchester, Va., as a part of Banks' forces, after a bloodless battle. Details from Cos. E and F participated in the surprise and capture of a company of Ashby's cavalry at Hudson's corners, Va.; H and I drove the enemy in a skirmish at Peaked mountain, having several men wounded, and on the Front Royal road in front of Winchester the regiment was sharply engaged with the enemy under Ewell, repulsing him with heavy loss. Jackson, however, had driven back the forces opposed to him and the 5th was forced to beat a rapid retreat and after 36 hours of hard marching and fighting, crossed the Potomac at Sharpsburg into Maryland. It recrossed the Potomac into Virginia on June 3; skirmished at Luray, where it drove the enemy; was soon afterward moved from the Department of the Shenandoah, and became a part of the Army of Virginia under Pope near Warrenton. It was heavily engaged at Cedar mountain, where, assisted by the 28th N. Y. and 46th Penn., it drove and routed the enemy, but was not supported and withdrew before superior numbers. Its loss here was 38 killed, 10 mortally and 67 slightly wounded, and 64 captured, out of 380 men in action, the severest loss of the regiment during service in any one day. It remained with Pope's army during the disheartening weeks that followed, being often under artillery fire, but suffering only slight loss. It was next assigned to provost duty at Fredericksburg, Md., and on Dec. 10, 1862, joined the Army of the Potomac going into winter quarters at Stafford Court House, Va. As a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 12th corps, it was active at Chancellorsville; reached the field of Gettysburg on the evening of July 1, and though not heavily engaged during this battle, it suffered some loss. After sharing in the pursuit of Lee, the 11th and 12th corps were consolidated as the 20th, under Gen. Hooker, and joined the Army of the Cumberland in Tenn., the 5th being employed for some time in railroad guard duty at Cowan. In Dec., 1863, 280 members of the regiment reënlisted for another term of three years and received the usual veteran furlough. On their return in the spring of 1864, the regiment, as part of Knipe's brigade, Williams' division, 20th corps, shared in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Lost mountain, Marietta, Kennesaw mountain, Kolb's farm, Peachtree creek and the siege of Atlanta. It marched with Sherman to the sea; shared in the siege of Savannah; and then moved with the army up through the Carolinas; being engaged at Chesterfield Court House, S. C., Silver Run, Averasboro and Bentonville. After Gen. Johnston's surrender, it proceeded to Washington, where it participated in the grand review and was mustered out at Alexandria, July 19, 1865. It had seen four years of active service, fought in 23 battles, besides numerous skirmishes, and was never driven from its position in the battle line except at Cedar mountain, where it was unsupported. The regiment had a total en-

rollment of 1,781; its losses were 73 killed, 32 fatally wounded, 219 wounded, 217 captured, 72 died of disease and in prison, 11 died from accident, and 248 were discharged for disability.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., John L. Chatfield, Redfield Duryee, Alfred P. Rockwell; Lieut.-Cols., William G. Ely, John Speidel, Lorenzo Meeker, Daniel Klein; Majs., John Speidel, Lorenzo Meeker, Daniel Klein, Hiram L. Grant. This regiment, composed of companies from Putnam, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford, Waterbury, New Britain, and Bridgeport, was the third of the three years' regiments organized in the summer of 1861. The men assembled at Oyster point, New Haven, and were mustered into the U. S. service during the first two weeks of Sept., 1861. The regiment left on the 17th for Washington, having a total enrollment of 1,008 officers and men. It remained encamped at Meridian hill for 20 days and was brigaded with the 3d and 4th N. H., and 7th Conn., under the command of Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright. The 6th was then assigned to the Department of the South and formed part of the land and naval expedition under Gen. T. W. Sherman and Adm. Dupont, for operations on the southern coast. Together with the 7th Conn. it landed and occupied Forts Walker and Beauregard, after the bombardment of Nov. 7, after which it was engaged for some months in fatigue duty, and foraging expeditions. In Jan., 1862, it shared in the abortive attempt to capture Savannah, Ga., and in the succeeding March was part of the force which finally forced the surrender of Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah river. In June it moved with the expedition for the capture of Charleston, skirmishing at James island on the 10th, and being active at the battle of Secessionville on the 16th. It was occupied with guard and picket duty at Beaufort until Oct. 22, 1862, when it was active at Pocotaligo, S. C., where it suffered its first severe loss in battle, losing 38 killed and wounded, among the latter being Col. Chatfield and Lieut.-Col. Speidel. After the battle the regiment returned to Beaufort and remained there until March 18, 1863, when it was ordered to Jacksonville, Fla. It returned to the neighborhood of Beaufort about April 1, and in May was part of the force landed on Folly island, S. C., to assist in the second attempt to capture Charleston. In the engagement at Morris island it was hotly engaged in the work of carrying the fortifications, though its loss was small. It captured here 125 prisoners and 2 stands of colors. Its last engagement in 1863 was at Fort Wagner, S. C., where it suffered severely, going into action with 400 men and losing 140 in killed, wounded and captured. Among the fatally wounded was Col. Chatfield. The command behaved in this action with distinguished gallantry, and did much to earn its name of the "fighting 6th." By reason of its heavy losses it was sent to Hilton Head to recuperate. In Dec., 1863, 205 members reënlisted as veterans and it also received a considerable number of recruits. In the spring of 1864 it was transferred to Virginia and on its arrival at Gloucester point, was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 10th corps, with which it at once advanced to Bermuda Hundred. It skirmished at Chester Station and Proctor's creek; was active at the battle of Drewry's bluff; was engaged near Bermuda Hundred; was part of Gen. Gillmore's force in the attack on Petersburg June 9, and was again in action near Bermuda Hundred on the 17th, its casualties during this period numbering 184 officers and men. From June 25 to Aug. 13 it was in the intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred. The Sixth was active at Deep Bottom, where it carried two lines of earthworks on Aug. 14, and in

the engagement two days later captured 200 prisoners and 2 stands of colors, its own losses being 5 killed, 69 wounded, 11 missing. It then shared in the siege of Petersburg until the following month when the members, except veterans and recruits, their term of enlistment having expired, were discharged before Petersburg on Sept. 11, 1864. The regiment was again active in the movement against Fort Harrison on the 29th, and advanced to within 3 miles of Richmond on the Darbytown road. It was engaged in this vicinity on Oct. 1, 7th, 13th, and 27th, when, during the fall elections of Nov., 1864, it was sent to New York to prevent rioting, but rejoined the army on the 14th. In December it was ordered to Wilmington N. C.; shared in the assault and capture of Fort Fisher and in the operations against Wilmington; was occupied in garrison and guard duty at Wilmington and at Goldsboro until it was ordered home, and was finally mustered out at New Haven, Aug. 21, 1865. The 6th was engaged in 25 battles and minor engagements and saw service in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Counting recruits and reënlisted men, its total enrollment was 1,813. Its losses were 103 killed and fatally wounded, 110 captured, 310 wounded, 118 died of disease, accident and in prison, 14 missing, 164 discharged for disability and 30 unaccounted for at muster out.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Alfred H. Terry, Joseph R. Hawley, Seager S. Atwell; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph R. Hawley, George F. Gardiner, Daniel C. Rodman, Oliver S. Sanford, Seager S. Atwell, Jerome Tourtelotte; Majs, George F. Gardiner, Daniel C. Rodman, Oliver S. Sanford, Benjamin T. Skinner, Jerome Tourtelotte. The 7th was recruited from the state at large under the first call for three years' men, and had among its members a large number of the discharged three months' men. The companies rendezvoused at New Haven and were mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 17, 1861. The following day, 1,018 strong, it left for Washington, where it was assigned to Gen. Horatio G. Wright's brigade with the 6th Conn. and 3d and 7th N. H. Col. Terry had been in command of the 2nd Conn., and Lieut.-Col. Hawley had been captain of Co. A in the 1st. In October the 7th formed part of the Sherman-Dupont expedition to Port Royal, S. C., and after the reduction of Forts Walker and Beauregard it was the first regiment to land and plant its colors on the soil of South Carolina. It was engaged in arduous fatigue duty at Hilton Head for 6 weeks, then moved to Tybee island, Ga., where it spent the winter in preparations for the reduction of Fort Pulaski, and during the bombardment of this fort in April, 1862, it manned nine of the eleven batteries engaged, being under fire for more than 30 hours. The 7th continued in active service in the Department of the South until April, 1864, participating in the engagements at James island, Pocotaligo, Fort Wagner and Morris island S. C. and Olustee, Fla. During this period it won its name as a fighting regiment and suffered a total loss in killed, wounded and missing of 292 officers and men. In the bloody assault on Fort Wagner it lost 104 out of 191 engaged, and Gen. Strong declared that "The 7th Conn. has covered itself with glory." Only four companies—A, B, I and K—participated in this assault, but the regiment was soon strengthened by the return of the other six companies from Florida, and during the siege of Fort Wagner which followed it was in the trenches, constantly under fire for 98 days. Early in December its sadly thinned ranks were once more filled to the maximum by recruits and during the same month 333 of the original members reënlisted as veterans, going home on their 30 days'

furlough in Jan., 1864. On April 13, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, thence to Gloucester point, Va., and on May 5, started up the James river as part of the 10th corps, Army of the James, under Gen. Butler. From this time the 7th saw almost constant service on the firing line until the end of October. It was active at Chester Station, losing 9 men; on the Bermuda Hundred front, meeting with a total loss in killed, wounded and captured of 320; was at Deep Bottom, where it lost 45 men; was in the five engagements before Richmond in the operations against Fort Harrison; and fought at Fair Oaks, losing 79 men out of 200 engaged. On Nov. 2, 1864, it was embarked on transports and sent to New York to assist in maintaining order during the presidential election, returning to the front on the 14th without having found it necessary to land. The succeeding two months were spent in the comparative quiet of camp and outpost duty. Early in Jan., 1865, as a part of Abbott's brigade, it formed part of Gen. Terry's force during the second Fort Fisher expedition, and led its brigade in the final and victorious charge which effected the capture of that formidable work, after which it participated in the operations which resulted in the capture of Wilmington. With the surrender of Gen. Johnston, the war was virtually ended and on July 20, 1865, the 7th was mustered out of service at Goldsboro, N. C. It then returned home and the men were paid and discharged on Aug. 11, after a service of nearly four years. A total of 2,090 men had served in its ranks, including the 333 reënlisted veterans and 739 recruits. The casualties of the regiment were 140 killed or fatally wounded, 333 wounded, 260 captured, 202 died of disease, accident and in prison, 3 missing (probably killed), 160 were discharged for disability, and 16 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., Edward Harland, John E. Ward; Lieut.-Cols., Peter L. Cunningham, Andrew Terry, Hiram Appelman, John E. Ward, Charles L. Upham, Martin B. Smith, William M. Pratt, Thomas D. Sheffield; Majs., Andrew Terry, Hiram Appelman, John E. Ward, Charles L. Upham, Charles M. Coit (declined com'n.), William M. Pratt, Andrew M. Morgan. This regiment, from the state at large, was recruited in the early fall of 1861, many of its officers and men having seen service with the three months' regiments. Col. Harland, whose subsequent record as brigadier-general of volunteers was a brilliant one, had served as captain in the 3d infantry. The members of the 8th rendezvoused at Camp Buckingham, Hartford, and were mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Oct. 5, 1861. Armed with the rifle musket and numbering 1,027 men, it left for Annapolis, Md., Oct. 17, stopping en route at the camp of instruction, Jamaica, L. I., for two weeks. Early in Jan. 1862, it sailed with the Burnside expedition; was in reserve at the battle of Roanoke island; and was first in action at New Berne, where Col. Harland distinguished himself for bravery and gained the implicit confidence of his men. Its loss here was 2 killed and 4 wounded. It was again engaged at the siege of Fort Macon, N. C., in April. After two months of rest at New Berne the 8th moved to Newport News, Va., in July, encamped there for a month and then, with the 11th Conn., was ordered to Fredericksburg, where it encamped in front of the Lacey house during August. It next proceeded to Washington, remaining there until the Army of the Potomac moved against Gen. Lee in Maryland. It was heavily engaged at the battle of Antietam, where it lost 194 killed, wounded and missing, among the wounded being Lieut.-Col. Appelman. November found the 8th again at its old camp in front of

Fredericksburg as part of the Army of the Potomac. During the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg the following month, it was not heavily engaged and its losses were slight. In Feb., 1863, it was transferred to southeast Virginia and excepting a skirmish at Battery Huger in April, was not again active during the year. In Dec., 1863, 310 men reënlisted for three years and received the usual veteran furlough. It also received large additions to its ranks during the winter from new recruits. From March 13 to April 14, 1864, it was stationed at Deep creek, Va., on outpost and picket duty; was heavily engaged at Port Walthall Junction on the Petersburg railroad, losing 74 men killed, wounded and missing, Col. Ward being among the wounded. It was complimented for its bravery by Gen. Burnham, brigade commander. It was now assigned to the 1st division, 18th corps, which moved up the south side of the James; suffered a heavy loss in the battle of Fort Darling or Drewry's bluff, its casualties being 64 killed, wounded and missing; was with the corps at Cold Harbor, losing 38 killed and wounded; was again engaged before Petersburg with loss, June 15-17, and endured the hardships and casualties incident to life in the trenches until Aug. 27. It was then stationed on the Bermuda Hundred front on picket duty until Sept. 26, when it moved with the 18th corps toward Richmond; shared in the successful charge on Fort Harrison, losing 8 killed and 65 wounded, this being the last general engagement of the regiment, whose ranks were now sadly decimated. It moved with the final advance on Richmond in April, 1865, and on the cessation of hostilities was stationed for several months on provost duty at Lynchburg. It was finally mustered out Dec. 12, 1865, after 4 years and 2 months of service, having gloriously sustained the reputation of Connecticut soldiers for bravery and efficiency. Its total casualties were 99 killed and fatally wounded, 387 wounded, 81 captured, 153 died of disease, accident and in prison, 363 discharged for disability, 38 unaccounted for at muster out.

Ninth Infantry.—Col., Thomas W. Cahill; Lieut.-Cols., Richard Fitzgibbons, John G. Healy; Maj., Frederick Frye. This regiment, mainly composed of men of Irish birth, was recruited during the fall of 1861 at Camp English, New Haven. Col. Cahill had been a popular militia officer, and both Lieut.-Col. Fitzgibbons and Maj. Frye had been captains in the three months' service. From the first the regiment was designed to form part of Butler's New England expedition, and was destined to see most of its service in the Department of the Gulf. It was mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 1, 1861, for three years, and three days later left for Lowell, Mass., without arms and poorly clothed. On Nov. 26, with the 26th Mass., it sailed on the Constitution for Ship island, Miss., where it arrived on Dec. 3. Here it received arms and tents and remained encamped until April 3, 1862, when it engaged in an expedition, with a section of the 6th Mass. battery, to Biloxi and Pass Christian. After the capture of New Orleans, it proceeded to that city, where it was the first Union regiment to make a public parade through the streets. It was then employed on provost duty in the city, Col. Cahill being assigned to command of the defenses, until June, when it was ordered to a point opposite Vicksburg, Miss., and employed for some days in cutting a canal to divert the Mississippi river from Vicksburg, but the work was finally abandoned. The first important engagement of the 9th was at Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862, where its casualties numbered 14. Early in September it participated in an expedition to the vicinity

of St. Charles Court House, and then proceeded to New Orleans, which remained its headquarters during the whole of 1863, though the various companies were stationed at widely separated points. During the month of June, 1863, part of the regiment was engaged at La Fourche crossing and Chacahoula Station. Over 300 of the original members reënlisted in the winter of 1863-64 for a term of three years, and returned home on veteran furlough in April, 1864. On July 16 they rejoined the regiment, which arrived at Bermuda Hundred, Va., on the 24th and participated in a demonstration against the enemy at Deep Bottom on the 28th. It then embarked for Washington, whence it moved to Tenallytown, and on Aug. 14 it crossed the Potomac and moved to Berryville. It shared from this time in Gen. Sheridan's campaign up the Shenandoah Valley, being actively engaged at Winchester and at Fisher's hill. At Cedar hill in October the officers and men who had not reënlisted were mustered out, the veterans and recruits were organized as a battalion of four companies, under command of Capt. Healy, and bore an honorable part in the desperate battle of Cedar creek, losing 30 men killed and wounded. The battalion remained in Virginia until Jan. 7, 1865, when it was ordered to Baltimore, whence it sailed for Fortress Monroe and then for Savannah, Ga. While at Savannah it dispersed a force of guerrillas on Dawfuski island, after which it was ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., and there served under Gen. Gillmore until Aug. 3, 1865, when it embarked for New Haven, where it was finally mustered out and discharged. Including the service of the battalion, the regiment was in active service for 3 years and 9 months. The original muster-in rolls of the regiment bore the names of 845 officers and men; it received about 440 recruits and 321 veterans reënlisted, making a total enrolment of 1,606 names. Its casualties were 8 killed and mortally wounded; 18 wounded; 17 captured; 240 died of disease, accident or in prison; 116 were discharged for disability and 73 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., Charles L. Russell, Albert W. Drake, Ira W. Pettibone, John L. Otis, Edwin S. Greeley; Lieut.-Cols., Albert W. Drake, Ira W. Pettibone, Benjamin S. Pardee, Robert Leggett, Edwin S. Greeley, E. D. S. Goodyear; Majs., Ira W. Pettibone, Benjamin S. Pardee, Daniel M. Mead, Robert Leggett, John L. Otis, Edwin S. Greeley, Henry W. Camp, E. D. S. Goodyear, Francis G. Hickerson. The 10th was recruited in the late summer of 1861, rendezvoused at Camp Buckingham, Hartford, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Oct. 26, 1861. Five days later, under command of Col. Russell, formerly adjutant of the 2nd Conn. infantry, and numbering 996 officers and men, it left the state for Annapolis, Md., where it was assigned to the 1st brigade (Gen. J. G. Foster), Burnside's division. Early in Jan., 1862, it sailed as part of Burnside's expedition for North Carolina and fought its first battle at Roanoke island, exhibiting great coolness and bravery, its loss being the heaviest of any regiment engaged, 56 officers and men, killed and wounded. Col. Russell was killed while leading his regiment and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Drake. The 10th was destined to remain in the Department of the South until the spring of 1864. Its second engagement was at New Berne, where it maintained its reputation for steadiness under fire, losing here 27 killed and wounded. Col. Drake died from exhaustion on June 5, 1862, and was succeeded by Col. Pettibone. During the summer it shared in all the movements of the 9th corps under Burnside, including the

Trenton and Tarboro expeditions; was sharply engaged at Kinston, N. C., during the Goldsboro expedition, where it charged and drove the enemy with great gallantry, capturing over 500 prisoners and 11 pieces of artillery, and losing 106 in killed and wounded. Under the brigade command of Col. Stevenson it was in action at Whitehall and Goldsboro. On Dec. 24, 1862, the troops in North Carolina were organized into the 18th corps, Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster commanding. In Jan., 1863, the 10th was ordered to South Carolina, and in February Maj. John L. Otis was commissioned colonel. The regiment was engaged at Seabrook island in April, and from the middle of July to the latter part of October, as part of Terry's division, 10th corps, shared in the siege operations about Charleston. During its long service on Morris island, though the command suffered little in battle, its duties were arduous and trying and on its departure for St. Augustine, after the capture of Fort Wagner, 60 per cent. of the men were on the sick list. While stationed at St. Augustine, a small detail of 35 men from the regiment was ambushed by the enemy's cavalry, 21 being captured and 3 killed. On April 18, 1864, the 10th, with Terry's division, was ordered to Virginia and on its arrival at Gloucester Point on the 25th, was assigned to the Army of the James, commanded by Gen. Butler. During the previous winter nearly 300 of the original men reënlisted for three years and went home on the usual veteran furlough. The regiment was conspicuous in the work of destruction on the Richmond & Petersburg railroad, which resulted in the affair at Port Walthall Junction, and won the warm commendation of its brigade commander and other officers for steadiness and fine behavior at Drewry's bluff, where it lost 36 killed and wounded. From this time on almost constant fighting was the lot of the 10th, as it shared in all the engagements of the Army of the James throughout the summer. Space forbids more than a bare mention of the more important of these engagements. In the action near Ware Bottom Church it captured without loss the famous Howlett house battery; was active at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains; was ordered into the trenches at Petersburg, where, during the latter part of August and most of September, it suffered considerable loss from sharpshooters; then returned to the north bank of the James; was active at Chaffin's farm, and Laurel Hill Church, where it held in check for two hours a force of the enemy outnumbering it ten to one; was next in action on the Newmarket road, where Gen. Plaisted accorded it credit for saving the Army of the James from disaster; was twice engaged on the Darbytown road, where in the first fight it went into action with but 90 men, charging well manned intrenchments, and meeting with its first repulse, losing 46 killed and wounded. It next skirmished with the enemy at Johnson's plantation, and early in November was one of the regiments selected to go to New York to preserve order during the elections. In Nov. and Dec., 1864, its ranks were recruited up to about 800 men. In the final campaign of 1865, the 10th, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Goodyear, Col. Greeley being absent on leave, was engaged at Hatcher's run, and the next day six companies shared in the bloody and desperate assault on Fort Gregg, being the first to plant their colors on the parapet. Out of 13 officers and 180 men in action, 8 officers and 118 men were killed or wounded. Gen. Gibbon, corps commander, presented the regiment with a bronze eagle in recognition of its service in this action. Lieut.-Col. Goodyear being among the severely wounded, Capt. Hickerson assumed

command, and the 10th now joined in the pursuit of Lee's army, coöperating with Sheridan's cavalry to cut off the further retreat of the Confederates. The regiment saw its last active service at Appomattox April 9, 1865, but remained at Richmond until Aug. 26, when it was ordered home and was mustered out at Hartford, Sept. 5, 1865. The total enrollment of the regiment, including 996 original members, 848 recruits and 280 reënlisted men, was 2,124. Its casualties were 119 killed and mortally wounded; 382 wounded; 41 captured; 147 died of disease, accident or in prison; 283 were discharged for disability, and 14 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., Thomas H. C. Kingsbury, Henry W. Kingsbury, Griffin A. Stedman, Jr., Randall H. Rice; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Mathewson, Griffin A. Stedman, Jr., William Moegling, Randall H. Rice, Charles Warren; Majs., Griffin A. Stedman, Jr., William Moegling, Joseph H. Converse, John Kies, Randall H. Rice, Charles Warren, Henry J. McDonald. This regiment was recruited in the fall of 1861 at Camp Lincoln, Hartford, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Nov. 27, 1861. On Dec. 16 it left the state for Annapolis, Md., with a numerical strength of 927 officers and men. At New York, while en route, it was presented with a handsome set of regimental colors. It was assigned to Gen. Burnside's expedition on its arrival at Annapolis; sailed from Fortress Monroe on Jan. 6, 1862; participated in its first action at New Berne, N. C., meeting with some losses and then encamped on the Trent river until July, when it was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, Va. Col. Kingsbury having resigned on March 26, Henry W. Kingsbury of the U. S. Army was commissioned colonel on April 25. On the evacuation of Fredericksburg in August, the 11th returned to Washington, where it was assigned to Harland's brigade, 9th corps, and moved with McClellan in the Maryland campaign. It was under fire at South mountain and was heavily engaged at Antietam, suffering a loss of 181 killed, wounded and missing, including every field officer. The gallant Col. Kingsbury was among the mortally wounded, and Lieut.-Col. Stedman succeeded to the command. The regiment was encamped most of the time until the battle of Fredericksburg at Pleasant valley, Md., and at Stafford hills, Va. It was not heavily engaged at Fredericksburg, being on the picket line, and lost only 11 men. After the battle it returned to its old camp and on Feb. 6, 1863, moved to Newport News, where it remained until March 13, when it was ordered to Suffolk. It was there employed in fatigue duty for a month and took part in the defense when Longstreet invested the town, engaging in reconnoissances in the latter part of April and early days of May. When the siege was raised the regiment moved to Portsmouth, where, with the exception of the advance on Richmond at the end of June and early in July, it remained until October, when it was ordered to Gloucester Point, Va., and performed garrison duty at Fort Keyes. During the winter 268 men reënlisted for three years and received the usual veteran furlough of 30 days. The 11th moved to Williamsburg, Va., in March, 1864, and here was recruited up to 882 enlisted men. It was assigned to the 18th corps, and, embarking on transports proceeded up the James river, landing at Bermuda Hundred on May 4. It was in action at Swift creek, where it lost 12 men, and at Drewry's bluff its loss was nearly 200. Joining Grant at Cold Harbor, it was in the front of the grand bayonet charge of June 3, losing 91 killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed was Maj. Con-

verse. It remained at Cold Harbor until the 12th, when it returned with the corps to Bermuda Hundred. It shared in the siege of Petersburg from June 15 to Aug. 27, being engaged on Aug. 5, when Col. Stedman was killed and Lieut.-Col. Moeglin wounded. While in front of Petersburg the regiment reported a total loss of 85 officers and men, and since the beginning of the spring campaign, May 1, it had lost one-half its officers and over 400 men in action. Maj. Rice now assumed command of the regiment, which moved north of the James, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 24th corps. It was part of the forces which entered Richmond April 3, 1865, and assisted in subduing the conflagration which threatened the Confederate capital with destruction. It served here for a time on provost duty and was then detailed for similar duty in Southwestern Virginia until November, when it was ordered home. It was mustered out at Hartford, Dec. 21, 1865. Inclusive of about 1,200 recruits, and 268 veterans, the total enrollment of the regiment was nearly 2,400 men. Its casualties during service were 141 killed and mortally wounded; 319 wounded; 155 captured; 169 died of disease, accident or in prison; 307 were discharged for disability, and 30 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., Henry C. Deming, Ledyard Colburn, Frank H. Peck; Lieut.-Cols., Ledyard Colburn, Frank H. Peck, George N. Lewis; Majs., Frank H. Peck, George N. Lewis, Sidney E. Clark. Recruiting for the 12th, known at the "Charter Oak regiment," began at Camp Lyon, Hartford, in Nov., 1861, and it was mustered into the U. S. service on Dec. 31, 1861, for three years. It was organized under the authority given Gen. Butler by the war department in September to recruit "The New England division" for special service. Its colonel, Mayor Deming of Hartford, was chosen by Gen. Butler, as was Ledyard Colburn, formerly major in the 3d Conn. (three months' troops). It was a finely drilled and disciplined regiment, numbering 1,008 men, and left the state for New York on Feb. 24, 1862. On the 27th it sailed for Ship island, Miss., arriving there on March 8 when it was assigned to Gen. John W. Phelps' brigade. After the capture of New Orleans, it was stationed there and in the immediate vicinity throughout the rest of the year and the spring of 1863. In July, 1862, it shared in an expedition into the interior of Mississippi. On Sept. 29, 1862, it became a part of Gen. Weitzel's reserve brigade and was stationed at Camp Kearney, Carrollton, La. Its first engagement was at Georgia landing, La., where its loss was 19 in killed, wounded and missing, and it was complimented by Gen. Weitzel for steadiness under fire. Col. Deming having been detached to act as mayor of New Orleans, and Lieut.-Col. Colburn being detached on special duty, Maj. Peck was in command of the regiment. Col. Deming resigned Jan. 31, 1863. The 12th was part of the force which destroyed the Confederate gunboat "Cotton." Co. A, under Lieut. Bulkley, with other troops, while engaged in a reconnoissance on board the gunboat Diana, were captured after a gallant resistance, near Pattersonville, La. The regiment formed part of the Banks Red River expedition in April, 1863, and was actively engaged at Fort Bisland, losing 15 killed and wounded. On its return from this expedition it shared in the siege of Port Hudson, taking part in the two general assaults and losing during the siege 108 officers and men. It continued to serve in the Department of the Gulf, attached to the army under Gen. Banks in Louisiana, occupying Brashear City in July and sharing in an expedition to Opelousas

in October. It went into winter quarters late in the fall at New Iberia, where 436 of the men reënlisted in Jan. and Feb., 1864, for another three years, and left for home in March on veteran furlough. They returned to New Orleans on May 8, and the 12th remained in that vicinity until July 6, when it embarked for Fortress Monroe. It then joined the army under Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and had its full share in Sheridan's brilliant campaign, especially distinguishing itself at Winchester and Cedar creek. Its losses at Winchester were 71 killed and wounded. Among the killed was the gallant Col. Peck. It occupied an important position at Fisher's hill, but sustained no loss, though in the bloody battle of Cedar creek its losses were 170 killed, wounded and missing. The severe losses of the regiment, together with the near expiration of the term of service of those who had not reënlisted, made it necessary to consolidate the regiment into a battalion of six companies, which was accordingly done Dec. 2, 1864. The battalion was known as the 12th battalion Conn. veteran volunteer infantry, and continued to serve in Virginia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lewis. It went into winter quarters at Summit Point and on April 30, 1865, proceeded to Washington, where it participated in the grand review on May 23. On June 1 it proceeded by transport to Savannah, Ga., where it remained until it was mustered out on Aug. 12, 1865. It was then sent home and the men were finally paid and discharged at Hartford, Aug. 22, having been in service for 3 years and 9 months. It had received about 400 recruits, and its casualties during service were 73 killed and mortally wounded; 229 wounded; 144 captured; 180 died of disease, accident or in prison; 188 were discharged for disability, and 2 were unaccounted for at muster out. The large percentage of loss from disease and disability is largely due to the long service of the regiment in the extreme South.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Cols., Henry W. Birge, Charles D. Blinn; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander Warner, Charles D. Blinn, Homer B. Sprague; Majs., Richard E. Holcomb, Homer B. Sprague, Apollos Comstock. This regiment was organized at New Haven during the fall and winter of 1861, headquarters being established in Durham & Booth's warehouse on Chapel street, Nov. 25, where the men remained in barracks throughout the winter. The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service on Feb. 18, 1862, for three years, and was composed of excellent material. All the field officers had seen previous service—Col. Birge as major of the 1st heavy artillery, Lieut.-Col. Warner as major, and Maj. Holcomb as quartermaster of the 3d infantry. It left March 17, 1862, for Ship island, Miss., numbering 1,017 officers and men, and arrived at its destination on April 13. Entering New Orleans on May 12, it was stationed at the custom house and assigned to provost duty, while Col. Birge was placed in command of the defenses of the city. While here a number of recruits, principally Germans, were secured. In the fall it was assigned to the reserve brigade, consisting of the 12th and 13th Conn., 1st La., 75th N. Y., 8th N. H., four companies of cavalry and two batteries, under command of Gen. Weitzel. With this brigade the 13th participated in its first battle at Georgia landing, La., losing 1 killed, 13 wounded, and 1 captured. It remained encamped at Camp Stevens, Thibodeaux, from Oct. 30 to Dec. 27, and moved thence to Baton Rouge, where it went into camp for the remainder of the winter on the arsenal grounds. On March 13, 1863, it shared in the movement of Banks' army to the rear of Port Hudson, a diversion in favor of Farragut's fleet, which

was engaged in an effort to run the batteries. On March 28 it started for the Red River country, Col. Birge in command of the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Warner commanding the regiment. It skirmished at Sand beach; was heavily engaged at the battle of Irish bend, losing 53 killed and wounded; fought at Vermilion bayou, and by May 11 had advanced within 13 miles of Alexandria. Returning by way of the Atchafalaya river and Bayou Sara, it shared in the long siege of Port Hudson, participating in the assaults of May 27 and June 14, with an aggregate loss of 22 men. When, after the unsuccessful assault of June 14, Gen. Banks called for volunteers to form a storming column of 1,000 men, 16 officers and 225 men of the 13th responded, but the fall of Vicksburg rendered the movement unnecessary, as Port Hudson surrendered on July 9. The regiment then moved to Donaldsonville, where it skirmished with Gen. Taylor's forces, after which it was ordered to Brashear City and remained on outpost duty there until Aug. 19, when it returned to Carrollton. On Aug. 30 it moved to Thibodeaux, on Bayou La Fourche, where it remained in permanent camp for six months. During the winter 1863-64 about 300 of the original members reënlisted for an additional term of three years. The 13th, under the command of Col. Blinn, participated in the second Red River expedition in the spring of 1864; was engaged at Cane river, with a loss of 24 killed and wounded, and was constantly skirmishing during the retreat, but participated in no other pitched battles. From May 21 to July 2, 1864, it was stationed at Morganza, when it proceeded to New Orleans; on the 14th it embarked under sealed orders on the steamer Columbia, and, when opened, the orders directed it to proceed to Fortress Monroe, from which point the veterans went home on 30 days furlough. In September the regiment joined Molineux's brigade, 19th corps, which formed part of Gen. Sheridan's army operating in the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in the brilliant campaign which followed. It was engaged at Winchester, with an aggregate loss of 79. Among the captured was Lieut.-Col. Sprague, in command of the regiment. It was again engaged with the enemy at Fisher's hill, but with only slight loss; took part in the battle of Winchester, losing 28 officers and men, Maj. Comstock being among the wounded; then went into winter quarters at Camp Russell near Winchester until Dec. 1, when it moved to Martinsburg. Later in the month, the term of service of the regiment having expired, the non-veterans left for New Haven to be mustered out and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of five companies. In Jan., 1865, this battalion was ordered to Savannah, Ga.; arrived there on the 19th, and remained there until March 12, when it moved to New Berne, N. C., remaining there until the war ended. In May it was ordered to proceed to Augusta, Ga., where it performed provost duty until Aug. 25, when it moved to Gainesville to operate against bushwhackers; moved to Athens, Ga., on Oct. 17, and performed provost duty in that vicinity during the balance of the year. From Jan. 3, 1866, to the following April, it performed similar service in the district of Allatoona, with headquarters at Atlanta. On April 13, 1866, it proceeded to Fort Pulaski, Ga., where it was mustered out on the 25th, but the men were finally paid and discharged at Hart island, N. Y., May 5-7, 1866, after a service of 4 years, 5 months and 8 days. Besides its reputation as a hard fighting regiment, it was especially commended for its fine appearance and high state of discipline—qualities which kept it in service on provost and guard duty long

after the war closed. During its term of service, 298 of the members reënlisted and it received about 475 recruits. Its list of casualties include 41 killed and mortally wounded; 139 wounded; 59 captured; 143 died in prison, by accident or disease; 121 discharged for disability, and 6 unaccounted for at muster out. The 13th battalion had 3 wounded; 13 died of disease, and 32 discharged for disability.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Cols., Dwight Morris, Theodore G. Ellis; Lieut.-Cols., Sanford H. Perkins, Theodore G. Ellis, Samuel A. Moore; Majs., Cyrus C. Clark, Theodore G. Ellis, Samuel A. Moore, James B. Coit, John C. Broatch, William B. Hincks. This regiment, recruited from the state at large, was organized in the summer of 1862. Recruiting began in the latter part of May, but the ranks filled slowly until after McClellan's reverses on the Peninsula, and the president's call for 300,000 men on July 2, when the regiment filled up rapidly. The men rendezvoused at Camp Foote, Hartford, and were here mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Aug. 23, 1862. On the 25th, with 1,015 officers and men, the 14th left the state for Washington, and with almost no opportunity for drill, it was hurried into the Maryland campaign. It was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, Army of the Potomac, and suffered severely in its first engagement, the bloody battle of Antietam, losing 137 killed, wounded and missing, but "behaving like veterans." During the succeeding two months it was occupied in picket and guard duty at Bolivar heights and Belle Plain. It again suffered heavily at Fredericksburg, forming part of the first division that charged the stone wall at the foot of Marye's heights, its losses aggregating 122 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut.-Col. Perkins and Maj. Clark were among the severely wounded. The regiment was already terribly reduced in numbers, after less than four months' service, having less than 400 effective men. It remained throughout the winter of 1862-63 near Falmouth, doing picket duty along the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg, and on April 28, 1863, it moved with the army on the Chancellorsville campaign. It was again actively engaged at Chancellorsville, losing 56 killed, wounded and missing; then returned once more to its camp near Falmouth until it moved on the Gettysburg campaign. It reached the field of Gettysburg on July 1, and again demonstrated its splendid qualities as a fighting regiment on that sanguinary field. On the afternoon of the 3d, it captured 5 battle-flags and over 200 prisoners. Though reduced to the size of a battalion, its losses aggregated 66. After the battle it joined with the army in the pursuit of Lee, skirmishing at Falling Waters. It then moved to Catlett's station, Va., and did picket duty along Elk run, Cedar run and near Bristoe Station until Sept. 12. It received its first instalment of recruits on Aug. 6, and during the next few months its ranks were swelled once more to the proportions of a full regiment. It participated in all the marching and countermarching of the fall campaign; was engaged in a skirmish at Auburn and Bristoe Station, losing 26 men in the latter action; skirmished with the enemy at Blackburn's ford; took part in the Mine Run campaign, in which it lost 14 men; then returned to Stevensburg, and finally went into winter quarters at Stony mountain, near the Rapidan river. It lost heavily in the engagement at Morton's ford in Feb., 1864, which was partly a hand-to-hand fight in the dark, where the regiment displayed its usual splendid bravery, its losses amounting to 115 killed, wounded and missing, one-half that of the whole division engaged. When the army was reorganized for the campaign of 1864, the 14th was assigned

to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, with which it fought at the Wilderness, Laurel hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna river Totopotomy and Cold Harbor. Its losses were very heavy during this period, amounting to a total of 185 killed, wounded and missing. From June 15 to July 6 it was engaged in the siege operations before Petersburg, losing 14 more men; was active at Deep Bottom, losing 7, and at Reams' station during the movement for the destruction of the Weldon railroad; was heavily engaged in the last named action and lost 50 officers and enlisted men, being under fire from three directions at one time and fought part of the time from the reverse side of its own breastworks. After this battle it returned to the trenches before Petersburg, where it was exposed daily to the fire of the Confederate sharpshooters and batteries. It was in the battle at Hatcher's run late in October, 1864, losing 29 men, and during the winter had only a few weeks of comparative rest while encamped near Fort Clark. On Feb. 5, 1865, the 14th was ordered from its snug quarters to participate in the action at Hatcher's run, losing 6 men, and on March 25 it shared in a movement on the farther side of the run, intended as a diversion at the time the enemy attacked Fort Stedman. Three days later it moved on the final campaign, which ended with Lee's surrender at Appomattox, the regiment being constantly marching and skirmishing. It fought at High bridge and Farmville; was present at the final surrender, after which it moved to Alexandria, Va. It participated in the grand review at Washington on May 23, and on the 30th the recruits were transferred to the 2nd Conn. heavy artillery, and the original members were mustered out near Alexandria. On June 3 the regiment reached Hartford, where it was given a grand ovation. In proportion to its numbers and the length of service it had the largest percentage of losses in killed, wounded and died in the service of any Connecticut regiment. It also participated in more battles—34 battles and skirmishes in all—and many of them among the greatest and bloodiest of the war. It has the record of never losing a color, but captured several from the enemy. Its list of casualties shows 188 killed and fatally wounded; 11 missing in action, probably killed; 552 wounded; 191 captured; 189 died of disease, in prison or by accident; 319 were discharged for disability and 15 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., Dexter R. Wright, Charles L. Upham; Lieut.-Col., Samuel Tolles; Maj., Eli W. Osborn. The 15th was recruited from New Haven county during July and Aug., 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, at Oyster point, New Haven, the place of rendezvous, Aug. 26, 1862. Maj. Osborn had been a captain in the three months' service, and Lieut.-Col. Tolles had some previous experience as a militia officer. On Aug. 28, 1862, with 1,022 officers and men, it left for Washington, where it received its arms and camp equipage and remained there on guard duty until Dec. 1, when it was ordered to Falmouth, Va., and assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps. The brigade (Harland's) was made up of the 8th, 11th, 15th, 16th and 21st Conn. regiments, and as it was held in reserve at Fredericksburg, the 15th sustained a loss of only 10 killed and wounded. After the battle it remained encamped at Falmouth for two months, then moved to Newport News and a month later to Suffolk, Va., where Charles L. Upham took command after the resignation of Col. Wright. Fatigue, guard and picket duties occupied the regiment during the siege of Suffolk, varied by two reconnoissances (April 24 and May 3) attended by slight loss. It

shared in the expedition of Gen. Dix up the Peninsula in July, in the effort to draw Lee from his position, and returned to camp at Portsmouth much exhausted after its forced march of 120 miles in hot weather to the vicinity of Richmond. It remained encamped at Portsmouth and South mills until Jan. 21, 1864, when it was ordered to Plymouth, N. C., remaining on provost duty most of the time until the following March at New Berne, N. C. It suffered a heavy visitation of yellow fever during the summer and fall of 1864, losing over 70 men by death from the scourge and as many more disabled. During the winter it received a large number of recruits. On March 2, 1865, it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, District of Beaufort, Col. Upham being in command of the brigade, and ordered to join the expedition against Goldsboro. While hotly engaged at Kinston, it was suddenly enveloped by a division of the enemy under Gen. Hoke and a large part of the brigade was captured. Its loss in killed, wounded and missing was 475, most of whom were taken prisoners, but were soon paroled and exchanged and rejoined the regiment, which was assigned to provost duty at Kinston, remaining there until June 6, when it moved to New Berne for muster out. By order of Gen. Schofield, commanding the department, all members whose term of service did not expire before Sept. 30, 1865, were transferred to the 7th Conn. infantry on June 24. The regiment, to the number of 815 officers and men, was mustered out on June 27 and on the 30th left for New Haven, where the men were finally paid and discharged on July 12, 1865. It had been in service 2 years and 10 months and its total enrolment, including 595 recruits, was 1,617. Its losses during service were 40 killed, 68 wounded, 468 captured, 150 died of disease, accident or in prison, 160 discharged for disability, and 9 unaccounted for at muster out.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Col., Frank Beach; Lieut.-Cols., Frank W. Cheney, John M. Burnham; Majs., George A. Washburn, Henry L. Pasco. This was a Hartford county regiment, organized in Aug., 1862, and mustered into the U. S. service for three years at Hartford on Aug. 24. Under command of Col. Beach of the regular army, it left for Washington on the 29th; was encamped for a few days at Arlington heights; was then hurried forward, with no opportunity to learn even the rudiments of military science, to join the Army of the Potomac, on the eve of the battle of Antietam. On the evening before the battle it was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Harland's), 3d division, 9th corps, and despite its rawness, displayed creditable heroism on the field of Antietam, losing as many men as any other Connecticut regiment engaged, its loss in killed, wounded and missing, aggregating 185, including 5 commissioned officers killed and 8 wounded. Among the severely wounded were Lieut.-Col. Cheney and Maj. Washburn, who were both compelled to resign their commissions. The 16th was not heavily engaged at Fredericksburg, being in reserve with the rest of its brigade. After two months in camp before Fredericksburg, it was ordered to Newport News and about five weeks later, moved, with its brigade, to Suffolk, where it remained throughout the siege being twice engaged in skirmishes on the Edenton and Providence Church roads, with some loss. About the middle of June it moved to Portsmouth, where it joined the expedition of Gen. Dix up the Peninsula. known as the "Blackberry Raid," to the vicinity of Richmond, involving forced marches in hot weather of over 120 miles. Then followed some quiet months of camp life at Portsmouth, during which the regiment gained an enviable name for discipline, good order,

and fine soldierly behavior. On Jan. 21, 1864, it was ordered to Plymouth, N. C., from which point several raids were made into the interior, capturing a large amount of stores, burning cotton and tobacco, and taking a number of prisoners. On March 3 it was ordered to New Berne, where it performed garrison duty until the 20th, when it returned to Plymouth. The garrison at Plymouth was attacked by the enemy in force on April 17, and after a desperate resistance, was forced to surrender on the 20th. The losses in the 16th, including the captured, were 436. Co. H, which was on detached service at Roanoke island, was not included in the surrender. During the long months of imprisonment which followed, at Andersonville, Charleston and Florence, the men endured untold hardships and privations and nearly one-half of them died in prison. The paroling of prisoners of war began in Nov., 1864, and continued throughout the winter. The wretched survivors, after being paroled and exchanged, rejoined their regiment at New Berne in April and May, 1865. A few had escaped from prison, a few were exchanged earlier, and these, with Co. H and some on detached service or sick leave, composed the regiment in actual service. The story of how the brave men of the 16th who were captured saved their colors, by tearing them in strips and concealing them about their persons all through the dreary days of their confinement, is one eloquent of devotion and patriotism. Such remnants as survived the ordeal are now sacredly preserved in the form of a shield sewn on a white silk banner, which was deposited with the other flags of the state at the capitol on "Battle Flag Day," Sept. 17, 1879. The sadly depleted regiment was stationed at Roanoke island, N. C., until March 4, 1865, engaging meanwhile in expeditions to Foster's mills, Hertford and up the Alligator river, and in several raids to Columbia, Edenton, etc. At New Berne the regiment remained in the performance of provost duty until the date of its muster out, June 24, 1865. It had been in service for 2 years and 10 months, and 83 recruits had been forwarded from Connecticut. Its losses during service were 76 killed and mortally wounded, 167 wounded, 459 captured, 160 died in prison, 85 died of disease or from accident, 255 were discharged for disability, and 11 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Col., William H. Noble; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Walter, Douglas Fowler, Albert W. Wilcoxson, Henry Allen; Majs., Allen G. Brady, Henry Allen. This regiment, recruited almost entirely from Fairfield county, was organized in Aug., 1862. It rendezvoused at Bridgeport, was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Aug. 28, 1862, and left for Washington, 1,000 strong, on Sept. 3. It was stationed in the defenses of Baltimore and Washington until Nov. 5, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Sigel at Gainesville, Va., where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Sigel's corps, the brigade being made up of the 25th, 55th, 75th and 107th Ohio and 17th Conn. Later on the 157th N. Y. was added, and these regiments continued to serve together during the rest of the war. The 11th corps (Sigel's) was held as a reserve to Gen. Burnside's advance and after the battle of Fredericksburg spent the winter in camps at Stafford Court House, Belle Plain, and Brooke's station, Va. The first battle of the 17th was the disastrous one of Chancellorsville, where the 11th corps, now commanded by Gen. Howard, was surprised and routed by Stonewall Jackson. In the midst of the confusion all about them, the 17th did all that brave men could do, but Col. Noble found it a hopeless task to rally the regi-

ment amid the prevailing rout. Its loss in the battle was 120 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut.-Col. Walter was among the killed, Col. Noble was severely wounded and had his horse shot under him. It then rested with its corps near Brooke's station until the movement began which resulted in the battle of Gettysburg. It arrived on that field during the midst of the first day's fighting and was posted on the extreme right at Oak hill. It was at this point that it suffered its greatest loss, when struck by an overwhelming force of the enemy under Gen. Gordon. Lieut.-Col. Fowler was killed and Maj. Brady was severely wounded by a piece of shell. The regiment's total loss was 198 killed, wounded and missing. During the last two days of the battle it was posted at the northern foot of Cemetery hill. With the army it followed Lee's retreating forces until they crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and in August, with its division, was ordered to Alexandria, there to take transports for Folly island, S. C. With its brigade, under Gen. Ames, it was soon ordered to Morris island, where it was often in the siege works approaching Fort Wagner and sustained some losses. After the fall of Fort Wagner it encamped on Folly island until the latter part of Feb., 1864, the monotony of camp life being broken only by a brief expedition to St. John's island. At the above date it embarked for Jacksonville, Fla., and after a month there, relieved the 10th Conn. at St. Augustine, which remained its headquarters until the end of the war. On May 19, 1864, 39 men and 2 officers, holding the picket posts at Welaka and Saunders, on the St. John's river, were captured by the enemy and sent to Andersonville. The regiment was engaged during the year in several successful raids, though none were of great military importance. On Dec. 24, 1864, while returning from Jacksonville to St. Augustine, Col. Noble was captured by guerrillas and taken to Macon and Andersonville. While engaged in an expedition to Braddock's farm, south of Dunn's lake, early in Feb., 1865, the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Wilcoxson was attacked on its return by Dixon's cavalry and in the fight Adjt. Chatfield was killed and 32 men and 2 officers were captured. The prisoners were taken to Andersonville. On June 9, 1865, the regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Jacksonville, whence it proceeded to Hilton Head and was there mustered out on July 19, having been in service for 2 years, 11 months. Its total enrollment, including 175 recruits, was 1,175. Its losses were 47 killed and mortally wounded, 145 wounded, 253 captured, 76 died of disease, in prison or by accident, 209 were discharged for disability, and 9 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Col., William G. Ely; Lieut.-Cols., Monroe Nichols, Henry Peale; Majs., Ephraim Keech, Jr., Henry Peale, Joseph Mathewson. The 18th was composed of men from New London and Windham counties and was rapidly recruited during Aug., 1862, under the supervision of Gen. Daniel Tyler. The men rendezvoused at Camp Aiken, Norwich. William G. Ely, promoted from the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 6th Conn., was commissioned colonel. It was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 22, 1862, for three years, and left for Washington the same day, with a numerical strength of 998 officers and men. It was the first regiment to leave the state under the president's call of July 2 for 300,000 volunteers and was stationed at Baltimore in the performance of guard and garrison duty until May 22, 1863, when it was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley. Its first fighting was at the battle of Winchester, when Gen. Milroy's command of 7,000 men was overwhelmed by Gen. Early with a much

superior force. The regiment won praise from Milroy for the desperate valor it displayed. During its third and last charge, it disabled a battery of the enemy, but, charging into the center of Gen. Johnson's division, over 500 of its officers and men were captured. Its total loss in the engagement was 567. The regimental colors were saved by Color-Sergt. George Torrey. Most of the prisoners were soon paroled and exchanged. Co. D had escaped intact, as it was detailed for provost duty at Winchester. Nothing of moment occurred until April 26, 1864, when the 18th was ordered to Martinsburg, W. Va., to join the forces gathered there under Gen. Sigel. It shared in Sigel's defeat at Newmarket, where its casualties were 56; was again heavily engaged at Piedmont, with a loss of 122; had 12 men wounded in the engagement at Lynchburg; went into the engagement at Snicker's ford with only about 150 men and lost 32 in killed, wounded and missing; was again engaged at Winchester in July, but with small loss; arrived at Berryville after a long series of marches, and participated in its last fight there Sept. 3, 1864. It continued to serve in the District of West Virginia until its final muster out on June 27, 1865, at Harper's Ferry. The regiment had received about 200 recruits, so that its total enrollment was nearly 1,200. It served for 2 years and 10 months, during which it participated in 20 general engagements and skirmishes. Its losses were 61 killed and fatally wounded, 235 wounded, 656 captured, 94 died of disease, accident or in prison, 102 were discharged for disability, and 1 was unaccounted for at muster out.

Nineteenth Infantry.—(See 2nd Heavy Artillery.)

Twentieth Infantry.—Col., Samuel Ross; Lieut.-Cols., William B. Wooster, Philo B. Buckingham; Majs., P. B. Buckingham, Henry C. Pardee. The 20th was one of the eight regiments furnished by the state in response to the president's call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years. It was recruited during Aug., 1862, from the counties of New Haven and Hartford, rendezvoused at New Haven, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 8, 1862. It left for Washington on the 11th, with 981 officers and men, and on Oct. 2 reported to Gen. Williams at Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 12th corps, Army of the Potomac. It reported at Stafford Court House, Va., April 1, 1863, and on the 27th moved with the army, under Gen. Hooker, on the Chancellorsville campaign. In the battle there it was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Wooster, Col. Ross being in command of the 2nd brigade. The regiment was highly commended for its bravery during the engagement and was among the last to retreat. Its losses were 197 killed, wounded and prisoners. It participated in the battle of Gettysburg as part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 12th corps, Gen. Williams commanding the corps, which on the 3d day of the battle was stationed on Culp's hill, on the extreme right of the line, where the 20th distinguished itself. For 7 long hours the corps held Ewell's command at bay, and finally drove it back with heavy loss, the regiment losing during the engagement 5 men killed, and 23 wounded. The 20th then joined in the pursuit of Lee and on July 16, was once more at their old camp at Pleasant valley. In Sept., 1863, it was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., on Oct. 3. The autumn months were taken up with fatigue and picket duties and some slight skirmishing. While a part of the regiment was on garrison duty at Tracy City, Tenn., it was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, but the attack was repulsed,

Capt. Upson being mortally wounded during the engagement. In April, 1864, the 11th and 12th corps were united to form the 20th, with which the regiment remained until the close of the war. Early in May it moved with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign; was engaged at Boyd's trail, Resaca, and Cassville, which place it and the 19th Mich. captured. It lost 17 men at Resaca, and at Peachtree creek, July 20, it lost 55 killed, wounded and missing, among the wounded being 6 commissioned officers. It participated in the siege of Atlanta in July and was among the first troops to enter the city, when it finally fell on Sept. 2. It remained at Atlanta doing fatigue duty and furnishing large details for work on the fortifications about the city until Nov. 15, when it moved with Sherman on the march to the sea, arriving at Savannah on Dec. 10. It was occupied in the siege operations there until the 21st, when it entered the city with the 20th corps. Early in Jan., 1865, it started on the march through the Carolinas, being engaged with the enemy at Silver run, with a loss of 19 officers and men; at Bentonville, where it lost 36 men killed, wounded and missing; arrived at Raleigh, N. C., April 16, whence it proceeded north through Richmond to Washington, reaching there on May 20. It marched in the grand review and then encamped near Fort Lincoln until it was finally mustered out June 13, 1865, numbering 506 present and absent. During its 2 years and 9 months of arduous service it always maintained its reputation for valor, discipline and soldierly bearing, a credit to itself and an honor to its state. It received about 300 recruits during service, giving it a total enrollment of nearly 1,300 officers and men. Its list of casualties include 82 killed and mortally wounded, 209 wounded, 113 captured, 82 died of disease, accident or in prison, 203 were discharged for disability, and 5 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Cols., Arthur H. Dutton, Thomas F. Burpee, Hiram B. Crosby; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas F. Burpee, Hiram B. Crosby, James F. Brown; Majs., Hiram B. Crosby, William Spittle, Charles T. Stanton, James F. Brown. This regiment, recruited from Hartford, New London and Windham counties during Aug., 1862, rendezvoused at Norwich, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years, Sept. 5, 1862. Col. Dutton was appointed to the command from the regular army and brought the regiment to a high state of efficiency before being appointed to the command of a brigade on Dec. 11, 1862. The 21st, numbering 966 officers and men, left for Washington on Sept. 11 and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Its long march of 175 miles—from Pleasant valley, Md., to Falmouth, Va.,—in 12 days, and the hardships and exposure of that first winter on the plains of Falmouth will never be forgotten. It was brigaded with the 25th N. J., 13th N. H., and 4th R. I., to form the 3d brigade, 3d division, 9th corps, Col. Dutton being in command of the brigade. Its first engagement was at Fredericksburg, where it lost 1 commissioned officer, and 5 men wounded. It was one of the eighteen regiments from the 9th corps, selected by Gen. Burnside to lead the "forlorn hope" on the morning of the 14th, but fortunately the attack was abandoned at the last moment. In Feb., 1863, it joined the Army of the James at Fortress Monroe; was encamped at Newport News until March 13, when it was ordered to Suffolk; shared in the defense of that place during the siege; supported the Irish Legion on the Edenton road; was active at Reed's ferry on the Nansemond river, being commended for its services during that skirmish; served as provost guard for Gen. Dix's com-

mand on the "Blackberry Raid" to Whitehouse Landing, and on the return of the expedition was on provost duty at Portsmouth and Norfolk for about five months. It then returned to Newport News for about six weeks, a detachment of the regiment sharing in the raid on the Brandon farm. On Feb. 3, 1864, it embarked under sealed orders for Morehead City, N. C., a little later moved to Newport barracks and Little Washington, N. C.; thence to New Berne, where it remained until April; then returned to Portsmouth, Va., whence it was ordered to proceed to Bermuda Hundred. It was heavily engaged at Drewry's bluff, where the members of the regiment displayed great individual coolness and judgment in action. Its loss was 107 killed, wounded and missing. During a reconnoissance May 26, the gallant Col. Dutton was mortally wounded and Lieut.-Col. Burpee assumed command. Returning on May 29 to White House landing, it moved thence to Cold Harbor and was hotly engaged there June 3, losing 43 killed and wounded. On June 9 Col. Burpee was mortally wounded by a sharpshooter, while going his rounds as brigade officer of the day. The regiment remained in front of Petersburg until Sept. 3, and shared in the first assaults of the army on that city. At the explosion of "the mine," July 30, it was posted well forward among the supports, where it was exposed to a severe enfilading fire and lost 15 killed and wounded. While in the trenches before Petersburg its entire loss was 49 officers and men. It shared in the capture of Fort Harrison, losing 30 men, which was its last general engagement, and then went into winter quarters, performing the usual routine of camp and picket duty. On March 4, 1865, it shared in an expedition to Fredericksburg to prevent the smuggling of tobacco across the river in exchange for supplies, which movement resulted in the destruction of 28 car-loads of tobacco, valued at $1,300,000, and the capture of 30 prisoners. As a result of this raid it was chosen to occupy the intrenchments around Richmond, and it was among the first to enter that city on the occasion of its evacuation, April 3, 1865. Nothing of importance occurred afterwards and the regiment was mustered out of the service, June 16, 1865, leaving an excellent record for bravery and good soldierly conduct. It had served for 2 years and 9 months and had received during that time 80 recruits. Its losses were 59 killed and mortally wounded, 187 wounded, 41 captured, 115 died of disease, accident or in prison, 206 were discharged for disability, and 3 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Col., George S. Burnham; Lieut.-Col., Ellsworth N. Phelps; Maj., Herman Glafcke. This regiment was the first to respond to the call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia to serve for nine months. With the exception of Co. K, from Tolland county, the men were recruited from Hartford county and attracted by the short term of service, for which they felt they could absent themselves from their usual avocations, were of a high order of intelligence. The regiment was rapidly recruited and by Sept. 3, 1862, had assembled, nearly 1,000 strong at the rendezvous, Camp Halleck, Hartford. Col. Burnham had previously served as colonel of the 1st Conn. infantry and was a skillful and experienced officer. The 22nd was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 20, 1862, and embarked for New York on Oct. 2, proceeding thence by rail to Washington, where it was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and stationed during the winter at Miner's hill, about 8 miles from the city. It was brigaded with the 40th Mass., 11th R. I., and 141st N. Y., under the command of Gen. Robert Cowdin, and later Col.

Burr Porter of the 40th Mass. Gen. Abercrombie commanded the division, and Gen. Heintzelman was at this time in general command of the defenses of Washington. On April 15, 1863, it embarked for Norfolk; proceeded thence to Suffolk, sharing in the siege of that place until May 3; then moved to West Point, where it encamped for three weeks, and moved thence by transport to Yorktown Plains. After participating in the "Blackberry Raid," it returned to Yorktown and on June 26, its term of service having expired, it returned to Hartford, where it was mustered out July 7, 1863. The regiment was given no opportunity to show its mettle on the field of battle. Its casualties during service were, 18 died of disease, 2 by accident, 31 discharged for disability, and 1 unaccounted for at muster out.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Col., Charles E. L. Holmes; Lieut.-Col., Charles W. Woddin; Maj., David H. Miller. This regiment was recruited from the counties of Fairfield and New Haven during Aug. and Sept., 1862, rendezvoused at Camp Terry, New Haven, and was mustered into the U. S. service for nine months on Nov. 14. Cos. A, D, E, and G volunteered from the active state militia. The regiment was assigned to Gen. Banks' expedition, and with 848 officers and men left for Camp Buckingham, L. I., Nov. 17, 1862. Seven companies sailed for Ship island, Miss., on the 20th and proceeded thence to New Orleans, where they were assigned to Weitzel's brigade, 19th corps. On Jan. 11, 1863, they moved to Brashear City, and were detailed for railroad guard duty on the New Orleans & Opelousas railroad, Cos. B and E being stationed at headquarters, Camp Weitzel, La Fourche crossing. The remaining three companies sailed from New York on Dec. 30, 1862. They were wrecked en route on Stranger's key, Bahama islands, and finally arrived at New Orleans on March 4, 1863. The regiment was engaged in railroad guard duty along the above mentioned line until June 23, when it was ordered to fall back to New Orleans. On June 1, four companies under Capt. Crofut drove off a force of the enemy who had attacked the hospital across the bay at Brashear and then covered the working parties while they removed the sick and the government property. A part of the regiment was engaged with the enemy under Gen. Dick Taylor at La Fourche crossing in June, other detachments being engaged with the same enemy at Brashear City, and Bayou Boeuf. During this raid of Taylor, the 23d had 7 captains and 7 lieutenants captured, who were sent to Tyler, Tex., and held as prisoners for 14 months. A number of privates were also captured, but were paroled and returned to the Union lines. After this the 23d was encamped in and near New Orleans until Aug. 7, when it left for New Haven, via Cairo, Ill., arriving on Aug. 28. It was mustered out on Sept. 1, 1863, having lost during service 10 killed and mortally wounded, 17 wounded, 17 captured, 43 who died of disease, 2 by accident, 3 discharged for disability, and 2 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Samuel B. Mansfield; Lieut.-Col., John D. Allison; Maj., Patrick Maher. The 24th was organized in Sept., 1862. Six companies were recruited from Middlesex county and the other four—three of them Irish—from Hartford, New Haven and Fairfield counties. It rendezvoused at Middletown and was there mustered into the U. S. service for nine months on Nov. 18, 1862. Col. Mansfield was a regular army officer and a son of Maj.-Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield. On the day of its muster in, the regiment with 698 officers and men left for Camp Buckingham, Centerville, L. I., having been assigned to Gen. Banks' expedition. It sailed for Ship

island, Miss., Dec. 2, arriving there on the 12th. Thence it proceeded to New Orleans and then to Baton Rouge, where it was brigaded with the 9th Conn., 41st and 52nd Mass., to form the 2nd brigade (Col. Cahill), 4th division, 19th corps. A little later the 91st N. Y. was substituted for the 9th Conn., and Col. Van Zandt of that regiment was appointed to command the brigade. On March 1, 1863, it was consolidated into a battalion of eight companies. It shared in the movement to the rear of Port Hudson in March, while Com. Farragut was running the batteries in front. On March 26, the 12th Me. was substituted in the brigade for the 91st N. Y., and Col. Kimball of the 12th Me. became commander of the brigade, which was in reserve at the battle of Irish bend, after which it moved with its division in pursuit of Taylor's forces toward the Red river, proceeding within 15 miles of Alexandria. It then returned by way of the Atchafalaya river and Bayou Sara, marching to the rear of Port Hudson, where, from May 23 to July 9, it was engaged in the siege operations, taking a conspicuous part in the assault of June 14, from which time it held an advanced position, one-half of the regiment being on duty each 24 hours, until the final surrender of Port Hudson. Its casualties during the siege were 66 killed and wounded. On July 11, it embarked for Donaldsonville and on the 29th for Carrollton. On Aug. 6, it sailed for Ship island, where it remained until Sept. 9, when it returned to New Orleans, and on the 15th it sailed for home. It was mustered out at Middletown, Conn., Sept. 30, 1863, having been in service nearly 13 months. Its casualties were 21 killed and mortally wounded, 51 wounded, 53 died of disease or accident, 19 discharged for disability, and 3 unaccounted for at muster out.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Col., George P. Bissell; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel H. Stevens, Mason C. Weld; Majs., Moses E. St. John, Thomas McManus. This regiment, from Hartford and Tolland counties, was recruited during the early fall of 1862. It was composed of excellent material and early gained a reputation for efficiency and good discipline. It rendezvoused at Camp Halleck, Hartford, where on Nov. 11, it was mustered into the U. S. service for nine months, with 811 officers and men, and left on the 14th for Centerville, L. I., to join the Banks expedition. It sailed for Ship island, Miss., Nov. 29; arrived at New Orleans, Dec. 14; five companies under Col. Bissell proceeded thence to Baton Rouge; the other five companies under Lieut.-Col. Stevens were landed at Camp Parapet, above New Orleans, and did not join the command at Baton Rouge for several weeks. The 25th was first assigned to Gen. Paine's brigade, and later to a brigade composed of the 13th Conn., 26th Maine, 159th N. Y., and 25th Conn., commanded by Col. Birge of the 13th Conn., with which it continued during the rest of its term of service. It shared in the movement to the rear of Port Hudson in March, 1863, while Farragut was trying to run the batteries with his fleet, and was a witness to the grand bombardment on the night of March 14. It then returned to Baton Rouge, whence it advanced up the west bank of the Mississippi and engaged in its first battle at Irish bend, with a loss of 95 killed and wounded, and 1 missing, out of about 350 in action. It then marched nearly to the Red river, and returned —a distance of about 300 miles in 20 days. It was next engaged in the siege of Port Hudson, being almost constantly under fire in the trenches and sharing in the assaults on the works. Its losses during these assaults aggregated 46 killed, wounded and missing. Such had been the arduous nature of its services that on June 26 it

reported only 140 men fit for duty. After the fall of Port Hudson the regiment returned to Donaldsonville, La., and offered to remain longer, if needed, in the Department, but was ordered home on the expiration of its term. It was mustered out at Hartford Aug. 26, 1863, after a service of over 9 months. Throughout its term of service the men had cheerfully submitted to the most rigorous discipline; had borne all hardships uncomplainingly, and were never known to falter in time of danger. The 25th was in every way a reliable and efficient regiment. Its total losses were 31 killed and fatally wounded, 104 wounded, 17 captured, 55 died of disease, 20 discharged for disability, and 3 unaccounted for at muster out.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Thomas G. Kingsley; Lieut.-Col., Joseph Selden; Maj., Henry Stoll. This regiment, from New London and Windham counties, was recruited between Aug. 20 and Sept. 10, 1862, rendezvoused at Camp Russell, Norwich, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for nine months, Nov. 10 and 12, 1862, and on the 13th left for Camp Buckingham, Centerville, L. I., to join the Banks expedition. It sailed for Ship island, Miss., and New Orleans, Dec. 4, 1862, arriving at the latter place on the 16th. It encamped at Camp Parapet above the city, where it received its arms, and was assigned to the 1st brigade (Gen. Neal Dow), 2nd division (Gen. T. W. Sherman), 19th corps (Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks). On May 20, 1863, it started for Port Hudson and on the 24th joined the left wing of the corps investing that fortification. It took an active part in the bloody assault of May. 27, losing 107 in killed and wounded, among the latter being Col. Kingsley. The night after the assault, the regiment held the picket line in front of Dow's brigade and from this date until June 14, it was constantly exposed to fire. It was again engaged on June 13 and 14 during the second general assault, going into action with 235 men and fighting with great gallantry. Its losses on this date were 67 killed and wounded. The 26th was one of the ten regiments chosen to receive the capitulation of the garrison and performed provost and guard duty at Port Hudson until July 25, when it was ordered home via Cairo, Chicago and New York. It was mustered out of service at Norwich on Aug. 17, the men being paid and finally discharged two days later, after a term of service of over nine months. Its casualties were 51 killed and mortally wounded, 142 wounded, 84 died of disease, 21 discharged for disability, and 2 unaccounted for at muster out.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Richard S. Bostwick; Lieut.-Col., Henry C. Merwin; Majs., Theodore Byxbee, James H. Coburn. The 27th came from New Haven county, was recruited in the early fall of 1862, and rendezvoused at New Haven, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 22 for nine months. All its field officers had seen previous military service with the three months' troops. On the day of its muster in the regiment left the state for Washington, with 829 officers and men, and after a month spent in the defenses of Washington was ordered to Falmouth to join the Army of the Potomac. There it was assigned to the 3d brigade (Zook's), 1st division (Hancock's), 2nd corps (Gen. Couch). The regiment, with the exception of the flank companies were wretchedly armed with the inferior Austrian rifle. On Dec. 13, all but 264 men on detached picket duty along the river, participated in the disastrous and bloody assault on Marye's heights at Fredericksburg, losing out of 375 men in action, 16 killed, 89 wounded and 3 missing, nearly one-third of its strength. On the night of Dec. 14, it withdrew with the army

across the river and went into winter quarters, where it was transferred to the 4th brigade, commanded by Col. John R. Brooke. On April 15, 1863, it moved on the Chancellorsville campaign and was actively engaged during the battle, suffering its greatest loss on May 3, when the regiment, except Cos. D and F, was surrounded and captured by a superior force of the enemy, while attempting to hold an advanced picket line, after the rest of the army had retired to the rear of the Chancellor house. The loss of the regiment during the battle was 292, all but 9 of whom were captured. The prisoners were soon after paroled and exchanged, but were still subject to their parole at the time of the battle of Gettysburg. Cos. D and F, augmented to three companies by the addition of some 75 men of the other companies, returned from special service and sick leave, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Merwin, were actively engaged at Gettysburg on July 2-3, and lost 39 killed, wounded and missing, among the killed being Lieut.-Col. Merwin. The little band of the 27th was highly commended by Gen. Hancock for its services in the "wheat field" on the 2nd. After the battle the remnant of the regiment moved with the army in pursuit of Lee and then moved with the 2nd corps to Harper's Ferry. On July 18, 1863, it severed its connection with the Army of the Potomac and was joined at Baltimore by the paroled prisoners of war. Four days later it arrived at New Haven, where it was mustered out on July 27. The following closing words of the order issued by Col. Brooke, commanding the 4th brigade, in parting with the men of the 27th, well attest the character of the regiment: "Side by side with the veterans of the Army of the Potomac it has fought, and by the gallantry of its conduct won for itself an enviable name and reputation, which may well in future years cause all who belong to it to feel a pardonable pride in having to say that they served with the Twenty-seventh Connecticut." The losses of the 27th during service were 47 killed and mortally wounded, 116 wounded, 285 captured, 20 died of disease, 1 in prison, 54 were discharged for disability, and 5 were unaccounted for at muster out.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Samuel P. Ferris; Lieut.-Col., W. T. Batcheller; Maj., William B. Wescome. This was the last regiment organized in the state under the call for nine months' volunteers. It was recruited from the counties of Fairfield and Litchfield and rendezvoused at Camp Terry, New Haven, about the middle of Sept., 1862, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 15. It was composed of only eight companies and was ably commanded by Col. Ferris, a graduate of West Point, and a regular army officer. It left the state for Centerville, L. I., on Nov. 16; was the fifth Connecticut regiment to be assigned to Banks' expedition; arrived at Camp Parapet, near Carrollton, La., Dec. 19, and was at once ordered to Pensacola, Fla. It remained here, pleasantly quartered, until March 20, when it moved to Fort Barrancas, the routine of camp and guard duties being only varied by an occasional expedition until in May, when it joined the army before Port Hudson, and shared in all the siege operations until July 9. It was almost constantly under fire and had its full share in the assault on June 14, when it furnished 250 men for the storming party. Its loss on this occasion was 2 commissioned officers and 7 enlisted men killed, 40 men wounded and 10 missing. After the fall of Port Hudson it garrisoned the place until relieved and ordered home on Aug. 7, 1863, via Cairo, and was mustered out at New Haven, Aug. 28, 1863, after a service of nine months. Its total losses were 19 killed and mortally wounded, 39 wounded, 7

captured, 86 died of disease, 1 from accident, 9 were discharged for disability, and 1 was unaccounted for at muster out.

Twenty-ninth Infantry (Colored).—Col., William B. Wooster; Lieut.-Cols., Henry C. Ward, David Torrance; Majs., Henry C. Ward, David Torrance, Frederick E. Camp, William J. Ross. Authority to recruit a regiment of colored volunteers was obtained from the war department late in the summer of 1863, to be credited to the quota of the state. It was filled to the maximum by the middle of Jan., 1864, but was not mustered into the U. S. service until March 8, for lack of officers. Col. Wooster was formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Conn. During organization and before muster-in, the regiment rendezvoused at Fair Haven, and on March 19, 1864, it embarked on transport for Annapolis, Md., where the men were armed with the best Springfield rifle. It was assigned to the 9th corps, then assembling at Annapolis; sailed for Hilton Head, S. C., where it arrived on April 13; proceeded thence to Beaufort, S. C., where it was occupied in drill and guard duty for about four months; and was then ordered to Bermuda Hundred, Va., arriving there on Aug. 14. A part of the regiment at once engaged in a reconnoissance with a detachment of the 10th corps, and exhibited coolness and bravery under fire. It was assigned to Gen. William G. Birney's brigade, of Gen. Turner's division (3d), 10th corps. After engaging in an advance at Deep Bottom, it returned and encamped at Point of Rocks until Aug. 24, when it relieved the 18th Conn. in front of Petersburg. It was ordered to the rear for rest on Sept 24; a few days later was engaged at New Market heights, and in October assisted in repelling an attempt of the enemy to turn the right of the 10th corps on the Darbytown road. It next engaged in the reconnoissance up the Darbytown road with some loss; met with a loss of 80 killed and wounded in the affair at the Kell house; soon after was assigned to the 1st brigade and performed garrison duty in certain detached redoubts along the Newmarket road. Early in Dec., 1864, it moved to the left of Fort Harrison, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 25th corps, and remained in this position during the rest of the winter, engaged in picketing, drilling and building roads and earthworks. Up to March, 1865, the regiment had met with losses amounting to 143 killed, wounded and missing. Late in March it was assigned the duty of garrisoning Fort Harrison, one of the most important points on the whole line and the most probable point of attack by the enemy. From the magazine of this fort the men witnessed the last Confederate dress parade on April 2, 1865. On the following day, when the enemy were in full retreat, the 29th hurried on the exciting race to reach the burning Confederate capital, and it is believed that Cos. C and G, which were ordered forward as skirmishers, were the first infantry to enter the city. With its brigade it was stationed in Batteries No. 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the interior line of defenses of Richmond until the 13th, when it moved to Petersburg, thence to Point Lookout, Md., where it was employed in guarding prisoners until May 28, when it moved to City Point, and on June 10 it embarked with the 10th corps for Texas. It remained at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, until ordered home on Oct. 14, 1865. It arrived at Hartford Nov. 24, and the following day the men were paid and finally discharged from the service. It had been in service for 1 year and 8 months, and during this period had received 8 officers and 210 enlisted men as recruits. Its casualties were 42 killed and mortally wounded, 135 wounded, 178 died of disease, 6 from accident, 1 was captured, 103

were discharged for disability, and 1 was unaccounted for at muster out. The colored soldiers of the 29th had amply demonstrated that they could fight both willingly and bravely, and it is a fact to be remembered that both officers and men knew little quarter would be shown them if captured.

Thirtieth Infantry, (Colored).—Col., Henry C. Ward. After the 29th was completed it was discovered that more colored troops could be raised in the state and on Jan. 12, 1864, Gov. Buckingham authorized the organization of the 30th infantry. So urgent was the demand for men at the front, that as soon as four companies were recruited, they were sent to Virginia, where they were assigned to the 3d brigade, Ferrero's division, 9th corps. The ranks of the regiment were never filled to the maximum, and during its early service was commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. E. E. Ross. Subsequently it became the 31st U. S. Colored infantry, with three Connecticut men among the field and staff officers, viz.: Col. Ward, Adjt. George Freeman and Q. M. Dee Laroo Wilson. It was posted in the rear until June 14 to prevent attack by the enemy's cavalry, and then joined the army in front of Petersburg, holding different positions of the line until July 30, when it shared in the sanguinary charge after the mine explosion, losing 136 killed, wounded and missing. Among the severely wounded were Lieut.-Col. Ross and Maj. Wright. Said Maj. Wright in his official report of this engagement: "I cannot speak too highly of both officers and men in this engagement. More bravery and enthusiasm I never witnessed. Besides their patriotic ardor, they went into that action with a determination to command the respect of white troops, which they knew could only be obtained by hard fighting." The regiment next followed the movements of the army along the South Side railroad and participated in a severe skirmish during the reconnoissance of the 5th and 9th corps to the Boydtown plank road. It was again engaged at Hatcher's run in October and on Nov. 6, 1864, Col. Ward assumed command of the regiment, which was soon after increased from a battalion to a regiment of ten companies from new recruits received. On Nov. 18, it moved to the Bermuda Hundred front, and held the right of the line there until the end of December, constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy. On Christmas day, with the other colored troops, it joined the 25th corps and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, stationed near Fort Harrison. In March, 1865, a detachment was sent for duty at Dutch gap, but rejoined the regiment before it moved on the spring campaign. On March 27, it crossed the James river, going into position on the left of the Army of the Potomac, and was then constantly under fire until April 3, sharing in the operations southwest of Petersburg, leading to the evacuation of that city and Richmond. It then joined in the pursuit of Lee's army for six days, averaging 16 hours marching in every 24; during the 30 hours ending 11 P. M., April 8, it covered 60 miles. On the 9th, the day of the surrender, it was in position on the extreme left of the Union army and advanced in line of battle. It now rested until June 10, when it was ordered to Texas with the 25th corps, and performed garrison duty at Brownsville until Oct. 11, 1865. It was then ordered home for muster-out and was paid and finally discharged the service at Hartford, Dec. 1, 1865, after a service of about 1 year and 8 months. The casualties of the Connecticut men in the regiment were 24 killed and fatally wounded, 14 missing, probably killed, 44 wounded, 7 captured, 3 died in prison, 51 died of disease, 26 were discharged for disability, and 10 were unaccounted for at muster out.

First Cavalry.—Cols., William S. Fish, Erastus Blakeslee, Brayton Ives; Lieut.-Cols., William S. Fish, Charles Farnsworth, Erastus Blakeslee, Brayton Ives, Edward W. Whitaker; Majs., Judson M. Lyon. William S. Fish, Charles Farnsworth, Erastus Blakeslee, Brayton Ives, George O. Marcy, Edward W. Whitaker, Leonard P. Goodwin, John B. Morehouse. The 1st cavalry began its service as a battalion of four companies, one from each Congressional district, in the fall of 1861. The men rendezvoused at Camp Tyler, West Meriden, Oct. 23, and were mustered into the U. S. service for three years on the 26th. On Feb. 20, 1862, with 346 officers and men, commanded by Maj. Lyon, it proceeded to Wheeling, W. Va., whence it moved to Moorefield and engaged in scouting up and down the South Potomac valley. As a part of Gen. Schenck's brigade it took part in the battle at McDowell; repulsed Ashby's cavalry at Franklin; was again engaged at Wardensville and as part of the army under Gen. Fremont, made the forced march over the mountains into the Shenandoah Valley, to the relief of Gen. Banks. It was active during the pursuit at Strasburg; fought valiantly at Harrisonburg, Cross Keys and Port Republic, after which it retired with the army across the mountains to Sperryville. As part of Stahel's brigade, Sigel's corps, it fought at Cedar mountain, and then joined in the pursuit of Jackson to the Rapidan. It next fought through Pope's disastrous campaign, skirmishing at Rappahannock Station, Waterloo Bridge, and Sulphur Springs. It was also active at Thoroughfare gap, Groveton, the second Bull Run and Chantilly, and covered the army on its retreat. It remained at Washington for about 3 months, receiving there about 100 recruits and being entirely refitted and remounted. In December it moved to Stafford Court House, scouting and picketing, and was then assigned to duty as provost guard in Baltimore. While on duty there it was recruited to a full regiment of twelve companies, detachments were engaged in numerous scouting expeditions, and during the year the regiment took part in the engagements at Frederick City, Bolivar heights, Tunnel Hill, Waterford, Leesburg, Winchester, Berryville Snickersville and Harrisonburg. In the early part of March 1864, under command of Col. Blakeslee and numbering 675 men, it proceeded to Stevensburg, where it joined the Army of the Potomac and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, Sheridan's cavalry corps, with which it served until the end of the war On May 4, 1864, it moved with the army on the Wilderness campaign, being active at Craig's Church, Todd's tavern, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and in Sheridan's daring raid toward Richmond. Rejoining the army on the 25th it was in the engagements that followed in rapid succession at Hanover Court House, Ashland, Haw's shop, Studley, and Ruffin's house, after which its division acted as rear-guard to the army during the movement across the James river. The regiment crossed the river on June 17 and on the 22nd moved on Wilson's raid against the South-Side railroad, engaging the enemy in rapid succession at Ford's station, Nottoway Court House, Roanoke Station, Stony creek, and Reams' station, finally returning to Petersburg on July 2, completely exhausted, having suffered almost incredible hardships. For its gallant services in covering the rear during the retreat, it received the special thanks of Gen. Wilson. After a month's rest in camp and on picket duty, it was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, being remounted and entirely refitted en route at Washington. It had its full share in Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the valley; was active at Winchester, Summit Point, Charleston, and Kearneysville, where a

squadron under Capt. Rogers aided in the capture of the 8th S. C. infantry; opened the battle of Winchester on Sept. 19, and was in the skirmishes that followed at Front Royal, Spring Valley, New Market, Waynesboro, Bridgewater, Harrisonburg and Strasburg. While on picket duty at Cedar Run Church, Oct. 17, Maj. Marcy and 30 men were captured during a night raid of the enemy under Rosser. The regiment led the splendid charge of Gen. Custer around the left flank of the enemy after the battle of Cedar creek and was then engaged in the arduous duties incident to the cavalry service for several weeks, being constantly on the move. In a sharp skirmish with Rosser at Cedar creek in November, it met with a loss of 30 men, including Capt. Rogers, who was wounded. The winter of 1864-65 was a severe one, but the 1st was not idle, marching with its division 120 miles in 4 days—Dec. 19-22—and engaging the enemy at Lacey's springs. In Feb., 1865, a detachment marched 140 miles in 48 hours and assisted in the capture of the noted Harry Gilmore while he was in bed. In the latter part of that month it moved with Sheridan on his great raid from Winchester to Petersburg, especially distinguishing itself at Waynesboro and Ashland. After its arrival before Petersburg it fought dismounted at Five Forks, where the regiment captured 2 guns, and during the next few days, while Sheridan was moving rapidly to cut off Lee's only avenue of escape, it was engaged at Sweat House creek, Harper's farm, and Sailor's creek. When Gen. Lee displayed the white flag at Appomattox, Lieut.-Col. Whitaker of the 1st Conn., Gen. Custer's chief of staff, began the negotiations which stopped the fighting, and a little later the regiment was detailed to escort Gen. Grant when he went to receive Lee's surrender. After the surrender it moved with Sheridan to Danville, and after Gen. Johnston's surrender on the 26th it moved back to Washington, where it participated in the grand review. It remained in Washington on provost duty until mustered out on Aug. 2, 1865, and was allowed to return home mounted. On Aug. 17-18 the men were paid and finally discharged, after a term of 3 years and nearly 10 months. The record of the 1st regiment was a notable one; it had engaged the enemy over 90 times; had met with some loss in over 80 engagements; had fought as cavalry, infantry and artillery; had captured many guns, wagons, colors and prisoners; three of its officers became brevet brigadier-generals, and of the 12 medals of honor awarded Connecticut soldiers by Congress, three went to members of the 1st cavalry. Its total enrolment includes 2,611 officers and men, and its casualties during service were 39 killed and mortally wounded, 10 missing, probably killed, 91 wounded, 304 captured, 89 died in prison, 74 died of disease, 190 discharged for disability, and 4 unaccounted for at muster out.

First Squadron Cavalry.—Capts., William H. Mallory, Co. A (Co. C, 2nd N. Y. cavalry); T. Bradlee Thornett and Marcus Coon, Co. B (Co. D, 2nd N. Y. cavalry). This squadron consisted of two companies recruited during Aug., 1861, under authority granted to Maj. William H. Mallory of Bridgeport, as part of a plan to raise a regiment of twelve companies—one squadron from each of six different states. The understanding was that this was to be a distinctly Connecticut organization; to be officered by the governor of Connecticut; each of the volunteers to receive the usual state bounty; and the state to be credited on its quota for all enlistments made under this plan. Connecticut faithfully fulfilled her part of the agreement, but the war department ignored the right of the governor to appoint any officers after the acceptance of the squadron, which was soon consolidated

with the 2nd N. Y., otherwise known as the "Harris Light Cavalry." Besides this both officers and men were assigned to the quota of New York, the adjutant-general of Connecticut never receiving the muster rolls or reports of the two companies, and the records of the state are in consequence very meager. Co. A was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 13, 1861, for three years and Co. B on the 29th. As soon as the regiment reached Washington it went into camp of instruction on Arlington heights, where it received the training which later made it more than a match for the hard riding soldiers of the Confederacy. The squadron remained in active service throughout the war and was finally mustered out on June 23, 1865. Forty-one of the original members of the squadron reënlisted as veterans on Dec. 23, 1863, and were assigned to various companies without reference to the original squadron. A partial list of its engagements includes Falmouth, Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Martinsburg, South mountain, Catlett's station, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville Aldie, New Baltimore, Gettysburg, Rapidan Station, Liberty Mills, White's ford, Brandy Station, Todd's tavern and Reams' station. A list of its casualties include 11 killed and fatally wounded, 4 wounded, 27 captured, 32 died in prison, from disease or by accident, 24 discharged for disability, and 2 unaccounted for at muster out.

First Heavy Artillery.—Cols., Levi Woodhouse, Robert O. Tyler, Henry L. Abbott; Lieut.-Cols., Nelson L. White, Thomas S Trumbull, George Ager; Majs., P. L. Cunningham, Henry W. Birge, L. G. Hemingway, Thos. S. Trumbull, Elisha S. Kellogg, George B. Cook, Albert F. Brooker, George Ager, Charles O. Brigham, Henry H. Pierce, Samuel P. Hatfield. This regiment was organized as the 4th infantry, in response to the first call for 75,000 men to serve for three months. Its companies rendezvoused at Hartford, expecting to be included among those accepted under that call, but the state's quota was already more than full. Three regiments instead of one had been accepted from the state under the first call, on condition that subsequent enlistments should be for three years. Consequently the 4th was reorganized for this period and was mustered into the U. S. service on May 23, 1861. It is believed to have been the first three years' regiment of any state ready for service. It had been recruited from the state at large and left for Chambersburg on June 10, to join the command of Gen. Patterson. It was brigaded with the 1st Wis. and 11th Pa., and stationed at Hagerstown, Frederick City, and Darnestown until Oct. 2, 1861, when it was ordered to Washington and there encamped throughout the winter. On Jan. 2, 1862, its organization was changed to heavy artillery and was soon recruited to the artillery maximum by the addition of Cos. L and M. Col. Woodhouse having resigned in September, Col. Tyler was assigned the command on Sept. 26, 1862, and enforced the most rigid discipline throughout the winter. On April 3, 1862, it moved upon the Peninsular campaign; took an active part in the siege of Yorktown and the engagements at Hanover Court House, Chickahominy, Gaines' mill, and Malvern hill; was highly commended for its services during the campaign by Gen. McClellan in his official report. Out of 26 heavy guns brought up from Yorktown, 25 were safely brought to Harrison's landing, and at the close of the campaign it was ranked by competent military judges as the best volunteer regiment of heavy artillery in the field. On Aug. 12, 1862, the regiment was ordered into the defenses of Washington, where it remained (except Cos. B and M) until the spring campaign of 1864. The above two companies were active at Fredericks-

burg, firing 357 rounds. Equipped as light batteries, they served with the Army of the Potomac during all its movements in 1863, finally rejoining the regiment in April, 1864. Col. Tyler was promoted to be brigadier general in Nov., 1862, and Capt. Henry L. Abbot of the U. S. topographical engineers was appointed to the command of the regiment. It reported to Gen. Butler near Bermuda Hundred on May 13, 1864, with about 1,700 men; served as infantry until the arrival of its siege train in June; then continued to serve as siege artillery with the Armies of the Potomac and James until the final evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. During this period the siege train was organized as a separate brigade under Col. Abbot, companies from other organizations being attached to it as needed. It sometimes exceeded 3,500 men and embraced 127 guns and 73 mortars. It manned a line of batteries 17 miles long and fired 1,200 tons of ammunition or 63,940 rounds during the siege. Brig.-Gen. Abbot, in the concise and accurate history of the regiment prepared by him, states: "The depot, under command of Maj. Hatfield, was at Broadway landing on the Appomattox river, where the needful wharves and some strong earthworks for defense were built. The guns not in use were kept afloat and he was supplied with about 20 schooners and barges, a steam tug, and a permanent train of 50 government wagons, often largely increased. The guns were moved by 4 light artillery teams of Co. M, 1st Pa. artillery, attached to the depot. Ammunition was forwarded daily as needed, the amount being regulated by telegraph. For batteries serving on the lines of the Army of the Potomac, Col. Abbot reported to the chief of artillery, Gen. Hunt; and for those on the lines of the Army of the James, direct to its commanding general. Orders at times were received from Gen. Grant in person. The batteries, in groups, were commanded by the field officers of the regiment; rations were supplied by the regimental commissary; and the sick were cared for in a special field hospital at Broadway landing. This system worked admirably, and gave to the 1st Conn. artillery an independent and responsible position." At the time of the mine explosion, July 30, 1864, Cos. A, B, C, D, F, G, I, and M, of the 1st Conn., and Cos. C, H, and K, 4th N. Y. served 81 guns and mortars and fired 16,062 rounds—about 300 tons of ammunition. From this time on, says Gen. Abbot: "The siege took the form of bombardment. The average weight of metal thrown daily was: 5.2 tons; Sept., 7.8 tons; Oct., 4.5 tons; Nov., 2.7 tons; Dec., 2.1 tons; Jan., 1.6 tons; and Feb., 1.1 tons—aggregating 793 tons (37,264 rounds). Near Petersburg sudden artillery battles occurred at all hours of the day and night, often involving the entire line. To check an annoying enfilade fire from the left bank of the Appomattox, a 13-inch sea-coast mortar was mounted on a reinforced platform car and served on a curve of the railroad track by Co. G. This novelty was widely known as the 'Petersburg Express.'" Important services were also rendered by detachments of the regiment at Dutch gap and much damage was done the Confederate fleet lying in Graveyard bend. Another important service was rendered by the 1st Conn., on the night of Jan. 23, 1865, when it drove back the enemy's fleet, attempting to pass down the river and destroy the Union base at City Point, for which it was highly commended by Gen. Grant. Three companies, B, G, and L, under Gen. Abbot went with Terry's expedition to Fort Fisher in Jan., 1865, carrying a siege train of sixteen 30-pounder Parrotts and 20 Coehorn mortars, but before their arrival the fort had been reduced and the detachment returned to the lines before Richmond. The regiment

was heavily engaged during the attack of the enemy on Fort Stedman, where Cos. K and L lost 65 men. Private G. E. McDonald of the latter company was awarded a medal of honor for capturing the flag of the 26th Ga. When the final assault was delivered upon the enemy's works, April 2, 1865, the 1st Conn. occupied eleven forts and batteries, served 49 guns and fired 4,257 rounds, performing most effective service. A detachment of 100 men from Cos. E, I, K, L and M was in the assaulting column near Battery No. 20 and entered the works among the very first, immediately turning the enemy's guns upon their retreating masses. This ended the active participation of the 1st in the war. It was occupied in the removal of the trains and the heaviest of the captured ordnance until July 13, when it again entered the defenses of Washington. It was mustered out on Sept. 25, 1865, after a service of 4 years and 4 months, and was finally discharged on Oct. 1. The high character and efficiency of the regiment was in a very great measure due to the policy of Gov. Buckingham in making all promotions as rewards of merit and not as personal favors. The regiment was thus characterized by Maj.-Gen. Barry in a letter to Col. Abbot: "As chief of artillery successively of the two principal armies of the United States during the four years of war now happily ended, I have enjoyed unusual opportunities for observation. You will on this account value my opinion when I assure you that the 1st Conn. artillery, in intelligence and the acquirements and services of its special arm, stands unrivaled in the armies of the United States." On the muster out rolls of the regiment are the names of 3,367 officers and men, add to these 435 reënlistments and the total enrolment is 3,802. Its casualties during service were 54 killed and fatally wounded, 68 wounded, 34 captured, 160 died of disease, 4 in prison, 3 by drowning, 311 were discharged for disability, and 13 were unaccounted for at muster out; total casualties, 647.

Second Heavy Artillery.—Cols., Leverett Wessels, Elisha S. Kellogg, Ranald S. Mackenzie, James Hubbard; Lieut.-Cols., Elisha S. Kellogg, Nathaniel Smith, James Hubbard, Jeffrey Skinner; Majs., Nathaniel Smith, James Hubbard, William B. Ells, James Q. Rice, Jeffrey Skinner, Edward W. Jones, Augustus H. Fenn, Chester D. Cleveland. The 2nd heavy artillery was originally recruited from Litchfield county and designated as the 19th infantry in response to the call of July 2, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years. The several companies rendezvoused in August at Camp Dutton, Litchfield, where they were mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 11, 1862. Mrs. William Curtis Noyes presented the organization with a beautiful stand of colors and it left for Washington on the 15th, proceeding thence to Alexandria, Va., where it was equipped with tents and Enfield rifles and assigned to the Army of the Potomac. It performed provost duty in the city until Jan. 12, 1863; was then stationed at Fort Worth, near Fairfax Seminary, for four months, when it was assigned to garrison duty by detachments in Fort Ellsworth, redoubts A, B, C, and D, and the water battery on the Potomac below Alexandria. On Nov. 23, 1863, by order of the war department, the regiment was changed to an artillery organization and during the next three months was rapidly recruited to the maximum of an artillery regiment, numbering 1,800 men. In May, 1864, it joined the Army of the Potomac near Fredericksburg and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 6th corps. Hard marching and skirmishing, attended with some losses, brought it to Cold Harbor, where in the fierce fighting it attacked the earthworks defended by Longstreet's

veterans and lost 323 men, 129 of whom were killed or mortally wounded—one of the heaviest losses sustained by any regiment during the war. Col. Kellogg was killed while leading the advance and Maj. Ells was severely wounded. The regiment was constantly under fire at Cold Harbor until June 12, and on the 19th it occupied the rifle pits in front of Petersburg, relieving the 11th Conn. infantry. On the 22nd it was actively engaged with Hill's division, losing 19 killed and wounded. In July, at the time Early's raid threatened Washington, it was ordered to that city and on its arrival engaged in the pursuit of the Confederates, crossing the Shenandoah on the 20th and going into camp near Berryville. It returned to Tenallytown on the 23d; rejoined the 6th corps on the 27th; was engaged in skirmishing with Early's army in the valley until Sept. 11; lost at Winchester on Sept. 19, 14 officers and 122 enlisted men in killed and wounded, Maj. Rice being among the killed, and Col. Mackenzie and Maj. Skinner slightly wounded. In his report Gen. Sheridan says: "At Winchester for a moment the contest was uncertain, but the gallant attack of Gen. Upton's brigade (2nd Conn. artillery, 65th and 121st N. Y. and 95th Pa.) restored the line of battle until the turning column of Crook, Merritt and Averell's divisions of cavalry sent the enemy whirling through Winchester." It was again active at Fisher's hill, but its loss was small, and was again engaged with Early's forces at Cedar creek, losing 38 killed and 96 wounded, while Lieut. Henry Skinner and about 40 men of Cos. E and L, on picket duty at the time, were captured and were not released until the close of the war. During Nov., 1864, it was encamped at Kernstown and early in December rejoined Grant's army before Petersburg, going into winter quarters at Parke Station. Col. Mackenzie having been promoted brigadier-general, Lieut.-Col. Hubbard was advanced to the colonelcy. It participated in the movement to Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865, losing 9 men wounded. In the engagement in front of Fort Fisher in March it lost 7 killed and 13 wounded. On April 2, it joined in the general and final assault on Petersburg, meeting with some loss. It then reported to Maj.-Gen. Parke, commanding the 9th corps and entered Petersburg on the 3d. Rejoining the 6th corps the next day it followed in pursuit of the fleeing enemy and fought its last engagement at Sailor's creek, losing 3 killed and 7 wounded, but capturing a battleflag, the headquarters train of Mahone's division and a number of prisoners. It was encamped near Clover hill when Lee surrendered, and later in the month moved with its corps to Danville. Learning of Johnston's surrender, the force at Danville returned to Burkesville, thence to Manchester, Fredericksburg, Bailey's cross-roads, where the 2nd Conn. was augmented by the recruits of the 14th Conn., the original members of that regiment having been mustered out. It took part in a grand review at Washington on June 8 and garrisoned forts near Washington until its final muster out at Fort Ethan Allen, Aug. 18, 1865. The men were paid and finally discharged at New Haven on Sept. 5. The whole number of men who had served with the organization, both as infantry and as artillery, was 2,719 and the regiment had been in service for 2 years and 11 months. Its casualties while in service were 242 killed and mortally wounded, 476 wounded, 175 died of disease, in prison or by accident, 11 reported as missing, probably killed, 10 accidentally wounded, 285 discharged for disability, and 14 were unaccounted for at muster out, a total of 1,306. Its loss in killed and fatally wounded exceeded that of any Connecticut regiment in the war and its loss in wounded was only exceeded by that of the 14th infantry.

First Light Battery.—Capts., Alfred P. Rockwell, James B. Clinton. This battery was organized in Oct., 1861, and was recruited from the state at large. The members rendezvoused at Meriden (Hanover village) and were mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 26, 1861, for three years. The battery, numbering 156 men, embarked for New York Jan. 13, 1862, and on the 21st left there for Port Royal, S. C., landing at Beaufort on Feb. 6. Here, during the next three months, it was thoroughly drilled in artillery tactics, and saw its first actual service at Pocotaligo. During Gen. Hunter's movement in June against Charleston, by way of James island, it took an active part and received honorable mention in General Orders for good conduct and well served guns. The left section of the battery shared in an expedition to Florida, in Sept. and Oct., 1862, and was active at Fort Finnegan. The battery was present, but not active, during the second movement against Charleston in April, 1863, and soon after returned to Beaufort. During an expedition to destroy the railroad bridge above Willstown, S. C., in June, a section commanded by Lieut. Clinton lost 2 of its guns through the grounding of the steamer, the guns being sunk in the river to prevent their capture. The battery was engaged in July on James island, during the third movement against Charleston, and was complimented by Gen. Terry. Soon after this it was ordered to Folly island, where for 9 months it formed part of the reserve under Gen. Gillmore. In Dec., 1863, while stationed here, 46 of the men reënlisted for another term of three years. On April 18, 1864, it embarked for Fortress Monroe, whence it proceeded to Gloucester Point, and on May 4 was ordered to join Gen. Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred. It was actively engaged at Chester Station on the Richmond & Petersburg turnpike and at Proctor's creek, losing 2 killed and 10 wounded, among the former being Lieut. George Metcalf. It then returned to the intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred until June 27, taking an active part in the actions at Grovert's house and at Ware Bottom Church. After the affair at Deep Bottom in August it was in the intrenchments before Petersburg to Sept. 23, almost constantly engaged. It then moved across the James river to a point near Fort Harrison and was assigned to the light artillery brigade, 25th corps, under Gen. Weitzel. It was active at Chaffin's bluff and Johnson's farm in October; was then ordered to City Point, where it exchanged its 6-pounder James rifles for 12-pounder Napoleons; was comparatively inactive during the winter 1864-65, being located near the James river, in the rear of Fort Burnham, but on April 3, 1865, after the enemy had abandoned their defenses, it entered Richmond with the 25th corps, where the news of Lee's surrender was received. It continued to serve in the vicinity of Richmond until June 11, when it was mustered out at Manchester, starting for home the following day, and reaching New Haven on the 14th, the first of the veteran troops to return to the state. It had been in service 3 years and 8 months, and participated in about 20 engagements. It started out with 156 men, 46 of whom had reënlisted, and it received altogether about 140 recruits. Its casualties were 2 killed, 18 wounded, 2 accidentally wounded, 20 died of disease, and 4 discharged for disability.

Second Light Battery.—Capts., John W. Sterling, Walter S. Hotchkiss. The 2nd light battery was organized in Aug., 1862, in Bridgeport, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years or the war, on Sept. 10. On Oct. 15, it left for Washington, via New York city, where it remained encamped until Dec. 12. It then moved to

Fairfax Court House, Va., and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, Casey's division, under command of Gen. Stoughton. Near the end of Jan., 1863, it moved to Wolf Run shoals, forming part of the defenses of Washington until June 25, when it reported to Gen. Tyler, commanding the artillery reserve, Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Gettysburg the battery was in position to the left of the center for 56 hours, but was fortunate in having only 3 men slightly wounded. After the battle it moved to Frederick City, and thence to Washington, where it arrived on Aug. 20. Two days later it embarked for New York and served in that state while the draft was taking place. It then returned to Washington and on Jan. 24, 1864, proceeded to Baltimore, where it embarked for New Orleans for service in the Department of the Gulf. It was stationed for a time at Brashear City, with one section at Thibodeaux; then proceeded to Algiers and on July 30 embarked on transport for Dauphin island, Mobile harbor. Here it was engaged in assisting the fleet under Farragut during the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, after which it returned to Algiers, and soon after went into winter quarters in New Orleans. During the winter it was stationed at the mouth of the White river, Kennerville and Greenville, La., at Fort Morgan, Ala., and from March 11 to 20 at Barrancas and Pensacola, Fla. It then began its march through the Black swamp to Fort Blakely, Ala., and witnessed the fall of that stronghold on April 9, 1865. It continued to serve in the Department of the Gulf until its return home in July, and was mustered out at New Haven, Aug., 9, 1865, after nearly 3 years of service, during which it had marched and traveled about 6,000 miles, and had used up 205 horses. Its losses were 1 killed, 3 wounded, 18 died of disease and accident, and 8 were discharged for disability—total 30.

Third Light Battery.—Capt., Thomas S. Gilbert. The 3d light battery was organized at Fair Haven during the early fall of 1864, some of its members enlisting for one and some for two years' service. Many of the men had served in other organizations, particularly in the 1st heavy artillery. The members were gradually mustered in from Sept. 1 to Oct. 27, and left for the front on Nov. 16, arriving at Broadway landing, on the James river, on the 19th, where Capt. Gilbert reported his command to Brig.-Gen. Abbot, commanding the 1st Conn. heavy artillery. The battery was assigned by detachments to garrison redoubts Nos. 2, 5, 7, and 8, defenses of City Point. As many of the men were previously inured to the service and the battery drilled constantly, the command was soon in an excellent state of discipline.. On Jan. 23, 1865, when the Confederate fleet tried to pass down the James river to destroy the Union base at City Point, one section of the battery, with four 4.5-inch siege guns, was posted in front of Gen. Grant's headquarters, where it could cover the wharves and storehouses, until the gunboats were driven back, when it returned to the redoubts. In the final advance on the works of Petersburg, the 3d battery was left to defend the entire line, the infantry and engineers having gone forward and while the grand assault was in progress they stood by their guns with the roar of battle in their ears, ready for action if the necessity presented. After Lee's surrender the battery was employed is dismantling the enemy's fortifications and removing the heavy ordnance near Chaffin's bluff on the north side of the James. On June 23, 1865, 93 members of the battery whose terms expired prior to Oct. 1, were mustered out of service, and returned to New Haven, where they were paid and

finally dischaged on July 3,—the 27 men, whose terms did not expire, were transferred by order of the war department to the 1st Conn. heavy artillery. The battery had been in service about 9 months, though several of its members witnessed not only the inception of the war, but the final scenes which closed the great drama. Its total casualties while in service were only 7. Of these, 3 died of disease, 2 were accidentally wounded, and 2 were discharged for disability.

D. McM. Gregg.

DAVID McMURTRIE GREGG

David McMurtrie Gregg was born in Huntingdon, Pa., April 10, 1833, the son of Matthew Duncan and Ellen (McMurtrie) Gregg. The Gregg, Potter, McMurtrie and Elliott families, from whom Gen. Gregg is directly descended, all settled in the colony of Pennsylvania at a very early date, and had much to do with the development and improvement of the Keystone State. Gen. Gregg spent his earlier boyhood with his father's family in Bellefonte, Harrisburg and Hollidaysburg. In April, 1845, the family removed to Potomac Furnace, Loudoun county, Va., where the father died in the following July, and the widowed mother with her nine children returned to Hollidaysburg, where her death occurred in Aug., 1847. The future general then became a member of the family of his uncle, David McMurtrie, living in Huntingdon, and for two years attended the school of that excellent teacher, John A. Hall. From that school he went to Milnwood academy, in the lower end of Huntingdon county, and a year later joined his elder brother, Andrew, at the university at Lewisburg. While at the university he received an appointment as cadet at the United States military academy at West Point, which he entered July 1, 1851. He was graduated in June, 1855, standing eighth in a class of thirty-four members. Among his class-mates were Gens. Averell, Webb, Ruggles and Comstock, all prominent officers in the Union army in the Civil war, and Gen. Nichols of the Confederate army. He was promoted in the army to brevet second lieutenant of dragoons, July 1, 1855, and served in garrison at Jefferson barracks, Mo., in 1855–56, being commissioned second lieutenant of first dragoons, Sept. 4, 1855. In 1856 he was assigned to frontier duty in the west and on the Pacific coast, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war recalled him to the east. He was stationed at Fort Main, N. M., in 1856; took part in the march to California in the same year; was at Fort Tejon, Cal., in 1856–57; Fort Vancouver, Wash., in 1857–58; and at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., in 1858. He took part in the Spokane expedition of 1858, being engaged in a desperate combat with the Indians at To-hots-nimme, Wash., May 17; was present at the combat of Four Lakes, Wash., Sept. 1; the combat on Spokane plain Sept. 5, and the skirmish on Spokane river

Sept. 8. He was on frontier duty at Fort Walla Walla in 1859; at Fort Dallas, Ore., in 1859–60; was scouting against the Snake Indians in 1860, and was engaged in a skirmish near Hamoy lake, Ore., May 24. The winter of 1860–61 was spent in duty on the Warm Spring reservation. He became first lieutenant of the first dragoons on March 21, 1861, and was made captain in the 6th cavalry on May 14, 1861. During the first months of the war he saw duty in the defenses of Washington, D. C., and throughout the remainder of the war was connected with the Army of the Potomac. From Oct. 12, 1861, to Jan., 1862, he was on sick leave. He became colonel of the 8th Pa. cavalry on Jan. 24, 1862, and took part in the Peninsular campaign of that year. He was engaged in the battles of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, New Kent Court House, Savage Station, Bottom's bridge, White Oak swamp, Glendale and Malvern hill, and covered the movement from Harrison's landing to Yorktown in August. He was in the Maryland campaign of the Army of the Potomac, which extended from Sept. to Nov., 1862, being engaged in several skirmishes on the march to Falmouth, Va., in October and November. On Nov. 29, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. From Dec., 1862, to June, 1863, Gen. Gregg commanded a division of cavalry, being engaged in the skirmish at Rappahannock bridge and in "Stoneman's Raid" towards Richmond in April and May, 1863. He was in the Pennsylvania campaign of the Army of the Potomac in 1863 as a cavalry commander; was engaged in the combat at Brandy Station; the skirmishes at Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville in June; the battle of Gettysburg, a skirmish at Shepherdstown and the pursuit of the Confederate army to Warrenton, Va., in July; and participated in the actions at Rapidan Station, Beverly ford, Auburn and New Hope Church later in the year. He distinguished himself especially at Gettysburg, where, on the third day of the battle, he repulsed Stuart's cavalry charge. From March 26 to April 6, 1864, Gen. Gregg was in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and in the Richmond campaign from April 6 to Aug. 1864, was in command of the second cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac. During this time he was engaged in the actions at Todd's tavern, where he was in command, Ground Squirrel Church, Meadow bridge, Haw's shop, Gaines' house, Trevilian Station, Tunstall's station, St. Mary's Church, where he was in command, Warwick swamp, Darbytown and Lee's mills. On Aug. 1, 1864, Gen. Gregg came into command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, being brevetted on that date major-general U. S. volunteers "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, particularly in

the reconnoissance on the Charles City road." From that time to the close of the war he fought at Deep Bottom, Reams' station, Peebles' farm, Vaughan road, where he was in command, Boydton plank road, destruction of Stony creek Station and Bellefield, the last terminating Gen. Gregg's active work in the army. He resigned from the service Feb. 3, 1865. In Feb., 1874, President Grant appointed Gen. Gregg United States consul at Prague, Bohemia, which position he resigned and returned to Reading, Pa., in the following August, at which place he has since made his home. In 1891 he was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for auditor-general of Pennsylvania, was elected, and made a splendid record in his three years of service. He was elected commander of the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in 1886, and was continued in office by successive elections every year until 1894, when he resigned to accept the position of national commander, serving in the latter position two years and then declining reëlection. He is president of the board of directors of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company of Reading, and is a member of the board of trustees of the state lunatic hospital at Harrisburg. He takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the veterans of 1861–65, and as the editor for Pennsylvania has carefully revised the Keystone State's department in this publication. On Oct. 6, 1862, Gen. Gregg married Ellen F. Sheaff of Reading, a great-granddaughter of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, as also of Gov. Joseph Hiester. They have two sons: George Sheaff, David McMurtrie, Jr.

Military Affairs in Pennsylvania

1861—65

At the outbreak of the Civil war the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ranked second among the thirty-three states in population, and was surpassed by none in material resources. The 3,000,000 of people within her borders were sedulously devoted to the arts of peace, and were animated by no sentiments of hostility towards the people of other sections. A great, contented and prosperous commonwealth had developed under the protection of the government as instituted by the fathers, and her people were slow to believe that the angry mutterings of the Southern States would eventuate in armed rebellion. That her peace loving people were quite unprepared when hostilities suddenly commenced will be forcibly brought out later in this sketch. Nevertheless, when the flag of the nation was actually assailed, no state gave a readier and more hearty response to the sudden call to arms. Divided from the slave holding states only by an imaginary line, her territory was readily accessible and invited armed invasion. Her populous cities, her rich farms, and her great industrial establishments held out a tempting prize to her enemies in the South, and three times during the great conflict was her soil invaded by hostile armies.

Perhaps none of the loyal states had incurred such bitter enmity on the part of the South as Pennsylvania. She was repeatedly charged with conniving at the escape of fugitive slaves. She had long before abolished slavery within her own borders, and during the years which had elapsed since the formation of the Union a strong anti-slavery sentiment had grown up among her citizens, which made it hard to enforce the harsh provisions of the fugitive slave laws. Her peculiar geographical position rendered it easy to "railroad" slaves across the state, and the historic "underground railroad" led from the slave States through her territory and that of New York to Gerrit Smith's well known colony, and thence across the Canadian border. Private persons, interested in the work of freeing the slaves from bondage and in evading the provisions of the fugitive slave laws, gave temporary

shelter and sustenance to the blacks and then quietly sent them on north. It is doubtless true that many thousands of escaping slaves found protection within the borders of the state, but there is no evidence that the state, or any of its officials, did aught to defy the provision of the Federal constitution or the fugitive law enactments of Congress. Indeed, Gov. Packer, a radical Democrat and a strong opponent of the extreme abolition sentiment, in his retiring message to the legislature, Jan. 2, 1861, warmly denied the imputation that in the enforcement of these laws the state had been lax or wanting. And when the attempt was made to arraign the state and her people at the bar of public opinion for her so-called offenses, he declared: "Every attempt upon the part of individuals or of organized societies, to lead the people away from their government, to induce them to violate any of the provisions of the constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the states of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law as crimes of a treasonable nature. It is of the first importance to the perpetuity of this great Union that the hearts of the people and the action of their constituted authorities should be in unison in giving a faithful support to the constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man." It was Gov. Packer's suggestion that the differences between the North and the South be harmonized by constitutional amendment, or in a convention of the people called for that purpose. His retirement from office at this time, however, gave the stage to Andrew Gregg Curtin, Pennsylvania's great "War Governor," who was inaugurated on Jan. 15, 1861. He had been elected in Oct., 1860, by a combination of the various elements which then made up the Republican party, receiving a majority of 32,000 votes. This Republican victory was followed in November by the election of Abraham Lincoln, who received in the state 90,000 more votes than John C. Breckenridge, and 60,000 more votes than all the opposition candidates. The campaign, both state and national, had been feverish and excited, and the issues momentous. The decisive nature of the vote was felt to be most unusual in a state as conservative and consistently Democratic as Pennsylvania and placed the state squarely in line with the policies of the new Federal

administration. Moreover, Gov. Curtin was the personal friend and adviser of Mr. Lincoln, and proved to be the right man in the right place during the troublous period which followed. Throughout the long struggle, the relations between the state's chief executive and the president were entirely cordial, and their views and actions on the many grave questions confronting the nation were quite harmonious. When Senator Cameron was appointed secretary of war, the cordial relationship of the two men was accentuated and the state was in a position to know and even anticipate the demands of the National Government.

When Gov. Curtin was inaugurated, he was in his forty-sixth year, having been born at Bellefonte, Penn., April 23, 1815. He was a man of liberal education, a leader at the bar, and an effective public speaker. Of strong Whig antecedents, he had already demonstrated his fine executive talents in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, during the administration of Gov. Pollock. His duties at that time embraced those of superintendent of common schools, and it was due to his efforts that the splendid common school system of the state, then in its formative period, was placed on a strong and enduring basis. His was indeed a strong and vigorous personality, and the state was most fortunate at this critical period in having at the helm a statesman of lofty genius, inspired by motives of the purest patriotism.

The impending struggle was at hand when Gov. Curtin assumed the reins of government. The state had a total population of 2,906,215, according to the census of 1860. The treasury department reported a total state indebtedness in 1860 of $37,969,847.50. This large sum was not regarded with alarm by the state's officials, as the revenues were large and the resources of the state were almost boundless, and Gov. Curtin congratulated the legislature in his inaugural address upon the prosperity which prevailed everywhere in the state. Only the shadows of the approaching conflict darkened the bright outlook.

Immediately after the popular will had been expressed in such unmistakable terms in the elections of 1860 a wave of reaction swept over the state and the people seemed to be alarmed at the strong stand they had taken. The ordinance of secession was passed by South Carolina, only a few weeks after the presidential election and its action was soon followed by other Southern States. A strong disposition was now shown by the national government, which was reflected in Pennsylvania, and the other Northern States to apply the balm of compromise to the wounded feelings of the defeated South. Resolutions introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature declared it the duty of the state to give

every possible aid in the restoration to their owners of fugitive slaves. A great mass meeting was held in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1860, and the immense concourse of people seemed willing to go to almost any length in satisfying the demands of the South. It was even declared in the resolutions passed that "all denunciations of slavery as existing in the United States * * * are inconsistent with the spirit of brotherhood and kindness." This meeting in the Quaker City represented the extreme reactionary sentiment of the hour. It was the action of a peace-loving community averse to the very idea of war, and not yet aroused by any overt act of rebellion. Said Gov. Packer in his retiring message, "Let moderate counsels prevail; let a spirit of harmony and good will, and a national and fraternal sentiment be cultivated among the people, everywhere—North and South—and the disturbing elements which temporarily threaten the Union, will now, as they have always heretofore, assuredly pass away. Pennsylvania, in the past, has performed her part with unfaltering firmness. Let her now and in the future be ever ready to discharge her confederate duties with unflinching integrity." Said Gov. Curtin in his first address to the legislature: "In the present unhappy condition of the country, it will be our duty to unite with the people of the states which remain loyal to the Union, in any just and honorable measures of conciliation and fraternal kindness. Let us invite them to join us in the fulfillment of all our obligations under the Federal constitution and laws. Then we can cordially unite with them in claiming like obedience from those states which have renounced their allegiance. If the loyal states are just and moderate, without any sacrifice of right or self respect, the threatened danger may be averted." Such was the prevailing feeling of compromise, not only in Pennsylvania, but also in the other Northern States. Had the South heeded this burst of fraternal feeling and couched its demands in reasonable terms, the war would have been averted and its "peculiar institution" saved for many years to come.

While Gov. Curtin, in common with many other enlightened men, was thus willing to extend the hand of good fellowship to the South, his first message, nevertheless, breathed a spirit of deep devotion to the Union and was imbued with the loftiest patriotism. He pledged himself to stand between the constitution and all encroachments instigated by hatred, ambition, fanaticism or folly. He declared that the last election had been used as a pretext for disturbing the peace of the country, and that it was sought to wrest from the Federal government its proper constitutional functions. There had been nothing in the life or acts of Mr. Lincoln to warrant the excitement caused by his

election, and that part of the people who were precipitating themselves into a revolution were blinded in judgment. He advocated the repeal of the personal liberty bill, if it contravened any Federal law, and said: "It is the first duty of the Federal government to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania will give it a united, honest and faithful support. The people mean to preserve the Union at every hazard." Referring to the particular concern felt by Pennsylvania in the questions of the hour, both by reason of her location and because of the dominant position she occupied in the sisterhood of states in population and material resources, he said: "Occupying a geographical position between the North and the South, the East and the West, with the great avenues of travel and trade passing through her borders, carrying on an extensive commerce with her neighbors, in the vast and varied productions of her soil, her mines and her manufacturing industry, and bound to them by ties of kindred and social intercourse, the question of disunion involves momentous consequences to her people. The second of the thirty-three states in population, and the first in material resources, it is due both to ourselves and to the other states, that the position and sentiments of Pennsylvania on the question should be distinctly understood."

In all he said and did during the early part of his administration, he spoke for the people of the state as a whole, and throughout the period of the war he worked in complete harmony with the legislative branch of the government. The legislature never called in question his motives, and recognizing that he was in close touch with the national government, gave prompt support to all his suggestions pertaining to national affairs.

On Jan. 17, 1861, the house of representatives passed a series of resolutions commending the course of Maj. Anderson, and Gov. Hicks of Maryland, and pledging to that state the fellowship and support of Pennsylvania.

Two days later the legislature of Virginia passed resolutions calling upon the several states to appoint commissioners to meet in Washington on Feb. 4, in the effort to adjust "the present unhappy controversies in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slaveholding states adequate guarantees for the security of their rights." The resolutions further endorsed, with slight modifications, the propositions embraced in the resolutions presented to the U. S. senate by Senator Crittenden, and provided for the appointment of ex-President John Tyler as special commissioner to President Lincoln, and Judge John Robertson as a commissioner to the State of South Caro-

lina and the other states that "have seceded or shall secede," with instructions to request the president and the authorities of such states to agree to abstain from any acts tending to bring about armed collision pending the action of the peace conference at Washington. President Buchanan hailed this movement on the part of Virginia with satisfaction, declaring that the convention, when assembled, "will constitute a body entitled, in an eminent degree, to the confidence of the country." Gov. Curtin was heartily in accord with the spirit of the proposition, and appointed as the representatives of Pennsylvania, James Pollock, William M. Meredith, David Wilmot, A. W. Loomis, Thomas E. Franklin, William McKennan and Thomas White. The delegates assembled as was proposed, men eminent for wisdom and justice, but their deliberations only resulted in recommending certain amendments to the constitution, which were promptly rejected by both branches of Congress, as were all other compromises offered. The North was unwilling to yield everything for which it had contended in the last election, and the South remained unyielding in certain of its demands.

The legislature, on June 24, 1861, passed the following resolutions pertaining to the maintenance of the constitution and the Union, and the right of a State to secede: "Whereas, a convention of delegates assembled in the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, did, on the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1860, adopt an ordinance entitled, 'An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other states united with her under the compact entitled The Constitution of the United States of America.'

"Resolved, That if the rights of the people of South Carolina under this constitution are disregarded, their tranquillity disturbed, their prosperity retarded, or their liberties imperilled, by the people of any other state, full and adequate redress can, and ought to be, provided for such grievances through the action of Congress, and other proper departments of the national government.

"That the people of Pennsylvania entertain and desire to cherish the most cordial sentiments for their brethren of other states, and are ready now, as they have ever been, to coöperate in all measures needful for their welfare, security and happiness, under the constitution which makes us one people. That while they cannot surrender their love of liberty inherited from the founders of their state, sealed with the blood of the Revolution and witnessed in the history of their legislation; and while they claim the observance of all their rights under the constitution, they nevertheless maintain now, as they have ever done, the con-

stitutional rights of the people of the slaveholding states to the uninterrupted enjoyment of their own domestic institutions.

"That we adopt the sentiment and language of President Andrew Jackson, expressed in his message to Congress, on the 16th day of Jan., 1833: 'That the right of a people of a single state to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other states, from their most solemn obligations and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union cannot be acknowledged; and that such authority is utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the general government is constituted, and the objects which it was expressly formed to attain.'

"That the constitution of the United States of America contains all the powers necessary to the maintenance of its authority, and it is the solemn and most imperative duty of the government to adopt and carry into effect whatever measures may be necessary to that end; and the faith and the power of Pennsylvania are hereby pledged to the support of such measures, in any manner and to any extent that may be required of her by the constituted authorities of the United States.

"That all plots, conspiracies and warlike demonstrations against the United States, in any section of the country, are treasonable in their character; and whatever power of the government is necessary to their suppression should be applied to that purpose without hestitation or delay."

The above resolutions voiced the sentiments of the people in no uncertain way. Regardless of previous party affiliations, all were at this time united in support of the Union, the laws and the constitution. The South had many sympathizing friends in the state who were now shocked at the action of the Southern States in seizing Federal property and boldly proclaiming their right to secede. The progress of events was closely watched, and the sentiments conveyed in the above resolutions were frequently proclaimed. While it was now believed that war was almost inevitable, few practical steps were being taken looking to that event, as it was hoped that some means might yet be found to avoid an actual resort to arms.

Reference has already been made to the fact that Pennsylvania was in a condition of almost complete military unpreparedness at the outbreak of the Civil war. Military feeling in the state had been at low ebb since the first quarter of the 19th century. Many of the citizens had come to regard the state's militia laws, as generally enforced and observed, as tending to subvert true military science and discipline, rather than to promote the same. The military displays of the state were regarded by many as little

better than a burlesque—its army a mere caricature—serving as a school for vice to the youth of the state who entered its ranks. Able officers, sincerely desirous of improving the character of the citizen soldiery, received scant courtesy at the hands of successive legislatures. Public indifference prevailed. There was some attempt to improve the militia system in 1858, under the spur of threats to dissolve the Union in certain contingencies, after the narrow defeat of the Republican candidate, John C. Fremont, in 1856. The legislature adopted a revised code, drawn up with much detail, and a real effort was then made to organize new companies as provided by law. Encampments were ordered and held at different points in the state, but that little good resulted is evidenced by the fact that at the close of that year, according to the report of the adjutant-general, the volunteer militia numbered only 13,000, out of 350,000 subject to military duty. Encampments were not ordered in 1859, and little increase in numbers was shown. The same report shows that while there had been issued to Pennsylvania by the Ordnance Department at Washington, from 1812 to 1857, "45,901 muskets, 10,202 rifles, 12,602 pistols, 9,767 swords, 27,271 infantry accouterments, 1,829 cavalry accouterments, 77 bronze 6-pound cannon, harness and carriages, 45 iron sixes, harness and carriages, 6 iron 12-pounders, harness and carriages, 4 iron howitzers, 14 caissons, two 6-pounders, two 12-pounders and two 24-pounders, with harness and carriages for each," there only remained in the hands of the militia, 8,477 muskets and 32 pieces, and in arsenal, 519 muskets and 15 brass cannon. Said Adjt.-Gen. Edwin C. Wilson: "It is a useless inquiry to ask now what has become of so large an amount of arms and accouterments. I am aware that many have been sold, but the bulk remains unaccounted for and no books nor papers remain in this office to tell of their existence." It is, moreover, matter of common knowledge that in the last year of Sec. Floyd's administration, there took place an extraordinary movement of arms from Northern to Southern arsenals.

After the inauguration of President Lincoln, it became increasingly evident that war could not be averted. On April 9, the governor sent a special message to the legislature, recommending that steps be at once taken to remedy the defects of the military system of the state, and suggesting the establishment of a military bureau.

Only the spirit of the occasion, a natural desire to flatter state pride, and the ability to look beneath the clothes to the man within, could have prompted the "Great Emancipator" to say at Harrisburg on Feb. 23, 1861, in the presence of a great concourse of people, including the military from all parts of the state as-

sembled to do him honor: "While I have been proud to see today the finest military array I think that I have ever seen, etc." Arms, equipment, organization and discipline were lacking in the state's militia system, though the state was rich in men and resources. The adjutant-general's report for 1860 showed 355,000 men subject to military service, of whom only 19,000 were members of organized companies. There were 476 companies with an average enrollment of about 40 men. Such arms and equipment as the state owned were in the hands of the companies, and comprised 12,080 muskets, 4,706 rifles, 2,809 cavalry swords and sabers, 3,149 pistols, 69 pieces of ordnance and 579 tents. About 2,500 muskets and half as many rifles were of modern pattern, and these, together with the ordnance, constituted the only really serviceable equipment. Of the organized militia, fully three-fourths were without effective small arms and entered the service of the United States in the spring of 1861 with arms of obsolete type, which were practically worthless.

This wretched condition of the state's militia system and the critical condition of the nation's affairs in April impelled the governor to say in the special message to the legislature above referred to: "The militia system of the state, during a long period distinguished by the pursuits of peaceful industry exclusively, has become wholly inefficient, and the interference of the legislature is required to remove its defects and to render it available to the public service. * * * The most exalted public policy and the clearest obligations of true patriotism admonish us in the existing deplorable and dangerous crisis of affairs, that our militia system should receive from the legislature that prompt attention which public exigencies, either of the state or of the nation, may appear to demand, and which may seem in your wisdom best adapted to preserve and secure to the people of Pennsylvania and the Union the blessings of peace and the integrity of our unrivalled constitutional government." He suggested that a military bureau be established at Harrisburg, and that suitable arms be distributed to all volunteer militiamen.

A bill embodying these recommendations of the governor was at once reported in the legislature, passed both houses without amendment and became a law on April 12, 1861. The legislature also appropriated $500,000 in order to properly arm and equip the militia.

Prompt and patriotic as was this response of the legislature to the suggestions of the governor, there was no time to carry its provisions into effect before the thunder of Confederate guns trained on Fort Sumter proclaimed the opening of the rebellion April 12, 1861.

On the 13th, a bill which defined and punished treason was introduced and promptly passed the legislature. It forbade any citizen of the state to take any military commission from the enemies of the United States; to enter into any plot, conspiracy or traitorous correspondence; to furnish arms, under a heavy penalty; anyone convicted of selling vessels to the enemy or fitting out privateers should be punished by five years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000; and in addition, every officer in the state's militia service was required to subscribe within 30 days to an oath of allegiance to the United States, or be deprived of his commission. After the passage of this bill the legislature adjourned.

When the news of the assault on Fort Sumter was received intense excitment prevailed throughout the state. All hesitation was now at an end and it was felt that the Nation had but one recourse consistent with the National honor. Men no longer talked of satisfying Southern demands and the few southern sympathizers kept well in the background. In Philadelphia, the principal city in the state, the excitement was particularly great and a riot was almost precipitated on the 15th by a mob assembled to hunt down secession sympathizers. Only the efforts of Mayor Henry and the liberal display of American flags prevented a serious breach of the peace. President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling out the militia of the several states to the number of 75,000 men, for three months, or the emergency, and assigned fourteen regiments to Pennsylvania as her share. The response of the state to this call was prompt and patriotic. Not only were the fourteen regiments raised, but many additional ones were recruited and the Government was finally induced to accept eleven more. Said Adjt.-Gen. Russell: "Such was the patriotic ardor of the people that the services of about thirty regiments had to be refused, making in all more than one-half the requisition of the president." At 7:30 p. m. of the 18th, only three days after the call for troops, five companies of Pennsylvanians, comprising 530 men, reached Washington and were quartered in the hall of the house of representatives. These troops were the first to arrive in Washington and for twenty-four hours constituted the sole defense of the nation's capital against an attack of the enemy, momentarily expected. True, the men, with the exception of 34 members of the Logan Guards, were totally unarmed, but their numbers were exaggerated and their presence caused great rejoicing. On the evening of the 19th, the 6th Mass. infantry, fully armed and equipped, reached Washington and was quartered in the senate chamber of the capitol. The five Pennsylvania companies deserve a further word of mention.

As soon as the president's call was received at Harrisburg, Gov. Curtin made haste to disseminate the information throughout the state. There was an immediate tide of messages coming in from officers of companies tendering the services of their commands. By reason of their advanced state of organization and discipline, the first companies to respond were the Ringgold light artillery, of Reading, Capt. James McKnight; the Logan Guards of Lewistown, Capt. John B. Selheimer; the Washington artillery, Capt. James Wren, and the National light infantry, Capt. Edmund McDonald, both of Pottsville; and the Allen Rifles, of Allentown, Capt. James Yeager. The Ringgold artillery arrived in Harrisburg at 8 p. m., on the 16th, 152 strong, and reported to Col. Slifer, secretary of state, in the absence of Gov. Curtin in Washington. On the morning of the 17th the other four companies arrived and on the morning of the 18th the five companies were joined by Co. H, 4th artillery, U. S. regulars, which had come in from the West under command of Lieut. Pemberton, later Gen. Pemberton of the Confederate army, with orders to garrison Fort McHenry, Baltimore. The six companies arrived in Baltimore at 3:30 on the afternoon of the 18th. By order of the secretary of war, the guns, caissons and equipments of the Ringgold light artillery, were left at Harrisburg; the regulars and a portion of the Logan Guards had their muskets, and the Ringgolds had their sabers; otherwise none of the men were equipped to resist any act of aggression. At Baltimore it was necessary for the men to march a distance of nearly 2 miles in order to reach the Washington depot, and the troops had received no intimation that they would be molested at this point. In fact, the enthusiasm with which they had been received along the route of their journey, even at the wayside stations in Maryland and in the very suburbs of Baltimore, led them to expect an equally cordial reception in the city itself. A large body of police met them on their arrival and escorted them in their march to the Washington railroad terminus. Hardly had the march begun when they were greeted by a mob, made up of all classes, whose loud cheers for Jeff. Davis and secession, and whose epithets of derision indicated trouble. The officers instructed the men to disregard the volume of abuse poured upon them, and the fine discipline and stoicism of the company of regulars served as an example to the raw Pennsylvania troops. It was indeed a trying ordeal for the men, but they finally reached the Washington depot, where they were hurried into the cattle cars awaiting them and started for Washington amid the execrations of the hooting mob.

On the day after these companies encountered their hostile

reception in Baltimore, a body of troops which had been recruited early in the year at Philadelphia by Gen. William F. Small, known as the Washington brigade, endeavored to pass through the city, but was forced to turn back. The commander had been instructed by the war department to pass through Baltimore in the night in order to avoid any hostile demonstration, but through the treachery or negligence of the railroad officials, he was delayed and did not arrive in the city until noon of the 19th. The 6th Mass. reached Baltimore just ahead of the Pennsylvania brigade over the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. The track of the road extended through the city, but for more than a mile it was necessary to move the cars by means of horses. The 6th had been warned of threatened trouble and their muskets were loaded for any emergency which might arise. The first seven companies entered the cars and were drawn to the Washington depot without being seriously molested. The remaining companies, which had been detained on the road, found a menacing crown awaiting them on their arrival, and the track torn up or obstructed. Forced to march the whole distance through the threatening mob which hemmed them in, they were repeatedly assailed by the crowd and had several members killed and a large number wounded. Ordered by their officers to fire into their assailants, they forced back the crowd of rioters, killing and wounding a number of them, and finally reached their destination. When the brigade of Gen. Small arrived soon after this episode, he saw that he, too, must march his men through the city. As the men were totally unarmed, this was no light task. The mob had tasted blood and showed an apparent determination to wreck its vengeance on the Pennsylvanians. Nevertheless, Gen. Small started his command over the dangerous route. As he advanced, the disposition of the crowd became uglier and he decided to return with his unarmed force to Philadelphia. During the struggle one of his men was killed and several wounded, the rioters pursuing them with stones and other missiles until their train was out of reach.

Within ten days after the president issued his first call for volunteers, more than enough men for twenty-five regiments had presented themselves. On April 18, Camp Curtin was established on the edge of Harrisburg, and it was made the principal point of rendezvous for troops from the northern, central and western counties of the state. Afterwards taken in charge by the authorities at Washington, it was made an important distributing and convalescent center for soldiers, as well as a depot for military supplies. The above regiments were numbered 1 to 25 inclusive, and comprised a total of 20,175 men. All were enlisted and served

for three months, being mustered out at the end of that period, with the exception of a considerable number who reënlisted for three years. At the request of the war department all these troops were clothed, armed, equipped, subsisted and transported by the state, as the Federal government was not yet prepared to do this work.

On April 20, the governor issued a proclamation convening a special session of the legislature. His reasons for this action were that "An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the states of the Union, threatening the destruction of the national government, periling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy. * * * Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the executive to make the military power of the state as available and efficient as it should be for the common defense of the state and the general government." The situation was already highly critical and military operatons had commenced in earnest. On the night of the 19th succeeding the assaults on the troops in the city of Baltimore, the bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and those on the Northern Central railroads were burned; the telegraph wires leading north from Washington were cut and all communication with the North was severed. Until these bridges could be repaired and guarded the authorities were forced to make use of the Perryville & Annapolis route, in order to send troops to the aid of Washington. Gov. Curtin had appointed on April 16, Maj.-Gens. Robert Patterson and William H. Keim to the command of the troops called out by the proclamation of the president on the 15th. Gen. Patterson was soon after appointed by Lieut.-Gen. Scott to command the Department of Washington, including the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and the District of Columbia, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Patterson at once took steps to secure the Annapolis route and then proceeded to open that by way of Baltimore, using for this purpose the 17th Pa., T. W. Sherman's light battery, and five companies of the 3d regulars, all commanded by Col. Francis E. Patterson, the general's son. Union sentiment soon reasserted itself in Baltimore; Col. Patterson's force entered the city without opposition and the movement of troops toward the capital was not again interrupted.

The legislature convened in special session on April 30, and in his message at the opening of the session the governor said: "The insurrection must now be met by force of arms; and to re-establish the government upon an enduring basis by asserting its entire supremacy, to repossess the forts and other government property so unlawfully seized and held, to ensure personal

freedom and safety to the people and commerce of the Union, in every section, the people of the loyal states demand, as with one voice, and will contend for, as with one heart, and a quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer the call to arms, if need be, to wrest us from a reign of anarchy and plunder and secure for themselves and their children, for ages to come, the perpetuity of this government and its beneficent institutions. * * * It is impossible to predict the lengths to which the madness that rules the hour in the rebellious states shall lead us, or when the calamities which threaten our hitherto happy country shall terminate. * * * To furnish ready support to those who have gone out and to protect our borders, we should have a well regulated military force. I, therefore, recommend the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. As we already have ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise, I cannot too much impress this upon you." The wise and patriotic views of the executive met with a prompt response from the legislature. On May 15 it passed an act authorizing the organization of the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth," to embrace thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and one of artillery. This reserve corps was to be armed, equipped, clothed, subsisted and paid by the state. It was placed under the command of Maj.-Gen. George A. McCall, and its proper drill and discipline were provided for by placing its members in camps of instruction at Easton, West Chester, Pittsburg and Harrisburg. To defray the expense of this and other military organizations a loan of $3,000,000 was authorized. The commander-in-chief and the members of the grand staff were entrusted with the work of recruiting the corps. The members were to be enlisted for three years unless sooner discharged; were liable to be called into the service of the state to suppress insurrection or to repel invasion; and were also subject to United States service upon the call of the president. When not in camp nor in the field, the members were to hold themselves in readiness to respond at once to any sudden call. The primary object of the bill was to give the state the services, in any emergency, of a trained, disciplined and picked body of 15,000 troops, both for the defense of its exposed southern border or to go at once to the aid of the general government if needed. Thus was organized what came to be familiarly known as the Pennsylvania reserves, an organization which later saw much hard service in the war and won for itself an imperishable name on many battlefields. Its whole

record was one of bravery and efficiency and no troops added more to the military prestige of the state. Other provisions of the bill provided for the appointment of one major-general, two brigadier-generals, and a grand staff whose members were to serve for a term of three years; soldiers were not allowed to volunteer in other states and no troops were to leave the state without their arms and full equipment; a board of associate judges and county commissioners was to meet monthly and provide county relief for any destitute members of the families of soldiers who had entered the military service of the state, the commissioners being empowered to make loans for this purpose if necessary; pensions were provided for the widow and minor children of any soldier who died in the service, and provision was made for military instruction in the universities, colleges and academies of the state. The bill was both wise and humane, and illustrated the seriousness with which the people's representatives viewed the situation even at this early period. On May 16, the legislature passed the following resolution: "Whereas, the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas are in armed and treasonable rebellion against the sovereign authority and government of the United States, and have constituted, and are endeavoring to maintain, a treasonable and rebellious government, intended to subvert the constitution and laws of the United States, and to dissolve their allegiance thereto, and have seized the revenues, forts, arsenals, navy yards, and such other exclusive property of the national government as were within their power of seizure, and have coerced loyal citizens within their borders to unwilling submission to their authority, and have raised officers, equipped and assembled large armies and ships of war, with the avowed purpose to wage aggressive warfare against the constitution and lawful authorities of the Union and against the liberties of the people, and have besieged, attacked and captured a fort in the actual and peaceable possession of the United States troops, and have made the garrison prisoners of war, whilst under the protection of the national flag and the Federal laws,

Resolved, That the faith, credit and resources of the state, in both men and money, are hereby pledged to any amount and to every extent which the federal government may demand to subdue the rebellion; to punish the treason; to enforce the laws; to protect the lives, the liberties and the property of the people; and to maintain inviolate the constitution and the sovereignty of the nation."

When all communication was severed with Washington for

several days in April, Gen. Patterson, in command of the department, was left without orders for several days. Believing that the three-months' troops authorized would be unable to end the war, and that more would be needed when their term of service expired, he assumed the responsibility of directing the governor to raise an additional force of twenty-five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Some progress had been made in this work by the state authorities, when word was received from Washington revoking the order of Gen. Patterson and stating "that it was more important to reduce than enlarge the number" of troops already ordered. It is a curious fact that many of the state authorities at this time had a far clearer conception of the probable duration of the war than had the authorities at Washington. The state was prepared and anxious to furnish ten regiments for three years' service under the second call for volunteers, but the government refused to accept their services at this time, when informed by Sec. of War Cameron that the state already had twenty-five regiments in the field. Nevertheless, the state wisely went ahead with the organization of its famous reserve corps and was in a position to promptly furnish troops when subsequently called upon.

As soon as a heavy force of Union troops had been stationed so as to guard the approaches to the national capital, steps were taken to close the Shenandoah and Cumberland valleys, which were the natural routes of invasion from the South. Accordingly Gen. Patterson was sent into the Cumberland valley, where he organized a strong force at Chambersburg, just north of Hagerstown, for the protection of the southern frontier of the state and to drive back the enemy if necessary. In Patterson's column were all of the state's three months' troops, with the exception of the 4th and 5th regiments in Washington, the 12th guarding the line of the Northern Central railroad, and the 18th, 19th and 22nd, which were in and around Baltimore. It is not the purpose of this short history to follow the movements of the various regiments in the field, or to analyze the campaign of Gen. Patterson prior to the first battle of Bull Run. Much criticism has been leveled at Patterson because he neither held nor engaged Gen. Johnston at Winchester, and some military writers have been wont to attribute the first serious reverse to the Union arms at Bull Run, to Patterson's alleged indecision and lack of courage.

Under the call of May 3, 1861, and before the reserve corps was mustered into the service of the United States, four independent regiments were authorized by the war department. These regiments, comprising an aggregate of 4,711 officers and

men, were promptly recruited, organized and mustered into the U. S. service for three years. They were numbered 26 to 29 inclusive. After the battle of Bull Run, much consternation was felt lest the victorious foe should at once press upon Washington and in this period of alarm the president called for the reserve corps of Pennsylvania. The entire fifteen regiments, comprising 15,856 men, were in position to march at once and eagerly responded to the nation's call in this hour of peril. They were mustered into the U. S. service at this time and did not again return to the exclusive service of Pennsylvania. From this time on there was a steady demand for more troops and every encouragement was given to the raising of fresh levies. The duplicate numbering of regiments led to some confusion and was the cause of frequent errors in official documents and regimental records. The 1st regiment of the reserves was the 30th of the line; the 13th of the reserves was a rifle regiment known also as the "Bucktails," and was numbered the 42nd of the line; the 14th reserve was the artillery regiment and the 43d of the line, while the cavalry regiment, or the 15th of the reserve, became the 44th of the line. This confusion was increased when two of the first three months' regiments, the 11th and the 23d, were recruited and organized for three years' service, retaining their old designations. Thus the 11th regiment might refer to the 11th three months', the 11th three years', the 11th reserve, or even the 11th cavalry, or 11th militia.

The splendid zeal and patriotism of the people of Pennsylvania is shown in the number of troops enlisted for the national service during the first eight months of the war. At the end of the year 1861, the state had a total of 87,177 men in the field, organized into sixty-six regiments of infantry (including six rifle regiments), 71,279 men; eleven regiments of cavalry, 12,600 men; one regiment of artillery, 1,077 men; seven companies of infantry, six of cavalry, and six of artillery, 2,221 men. It was estimated that 6,400 men were enlisted in other than Pennsylvania organizations, giving a grand total in service of 93,577. In addition, twelve regiments of infantry, one regiment and one company of cavalry, and one regiment and four companies of artillery, comprising a total of 16,038 men, were in process of organization; while 20,175 three months' troops had been furnished and were now mustered out. The state's total contribution of men is seen to be 129,794.

During the year 1862 large additional demands for troops were made on the state by the Federal government, but Pennsylvania was a rich and populous state and was able to meet the continuous drain in men and money caused by the war without

serious inconvenience. The regiments which were in process of organization at the close of 1861, were promptly sent forward during the early months of 1862. The various military camps at Harrisburg, Pittsburg and around Philadelphia were constantly crowded with recruits being organized and equipped for active service. When, at the close of the disastrous Peninsular campaign, the president called for 300,000 more three years' troops, 45,321 men were assigned to Pennsylvania as her quota. The call was issued on July 2, 1862, and on the 4th Gov. Curtin issued a stirring proclamation calling upon the state to respond promptly to this new demand on her patriotism. He said, among other things: "Pennsylvania has hitherto done her duty to the country. Her freemen are again called on to volunteer in her defense that the blood of her sons who have already fallen may not have been shed in vain and that we may hand down to our posterity the blessings of union and civil and political liberty, which we derived from our fathers. * * * Our noble commonwealth has never yet faltered and must stand firm now when her honor and everything that is dear to her is at stake." Many of the militia regiments of the state were in a position to respond at once to this call. On May 25, 1862, the small Union force under Gen. Banks had suffered a serious reverse at the hands of Gens. Ewell, Edward Johnson and Stonewall Jackson at Winchester. It was believed that the concentrated movement of the Confederate generals meant the invasion of Pennsylvania and the citizen soldiery of the state was at once called out to meet the threatened danger. Before the militia had been assembled at the appointed place of rendezvous, Gens. Fremont and McDowell checked the advance of the Confederate column by well directed flank movements and the order assembling the militia was countermanded. Nevertheless, many of the militia companies maintained their organization and tendered their services under the call of July 2. The various cities and towns of the state were each assigned their quotas under the call and recruiting went forward rapidly. Owing to the demands made upon them at this time and under the later call of Aug. 4, 1862, a strong competition arose between the cities and towns in the matter of obtaining recruits and to avoid the draft. Large bounties were offered by the richer towns to stimulate enlistments, rendering it difficult for the smaller and poorer towns to fill their quotas. Moreover, exorbitant bounties were being offered for recruits in adjacent counties in other states, and the evils of the whole local bounty system called loudly for regulation. A class of persons known as professional "bounty jumpers" came into existence. These men would enlist and receive the

bounty offered at one place, then promptly desert and reënlist at another. While this class of men was a distinct evil, it was never numerous enough to seriously derange the military system. Under the stimulus of the liberal bounties offered throughout the state, the work of filling the quota went gradually forward. Before the requisite number of men had been obtained, the president issued, on Aug. 4, a call for 300,000 militia for nine months' service. The proportion assigned to Pennsylvania was 45,321 and the men were to be drafted. Throughout the war every effort was made, both by the state and municipal authorities, to prevent resort to the draft and to a large extent these efforts were successful. The enrollment and draft under the call of Aug. 4 were conducted in Pennsylvania in accordance with the Federal laws, as the state's enrollment under its militia system was too defective. The new enrollment, which was made at this time, showed the proper credits to be allowed to the various municipalities for men furnished under previous calls, as well as the number required under the present call, and served as a basis for future apportionments. The draft took place on Oct. 16, and while it met with some resistance in a few counties, it was on the whole very successful.

The state furnished under the two calls of July 2 and Aug. 4, 1862, a total of fifty-nine regiments, comprising 63,106 men. Of these, the 152nd was an artillery regiment, known as the 3d Penn. artillery; the 159th to 163d, inclusive, were cavalry organizations, known as the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Penn. Cav.; the 114th to 116th, 118th, 119th, 121st, 138th to 150th, and the 155th and 157th were three years' infantry regiments; the 122nd to 137th, inclusive, 151st, 153d, 154th, 158th, and 165th to 179th, inclusive, were nine months' troops. In addition to the above, the volunteer recruiting service at Harrisburg and Philadelphia under the direction of Capts. Dodge and Lane and Lieut.-Col. Ruff, furnished to regiments already in the field 9,259 recruits, while it is estimated that fully 5,000 men enlisted in organizations without the borders of the state. As was true of all the states, it was found much easier to raise and equip entirely new regiments than to induce men to enlist in old organizations, though every effort was made to recruit the depleted ranks of regiments in the field. All told the state had furnished the United States by the close of 1862, or during a period of a little more than 20 months, upwards of 200,000 troops, exclusive of the services of about 50,000 militia, called out in Sept., 1862, to repel a threatened invasion of the state.

In the early part of Sept., 1862, Lee crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the supposed intention of invading Penn-

sylvania. To meet the emergency the governor, on Sept. 4, issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to organize companies and be prepared to come to the defense of the state at any moment. On the 11th, orders were issued for 50,000 volunteers to rendezvous at the state capital. The response was prompt and patriotic and the capitol grounds at Harrisburg were transformed into a great military camp to accommodate the thousands of volunteers who assembled in obedience to the call. An organization of the troops was rapidly effected, and 15,000 volunteers were despatched to Hagerstown and Boonsboro, Md.; 10,000 more were stationed near Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about 25,000 were at or en route to Harrisburg. On the withdrawal of the enemy from Maryland, the emergency calling them into being having passed, the men were disbanded on the 24th. The patriotic services of the governor and militia at this time were duly acknowledged in the following letter to the governor from Gen. McClellan, dated Sept. 27, 1862: "I beg to avail myself of almost the first moment of leisure I have had since the recent battles to tender to you my thanks for your wise and energetic action in calling out the militia of Pennsylvania for its defense when threatened by a numerous and victorious army of the enemy. Fortunately circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania; but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In the name of my army, and for myself, I again tender to you our acknowledgment for your patriotic course. The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defense of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy."

In the following month the soil of Pennsylvania was actually invaded by the enemy for the first time. About 2,000 cavalry and artillery under Gens. Stuart and Hampton suddenly crossed the Potomac and penetrated to Chambersburg, plundering as they went. At Chambersburg the military storehouse was stripped of its contents and the building burned. So rapid were the movements of the daring raiders, they had recrossed the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, before troops could be collected to repel them.

The only state officers to be chosen in 1862 were an auditor-general and a surveyor-general. The Democratic convention assembled at Harrisburg on July 4, nominated candidates for these offices, and expressed the views of the party on national issues in a series of resolutions of which the following is a brief abstract: "The true object of the war, with its tremendous sacrifices of life and property is the restoration of the Union as

it was, and for no other purpose; it arraigned the Administration for extravagance and corruption; condemned the doctrine of emancipation; declared the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus where the civil authorities are unhampered to be a plain violation of the constitution; the negro race is an inferior and dependent people and should not be admitted to political and social equality with the white race, and declared that recent acts of Congress were in derogation of those provisions of the Federal constitution embodied in the bill of rights."

The Republican, or "Union" convention, which met at Harrisburg on July 17, also nominated candidates for the two state offices and adopted resolutions which strongly upheld the course of both the national and state administrations; declared that any attempt on the part of the nations of Europe to intervene in the struggle between the states "will meet a resistance unparalleled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid;" urged a vigorous prosecution of the war, lauded the army and navy, and endorsed "the manly, consistent and eminently patriotic" course of Senator Wilmot. At the election in October, the Democratic candidates were elected by a small majority, and the legislature had a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot.

The financial condition of the state continued to be strong, despite the enormous expenses entailed by the war. The balance in the treasury Nov. 30, 1862, was $2,172,844.10 as compared with $1,551,605.72 in 1861. The receipts for 1862 from ordinary sources of revenue exceeded those of 1861 by $1,030,176.82, and the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were $95,317.16 less than in 1861. The public debt had been reduced during the year over $500,000; its gradual amortizement was amply provided for in a sinking fund containing nearly $11,000,000 in securities, and from the swelling revenues and the large balance on hand it was estimated that $1,500,000 could be used to reduce it in 1863. The state paid its quota of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to $1,946,719, in June, 1862, partly by offset and partly in cash, 15 per cent. being deducted for prompt payment. About $300,000 were still due the state from the general government for expenses incurred in raising and equipping troops.

The question of permitting the soldiers in the field to exercise the right of suffrage, in accordance with the old election law of 1839, was decided adversely by the supreme court of the state this year. The right was held unconstitutional by reason of a clause in the amendments to the constitution adopted in 1838.

With the opening of the year 1863 the general outlook was not particularly favorable to the Union cause. Since Oct., 1862, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia had confronted one another from opposite banks of the Rappahannock. The former under Gen. Burnside had suffered a serious reverse at Fredericksburg in December and was destined to suffer another disastrous defeat a few months later at Chancellorsville under Hooker. While the period that now ensued, until the battle of Gettysburg, was the darkest period of the great conflict, it only resulted in a more vigorous determination on the part of the North to prosecute the war to a successful finish, and the great Keystone state continued to offer of her men and resources. Her large contributions to the Federal government produced no appreciable diminution of her military or financial strength. Said Gov. Curtin in his annual message in Jan., 1863: "Nothwithstanding the pressure of public calamity which has weighed heavily on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government, but to give to this commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity."

For many months the military authorities at Washington and also in Pennsylvania had been apprehensive that Gen. Lee intended a systematic invasion of the North and the transfer of the theater of war to the soil of Pennsylvania, providing he could obtain a permanent lodgment. Both political and economic conditions impelled him to take this course. The people in the seceded states and the nations of Europe, at whose doors the South was knocking for recognition, would alike be inspired by this tremendous show of vitality; the supply of anthracite coal on which the North depended could be seriously curtailed and the manufacture of heavy ordnance at Pittsburg could be thereby checked. The political leaders in the South saw in this movement an opportunity to offset the impending fall of Vicksburg, and on June 3, just a month after the battle of Chancellorsville, Lee put his victorious army in motion for its northern campaign. When the invading forces crossed the Potomac on June 15 and soon after entered Pennsylvania territority, the general government seemed to first awaken to the seriousness of the situation. Some precautionary measures had been previously taken, important among which were the creation of two new military departments, one comprising all that part of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Maj.-Gen. Darius N. Couch commanding, and the other embracing the part of the state west of that line, together

with portions of West Virginia and Ohio adjoining, with headquarters at Pittsburg, Gen. W. T. H. Brooks commanding. The commanders were materially assisted in the work of organizing troops by the governor, who issued a proclamation on the 12th explaining the danger threatening and urging the people to enlist. Two days later he called on the negroes especially to rally to the defense of the state. It was not yet realized, even by those high in authority, that the whole of Lee's army was engaged in this invasion, as the governor declared in his proclamation at this time, "Information has been obtained by the war department, that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery, and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania," and Gen. Couch, when he issued an order announcing the formation of his corps, said: "To prevent serious raids of the enemy, it is deemed necessary to call upon the citizens of Pennsylvania to furnish promptly all the men necessary to organize an army corps of volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to be designated the Army Corps of the Susquehanna." Rumors of an invasion by the enemy in force had been frequent for the past two years, but no serious harm had yet resulted to the state; hence the people could not yet credit the statement that the whole Confederate army under Lee was advancing upon Pennsylvania soil. They were destined to receive a rude awakening almost immediately. News of the defeat of Milroy at Winchester by the vanguard of Lee's army under Ewing and Jenkins was soon brought to the border towns of Greencastle and Chambersburg by the fleeing contrabands from the Shenandoah Valley. "On Monday morning" (June 15), says an article in the Chambersburg Repository, "the flood of rumors from the Potomac fully confirmed the advance of the rebels, and the citizens of Chambersburg and vicinity, feeling unable to resist the rebel columns, commenced to make prompt preparation for the movement of the stealable property. Nearly every horse, good, bad and indifferent, was started for the mountains as early on Monday as possible, and the negroes darkened the different roads northward for hours, loaded with household effects, sable babies, etc., and horses, wagons and cattle crowded every avenue to places of safety." This exodus was later hastened by the arrival of the head of Milroy's wagon train, hurrying to put as many miles as possible between itself and the enemy. It is stated that the covered toll bridge over the Susquehanna at Harrisburg was crowded as never before. "Milroy's train reached it first, while in its rear came an endless stream of human beings of every age and size and beasts and four-footed things innumerable. By night the steady tramp and rumble of

the heavy teams lulled the senses of the weary and through the long hours of the sultry June day a cloud of dust arose constantly far down the valley, reaching forward and across the stream as far in the opposite direction as the eye could penetrate. With the fine impalpable particles settling down ceaselessly, rider and horse, vehicle and occupants, flocks, herds, all were enveloped, until thick folds wrapped them like a garment." (Martial Deeds of Penn., S. P. Bates, p. 170). On June 15, the president issued his call for 100,000 militia from the states immediately threatened to serve for six months. Pennsylvania was asked to furnished 50,000 of these volunteers. Gov. Curtin also issued another stirring appeal to the people, in which he said: "That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength that he can command is now apparent. Our only defense rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our commonwealth. I therefore call on the people of Pennsylvania, capable of bearing arms, to enroll themselves in military organizations and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the state and the salvation of our common country." The danger now appeared so threatening that the state archives at Harrisburg, and even the state library and the valuable old portraits of the governors were moved to Philadelphia for safety. In Pittsburg excitement ran almost equally high, as it was feared that a portion of the invading forces might turn westward and move on that city. Strong defensive measures were taken; the population busied itself for a time in the work of planning and building forts; military companies were organized to defend the city; the dram shops were closed, and practically all business was suspended.

The excitement was less in Philadelphia, where many still refused to believe that Lee's whole army would invade the state. The fact that thus far the invading forces had been chiefly employed in gathering supplies lent color to this view. As late as the 17th, the Philadelphia Press said: "As we understand the situation, as it appears at midnight, there is less ground for alarm than prevailed during the day. The rebels have occupied Chambersburg; but beyond that point no force is known to be advancing. * * * This suggests to us that the rebels have too great a dread of Hooker to divide themselves in his front, and that, while they might rejoice in the opportunity of occupying and holding Pennsylvania, they would not dare to do so with a powerful army on their line of communications." Only three days before the battle of Gettysburg the same paper declared: "Our intelligence as to what force of rebels has entered Penn-

sylvania is still unsatisfactory and unreliable. Probably Ewell's corps, which is estimated to number about 34,000 men, is alone in this aggressive movement; although it would not greatly surprise us to learn that Gen. Lee's entire force, having crossed the Potomac, is within supporting distance." A much less optimistic view prevailed at Harrisburg, where great consternation prevailed. Strong earthworks were hurriedly constructed for the defense of the city and preparations were made to destroy the bridges leading to it if they could not be protected. Especially vigorous measures were taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company officials to save the valuable property of the road from destruction. Locomotives and rolling stock were moved to Philadelphia and block houses, strong enough to resist infantry attacks, were built to cover the bridges.

Troops assembled slowly at first at the camps at Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Philadelphia. It had been announced that the troops called for "would be mustered into the service of the United States to serve during the pleasure of the president, or the continuance of the war." The reasonable inference drawn from the words of both Gen. Couch and Gov. Curtin calling on the people for volunteers was that no invasion in force was anticipated and men were deterred by the conditions attached to the service from freely volunteering. Many believed that the threat of an invasion was being used to procure volunteers from the state for service in the Federal armies beyond the borders of the commonwealth. But as the Confederates continued to advance, with the evident purpose of seizing the bridges over the Susquehanna at Columbia and Harrisburg, preparations to resist the advance were hastened and troops assembled rapidly in the camps. The government had refused to accept the services of the first volunteers at this time for less than six months, but now the president authorized the governor to summon men for 90 days' service to meet the emergency and there was an immediate and patriotic response. In his stirring proclamation of June 26 the governor said: "Pennsylvanians: The enemy is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within 23 miles of Harrisburg, other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our state is in actual progress. The calls already made for volunteer militia in the exigency have not been met as fully as the crisis requires. I therefore now issue this my proclamation, calling for 60,000 men to come promptly forward to defend the state. * * * The time has now come when we must all stand or fall together in defense of our state, and in support of our government." While only about 4,000

Pennsylvania troops had entered the U. S. service under the earlier calls for six months' men, more than 25,000 volunteers now promptly entered the ranks for 90 days' service.

Up through the Cumberland Valley the advance of Lee's army, Ewell's corps and Jenkins' cavalry, continued their march. The main body, under Ewell's immediate command, proceeded towards Harrisburg, destroying the Cumberland Valley railroad as it went. They occupied Carlisle and the head of the column even penetrated to within 4 or 5 miles of the capital. This was their nearest approach to Harrisburg. At Oyster Point Gen. Knipe opposed their farther advance with a force of militia and the guns of Miller's battery. The strong works which had been erected for the defense of the city, and the large number of troops assembled at Harrisburg operated as a check on any farther advance by the enemy. Meanwhile the force under Early, detached to take possession of the bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, tear up the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad and march up the eastern bank of the river, was able to carry out only part of its programme. York was seized and laid under contribution for a large amount of supplies and $28,000 in money—all the more welcome to the Confederates as they had previously found Gettysburg entirely bare of supplies. When Early threw forward Gordon's brigade to seize the magnificent bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, he found he was too late. A small force under Col. Frick, consisting of the 27th and a portion of the 20th emergency regiments, the famous Philadelphia city troop, and three or four other companies, in all about 1,500 men, were guarding the bridge, under orders from Gen. Couch. Frick made a spirited resistance, but was without artillery and could not hope to long oppose the veteran troops of Gordon. Though forced to retire, he succeeded in firing the great bridge before turning back and it was entirely consumed.

Ewell's forces now rejoined the main body of the army under Lee, which had crossed the Potomac on the 24th and 25th and advanced to Chambersburg on the 27th. Halting here for a few days, Lee drew in his scattered detachments. He had been balked in his apparent design of finding a safe and convenient passage over the Susquehanna, either at Harrisburg or Columbia. Whatever his further plans may have been with reference to the invasion of Pennsylvania and the North, as soon as he learned of the position of the Army of the Potomac he at once initiated movements to checkmate it. The Union army had crossed the Potomac only a day behind Lee. Hooker had been succeeded by Meade, and on the last day of June the Union forces having turned northward reached the Pennsylvania line, making their

headquarters at Taneytown, Md., 13 miles south of Gettysburg. On July 1 the advance guards of the two great opposing armies met north and west of Gettysburg, and here was fought the great decisive battle of the war. This little town of 2,500 inhabitants is the capital of Adams county, Pa., and lies in a beautiful and fertile valley. It is not the purpose of this sketch to give a detailed account of the sanguinary three days' fight, which will be found elsewhere under its appropriate head. Being, however, the only great battle which took place on Pennsylvania soil, the following brief account of the fight by a well known historian of the state may be properly inserted: "On the western side this valley (the valley of Gettysburg) is bounded by a low wooded ridge running north and south, and at its nearest point about half a mile from the town. Here stand the buildings of the Lutheran seminary, and these give the name to Seminary ridge. The valley is about a mile wide. On the eastern side 3 miles south of Gettysburg is Round Top, a wooded conical hill, and just north is Little Round Top, mostly bare of trees and covered with huge boulders. From this northward the eastern ridge, which bears the name of Cemetery ridge, is of less elevation, but at its northern end, where the cemetery is, it again rises and turns abruptly to the eastward. The Union army occupied at the beginning of the second day of the battle Cemetery ridge, presenting a convex front to the enemy. The Confederates lined Seminary ridge from opposite Round Top to the town, thence through the streets and extending southeastwardly faced their opponents in a concave line nearly 8 miles long. The Northern troops had thus the advantage for purposes of defense of an inside position, where troops could be easily thrown from one place to another, to strengthen weak points or resist sudden attacks. The Southern army in the valley back of Seminary ridge could carry on their maneuvers perfectly screened from Union eyes and guns." During the first day's fighting, Reynolds, the Union general commanding, was killed. His troops were overwhelmed by superior numbers and were compelled to fall back through the town and take position on Cemetery ridge, a high hill to the south, which had been used for a cemetery, and on which temporary defenses had been erected. Gen. Hancock having been sent forward to take command and to report as to the suitability of the field at Gettysburg for engaging in battle, made a favorable report, which was followed by a rapid concentration of the entire army at that place. Lee had also brought in his army except the cavalry under Stuart, who were to the east of the Union army, and Pickett's corps, which had not come from

Maryland. When all gathered together, the two armies were nearly equal in size, about 90,000 men each. * * * The morning of July 2 was spent in strenghtening defenses and arranging battle lines. At about 4 o'clock an artillery duel began, and under cover of the fire brigade after brigade of Southern troops were thrown at one point after another of the Northern defenses. Around Little Round Top bloody work was done. Almost taken again and again, it was saved at the last moment by timely reinforcements. Sickles' corps, after strong and determined defense of its position, was forced back upon a new line. Around on the extreme east, ground occupied by the Northern troops was taken and held by the Confederates, and in the evening the soldiers of both armies slaked their thirst at the same spring. The first day's fight resulted in partial success for the Southern arms. The fighting of the second day ended without any decided advantage to either army. The morning of July 3 dawned upon troubled generals and tired soldiers, feeling that the decisive day had come. Pickett's and Stuart's men had arrived the night before, and upon these the brunt of the third day's work was to fall. The Union line in the morning recovered the lost ground of the night at their right and then followed an ominous stillness. After noon the artillery duel from over 200 guns opened the greatest display of its kind ever witnessed on the American continent. For two hours across the plain which separated the two armies every known form of missile passed like a hurricane. The Union fire slackened, and the Southern generals, supposing their guns were silenced, prepared for the final act. From Little Round Top Gen. Warren signalled the news to Meade that a great charge was forming in front of the Southern line. From out the smoke emerged Pickett's Confederates. Across a mile of plain, their ranks mowed down by the Federal fire which now was concentrated upon them, straight towards a cluster of trees where Hancock's men were grouped ready to receive them, they marched with the steadiness of veteran troops. They rushed up the slope into the bloody angle of the stone wall which fronted the Union line. They drove the infantry from the defenses, the gunners from the guns, and planted their banners within the lines of their opponents. But they were now too few to follow up their advantage, and raked on both sides by opposing fires, all that was left of them slowly retreated. As the broken infantry columns fell back day was already turning into night, the battle was ended and the Union forces had won the most important conflict of the war. From this time on the fortunes of the South steadily waned. Lee led his shattered army back and across the Potomac, Meade's

army too exhausted by the three days' fighting to offer more than a slow and ineffective pursuit.

Some fair degree of credit for the result of this momentous battle should properly be accorded to the loyal citizen soldiery of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, who turned out in such numbers to meet the emergency created by Lee's great invasion; though the principal praise is justly given to the splendid Army of the Potomac. Of the many distinguished commanders of that battle Pennsylvania contributed her full share, and among her many heroes are proudly numbered the names of Meade, Reynolds, Hancock and Geary. In the soldiers' national cemetery at Gettysburg more than 500 of her soldier dead lie buried, while many others who there met heroic death have been borne away by friends and kin. Before the year 1863 had closed steps were taken to establish on the battle-field a national cemetery; the general government has assumed the care of the site; opened avenues along the lines once held by the opposing forces; and numerous veteran organizations have erected over 400 monuments to mark the positions of the different commands and the sites where officers or comrades met death. This great battle-field on the soil of Pennsylvania, the turning point in the Civil war, is thus preserved and protected now in all its details.

The fortunate outcome of the battle of Gettysburg allayed the great excitement that had prevailed throughout the state; Pennsylvania was not destined to become the theater of future war operations, and her people were to be saved from the ruthless hand of the invading army.

During the year 1863 the only fully organized three years' regiment raised in the state was the 19th cavalry, the 180th of the line. Recruits for regiments in the field were sent forward during the year to the number of 4,458. All other organizations this year were enlisted for short terms of service during which they were occupied in the two new departments of the Monongahela and the Susquehanna. In the department of the Monongahela five regiments of 90 days' militia—numbered 54 to 58, inclusive—one unattached company of cavalry and one of artillery, were organized, comprising a total of 3,750 officers and men. For six months' service there were organized in this department one battalion and one company of infantry, a battalion of cavalry and a company of artillery, containing 1,416 officers and men.

In the department of the Susquehanna the following three months' organizations were formed: Twenty-three regiments of infantry, one independent battalion of militia, a battalion of cavalry, four independent batteries of artillery, and five unattached

companies of infantry and two of cavalry, a total of 21,202 officers and men. During the summer of 1863 there were also organized the following six months' commands: The 20th (181st), 21st (182nd) and 22nd (185th) regiments of cavalry, together with two battalions of infantry and three independent batteries of artillery, comprising 3,068 officers and men. In addition to the above enumerated troops a number of "emergency" organizations were formed, consisting of regiments numbered 20 to 33 and one independent battalion of infantry, recruited to serve during the "existing emergency," the total force amounting to 7,062 officers and men. The total number of troops furnished by the state this year amounted to 43,046. Some resistance was met with and a few disturbances took place in the latter part of this year, when the officers were making the enrollment preparatory to the draft ordered under the call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 troops to serve for three years.

Gov. Curtin was renominated and reëlected for a second time this year. The Republican or Union convention which placed him in nomination declared in the resolutions adopted their fixed purpose to maintain the Union by all necessary effort and sacrafice; that the rebellion was inexcusable and was stained with every crime; that only two parties could exist, one which supported and the other which opposed the constituted authorities; that President Lincoln had won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people; that an amendment should be passed to the state constitution so that soldiers could vote; thanks were tendered to the sons of the state in the army and navy, and Gov. Curtin was praised for his "eminent services." The Democratic convention declared in its resolutions that the "Constitution as it is" provided the only guarantee for public liberty; that they had heard with alarm and indignation of the power claimed for the president giving him the right to arrest citizens for the expression of honest opinions, a power which he delegated to others; that the Democracy of Pennsylvania had been true to the cause of the Union, and would exercise the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge such measures as would be most likely to keep the whole Union together under a single government; that the administration, in departing from the resolution of Congress, had entirely changed the grounds of the war, and greatly delayed a just and honorable peace. The Democratic nominee, George W. Woodward, received 254,171 votes, Gov. Curtin received 269,496, and the legislature elected at the same time was Republican on joint ballot by 5 votes.

The public debt of the state which stood at $40,448,213.82 on Dec. 1, 1862, was reduced during the fiscal year ending Nov.

30, 1863, by $951,617.04. The military expenses for the year were $208.074.44, and the total expenses were $4,314,964.05. The state continued to pay the interest on the public debt in specie, as required by the act of June 12, 1840, which declared "that hereafter the interest falling due on Pennsylvania stocks shall always be paid in specie or its equivalent."

At the beginning of the year 1864 conditions seemed much brighter for the Union cause. The Mississippi river had been opened by the capture of Port Hudson and Vicksburg, and the important victories of Lookout mountain, Missionary ridge and Gettysburg had been won. While the South continued to be everywhere defiant and made a vigorous effort to fill the depleted ranks of its armies, it was evident that the war was approaching its end. Said Gov. Curtin in his inaugural address in January, after giving a review of the past efforts put forth by the state and urging the people to continued efforts in support of the government: "Three years of bloody, wasting war and the horrible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives attest the desperation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties. Mourning and sorrow spread over the entire nation, and defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitors' hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters, but in the midst of the deepest gloom they have stood with unfaltering devotion to the great cause of our common country. Relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right, they have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and worthy of their rich inheritance of freedom. Their fidelity has been well rewarded. In God's own good time, He has asserted His avenging power; and as this war is now persisted in by the leaders of the rebellion, it has become evident that slavery and treason, the fountain and stream of discord and death, must soon share a common grave. In this struggle for our honored nationality Pennsylvania has won immortal fame. Despite the teachings of the faithless and the hesitation of the timid, she has promptly and generously met every demand made upon her, whether to repel invasion or to fight the battles of the Union, wherever and whenever her people were demanded. Upon every field made historic and sacred by the valor of our troops, some of the martial youth of Pennsylvania have fallen. There is scarce a hospital that has not been visited by our kind offices to the sick and wounded; there is not a department in which brave men do not answer with pride to the name of our noble state, and while history endures loyal hearts will turn with feelings of national pride to Gettysburg, when the common deliverance of Pennsylvania and the Union will stand recorded in the unsurpassed glory of that bloody field."

The early months of the year 1864 were made memorable because of the return of veteran three years' troops to the state. These men had been granted a furlough on condition of reënlistment, and many took advantage of the opportunity to come home at this period. Many veteran regiments were thus formed and at the same time the depleted ranks of the old regiments were filled by new recruits. The total number of reënlistments of volunteers this year amounted to 17,876. The total contribution of the state to the military service of the United States during the year was very large, and may be summarized as follows: Regiments numbered 181 to 191, inclusive, were organized for three years' service during the first five months of the year, and contained 9,867 men; the 181st, 182nd and 185th, known as the 20th, 21st and 22nd cavalry, were formed from reënlisted six months' organizations; the 189th, known as the 4th artillery, was formed from the surplus men of the 2nd Pa. artillery and all the other three years' regiments were infantry organizations. In July there were mustered into service for 100 days' term regiments numbered 192 to 197, inclusive, one battalion of infantry and one of artillery, containing 7,675 men. These organizations were raised by the state with her usual promptness and were designed for garrison duty, being used to release the veteran regiments from garrison duty at a time when every available man was needed at the front. During the months of August and September fifteen regiments, numbered 198 to 212, were organized for one year's service and sent to the front. All these were infantry organizations except the 204th (5th Art.), and 212th (6th Art.), and contained a total of 16,094 men. Volunteer recruits to the number of 26,567; drafted men and substitutes numbering 10,651, and 2,974 recruits for the regular army were sent to the front to supply the deficiencies of regiments in the field. The total number of men furnished by the state in 1864 was 91,704. On April 6, 1864, the department of the Monongahela was annexed to that of the Susquehanna, and Gen. D. N. Couch was placed in command of the new department.

In the latter part of July occurred the third and last invasion of the state by the Confederates. Early in the summer rumors of another invasion reached the ears of the authorities. When, on July 3, Gen. Early's forces moved up the valley of the Shenandoah, advancing into Maryland and the District of Columbia, up to the very defenses of Washington, and severed communication with the North for a time, Pennsylvania was called upon for volunteers to be mustered into the Federal service for 100 days. On July 5 Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation calling for 12,000 volunteers to go to the aid of the national capital and to repel

the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland. As already seen, six regiments and a battalion of six companies of infantry were promptly raised to meet the emergency. Every effort was made to permit these troops to remain for the emergency within the borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland, but this was refused. As fast as the regiments were organized and ready for the field they were called away, the last regiment leaving the state on July 29, and only the battalion remained. Gen. Couch requested that the Federal government should at least provide uniforms for a force of minute men to be raised in the six exposed border counties, but this was also refused. As a result, when the actual invasion took place at the end of the month, Gen. Couch found himself with a totally inadequate force to meet the situation. Either in retaliation (as claimed by the Confederates) for the losses inflicted on them in the Shenandoah Valley, or as others thought, for alleged sympathy with the raid of John Brown, the town of Chambersburg, in Franklin county, was marked out for destruction. Detachments to the number of about 10,000 men crossed the Potomac at three different points and started north on their errand of pillage. Gov. Curtin has thus described the raid in his message to the legislature soon after convened in special session: "On Friday, July 29, the rebel brigades of Johnston and McCausland, consisting of 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with 6 guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring ford and marched direct upon Mercersburg. There were but 45 men picketed in that direction and as the enemy succeeded in cutting off communication, no information could be sent to Gen. Couch, who then was at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, July 30.

"The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about 3,000 men, crossed the Potomac about the same time, at or near Williamsport, Md., and part of the command advanced on Hagerstown, the main body moving on the road from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Shepherdstown and moved towards Leitersburg. Gen. Averell, who then commanded about 2,600 men, was at Hagerstown, being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson on his right, and by McCausland and Johnston in the rear, and on the left by the columns which had crossed at Shepherdstown, he fell back upon Greencastle."

Gen. Averell was under the orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as it was possible of the enemy's movements on his right and in his rear. Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg with 60 infantry, 45 cavalry and a section of

artillery, in all less than 150 men. The town was held by the small force until daylight, during which time the government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy to command the town, and it was invested by the whole force of Johnston and McCausland. At 7 o'clock, six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeney, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle and a demand was made upon the town for $100,000 in gold or $500,000 in government currency as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and temporarily held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money had been made by the citizens, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed to do so, as the Confederates began immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. Gen. Couch's force was too small to successfully defend the town, but he held on and made every possible attempt to retard the work of the enemy until the latter had actually entered. Gen. Averell's command being within 9 miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped he would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made to communicate with him, Couch in the meantime holding the enemy in check as much as possible. At length Averell's force came, but too late for the best results, as the town had then been sacked and burned and the enemy had retired. Averell pursued and overtook them at McConnellsburg in time to save that place, and he at once gave battle and drove them to Hancock, across the Potomac. In the destruction of Chambersburg, $3,000,000 worth of property was ruthlessly destroyed, 3,000 people were made homeless, and hundreds were left penniless.

A commission appointed by the state estimated the damage done in the border counties as a result of the three Southern raids at several millions of dollars, and claims of individuals amounting to about $3,500,000 were allowed and paid by the Commonwealth. This amount the state always claimed to be due from the general government.

On Aug. 1 the governor issued a proclamation convening the legislature in special session to concert measures for the state defense. After reciting in his message the history of previous invasions of the state and the measures taken for its defense, he recommended that a special corps be raised to defend the border, saying: "I also recommend that the governor be authorized to form, either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft, in such parts of the state as he may deem expedient, a special corps

of militia, to consist in due proportions of cavalry, artillery and infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled Minute Men, who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the state for three years; who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct; who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the state, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service; and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defense of the state, independently of the remainder of the term enlisted for. As this force will be subjected to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties adjoining our exposed border, and as the people of those counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the governor to designate the parts of the state in which it shall be raised, and save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the state, and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border. A body of men so organized will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions." The special session of the legislature convened on the 9th, and on the 22nd and 25th acts were passed, authorizing the formation of a military force to be known as the State Guard, and to comprise fifteen regiments. Brig.-Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland county, was commissioned by the governor on Aug. 29, 1864, as state inspector-general, and charged with the execution of an order issued on the 30th calling for volunteers for three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery as the first part of such a force. Says Gen. Todd, in his annual report: "Although strenuous efforts were made to recruit the force in nearly every county of the commonwealth, the attempt proved a total failure attributable to inherent defects in the law, and the then pending United States draft." Moreover, Gen. Sheridan was now engaged in conducting his brilliant campaign in the Valley, which made the region untenable even for a defensive army, and all further attempts to recruit the corps were abandoned.

An act was also passed at the above special session which finally enabled the soldiers in the field to vote at elections. In order to exercise this right each soldier voter must have been assessed and paid a tax of ten cents in his home township, said tax to be in lieu of other personal taxes. Meanwhile, the work of furnishing the state's quota for the Federal army went steadily forward. Each locality strove as best it could to furnish its share without resort to the draft. Many towns and villages, however, were nearly exhausted by reason of their volunteers being credited to the richer towns, which paid higher bounties.

While the bloody campaign of 1864 was in full progress and

the whole country was watching with bated breath its outcome the presidential election took place, which resulted in the triumphant re-election of President Lincoln. Pennsylvania polled a total vote of 572,702, which was divided as follows: Home vote, Lincoln, 269,679; McClellan, 263,967; soldiers' vote, Lincoln, 26,712; McClellan, 12,349, which gave Lincoln a majority of 5,712 on the home vote and 14,363 on the soldiers' vote.

During the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864, the public debt of the state, amounting to $39,379,603.94 was reduced $116,992.84. The balance in the treasury continued large, despite payments of $4,938,441, and amounted to $1,942,203. All the industries of the state continued to be in a prosperous condition.

With the opening of the year 1865 it was evident that the war was rapidly drawing to a close, though the work of organizing and despatching troops to the front went forward ceaselessly. In his message to the legislature in January, the governor showed conclusively that general prosperity had prevailed throughout the state despite the enormous drain produced by the war. The quota of Pennsylvania under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, was 46,437. While the work of raising and equipping these troops was still in progress, news of the fall of the Confederate capital was received and all further recruiting was suspended. On the following day Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation wherein he stated: "The last center of treason has fallen. Richmond is ours; our armies entered it amid the cheers and general joy of its rescued inhabitants so long ground under the heel of usurping oppressors. The beaten rebel host is fleeing, pursued by our victorious cohorts, to be soon captured or dispersed." From this time on all was excitement and general rejoicing, and when Lee surrendered it was realized that the war was practically ended. The surrender of Lee's army was quickly followed by that of the other armies of the Confederacy and then the work of disbanding the Federal forces was taken up by the government. By the end of August nearly all the survivors among the troops of Pennsylvania reached home, only a few organizations remaining in the service on detached duty until the following year.

During the early months of 1865 the state furnished a total of 25,840 men for the national service, the last regiments sent to the front being the three infantry regiments numbered 213, 214 and 215, which were mustered into the U. S. service in the months of March and April, 1865.

While the rejoicing over the close of the long struggle was still in progress, Lincoln was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, and Gov. Curtin was called upon to issue another proclamation, April 19, asking the people to suspend all business pursuits as a mark of respect to the martyred president, while the funeral train was

passing through the state. On receiving advices from Washington that the funeral cortege would stop at the state capital for 16 hours, the governor answered: "I propose to take charge of the remains at the line of the state, and to accompany them until they leave it. I will meet them at the border. At Harrisburg they will be placed in the capitol. All military and civil honors will be shown." Every possible token of respect for the dead was shown during the passage of the funeral party through the state and it is impossible to exaggerate the universal evidences of mourning. Another proclamation set apart the 26th of April as a special day of mourning for the death of the President.

The total number of troops furnished by Pennsylvania to the Federal government during the war, exclusive of militia and men enlisted in the naval service, was, in 1861, 130,594; in 1862, 71,100; in 1863, 43,046; in 1864, 91,704; in 1865, 25,100; or a grand total of 362,284. According to the statistician Phisterer, as found in the tabulated data of his "Statistical Record of the Armies of the United States," Pennsylvania furnished a total of 366,107 troops. These were comprised in the following organizations: Cavalry, 23 regiments, 28 companies; artillery, 4 regiments, 5 companies, 19 batteries; infantry, 227 regiments, 62 companies; total, 254 regiments, 95 companies, 19 batteries.

Frequent allusion has been made to the wonderful financial strength maintained by the commonwealth throughout the war. Gov. Curtin declared in his last annual message to the legislature "that notwithstanding the large expenditures of the state for military purposes since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the treasury is now $2,555,579.13 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state that on the 1st of last December (1865) the state debt was less than on Jan. 1, 1861." The total state debt on Dec. 1, 1865, stood at $37,476,258.06, a reduction of $402,939, since Jan. 1, 1861, notwithstanding the enormous expenditures incident to the war. It was estimated that at the close of the fiscal year Nov. 30, 1865, the extraordinary state expenditures growing out of the war, and not refunded by the general government, aggregated $4,028,627. This sum included the direct tax, not reimbursable, as well as the sum of $671,476.43 which the state expended for the militia called out June 27, 1863.

No estimate of the state's contribution to the Union cause would be complete without some reference to the heavy ordnance turned out at Pittsburg. The great Fort Pitt works were located here and were in constant operation during the war. The following is taken from a description of the works to be found in American Manufactures: "The establishment is one of the largest and most complete cannon foundries in the United States or in

Europe, as no other is known having the capability of manufacturing guns of such enormous size, or of producing any other kinds with equal despatch. It is the oldest cannon foundry in the United States, having survived for more than twenty years all others which existed when it was first established in 1814. * * * There is probably no single establishment in the United States which attracted so much public attention during the war as the Fort Pitt foundry. It was thronged daily with visitors. Many traveling strangers in passing would delay their journey a day or two in order to visit the works. Distinguished military and naval officers from England, France, Spain, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Sardinia and Austria, who had come from Europe to observe the operations of our armies in the field, or to note the progress of the war and the manner of conducting it, came from Washington City, for the special purpose of examining the works and of witnessing the casting of the monster cannon." To meet the increased demand for cannon and ordnance stores the works were greatly enlarged soon after the war began and proved of inestimable service to the general government.

The military department of the state government was organized early in the war by the appointment of Edward M. Biddle of Carlisle as adjutant-general; Reuben C. Hale of Philadelphia, quartermaster-general, and W. W. Irwin of Beaver county, commissary-general. John A. Wright of Mifflin county, Thomas A. Scott of Philadelphia, R. Biddle Roberts of Pittsburg, Gideon J. Ball of Erie, John B. Parker of Carlisle, and William McMichael of Philadelphia were appointed aides-de-camp. A number of vacancies occurring by the appointment of Col. Scott as assistant secretary of war, Col. Ball as paymaster of the U. S. army, Col. Roberts as colonel of the 1st regiment of reserves, Joseph D. Potts and Alexander L. Russell of Pittsburg, and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia were appointed to fill the same. Alexander L. Russell was appointed to the office of adjutant-general of the state in Sept., 1861, on the resignation of Gen. Biddle, and much credit is due him for his efficient administration of the arduous office throughout the remainder of the war. Gen. Hale died on July 2, 1863, and James Reynolds of Lancaster served as quartermaster-general from that time on. The office of chief of transportation and telegraph department was successively filled by Maj. Oliver W. Sees, Col. M. S. Quay, Lieut.-Col. James C. Biddle, and Maj. Henry H. Gregg. The position of paymaster-general was admirably filled by Col. Henry D. Maxwell of Easton, with Majs. James Veech of Uniontown, John W. Ryan of Tioga, and David McCormick of Harrisburg as assistant paymasters.

No position in the military organization of the state during the war was more ably filled than that of surgeon-general. Henry H. Smith, an eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, served in that capacity with the rank of colonel until Oct., 1862. Dr. James King, a physician of note in Pittsburg, was appointed division surgeon, with the rank of major. Dr. King, having entered the service as brigade surgeon on the staff of Gen. Reynolds, resigned to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Surgeon-Gen. Smith. When Dr. King in turn resigned after nearly two years' service, he was succeeded by Dr. Joseph A. Phillips, of Pittsburg, who served until the close of the war. All these gentlemen served indefatigably in the discharge of the trying duties of their office. Says Adjt.-Gen. Russell in his report for the year 1866: "In organizing the hospital department, visiting battle fields and providing for the care of the sick and wounded, in the selection of competent and efficient medical officers for the regiments in the field, and in the discharge of every duty of his office, Surgeon-Gen. Smith was indefatigable and eminently successful." That branch of the department relating to furloughs, transfers and discharges brought it into close relations to the military agency at Washington, and assistant Surgeons-General Alfred W. Green of Philadelphia, and Samuel G. Lane of Chambersburg, successively discharged their difficult duties with untiring zeal and intelligence.

The war had not continued very long before the serious and protracted nature of the struggle came to be realized. Most of the volunteers were now enlisted for long terms of service and the casualties from disease and battle swelled rapidly in volume. The state authorities were anxious to supply the needs of the patriotic soldiers at the front and to afford every relief to the sick and wounded. To this end a state military agency was established at Washington by Gov. Curtin during the first year of the war. The business of this agency was to provide for the comfort and efficiency of Pennsylvania volunteers, care for the sick and wounded, send home the dead bodies of those who perished in the service, and in general minister to the wants of the soldiers of the state. The highly important and arduous work of this agency was well performed by Col. J. H. Puleston of Washington, as the military agent of Pennsylvania, by appointment of Gov. Curtin, until Dec., 1862. On Jan. 1, 1863, Col. M. S. Quay of Beaver county was appointed military agent, serving until April 27, when he was succeeded by Col. R. Biddle Roberts. The latter discharged the duties of the agency until Dec., 1863, and was succeeded by Col. Francis Jordan of Bedford county. Lieut.-Col. James Gilliland of Centre county served efficiently throughout as assistant military agent, at this post. On May 4,

1864, the agency was enlarged so as to include the collection of pay, pensions and bounties due to Pennsylvania volunteers without expense to the soldier, and a similar agency was authorized by the legislature in the same act, to be established at some point in the Southwest. Such an agency was accordingly established at Nashville, Tenn., with Col. James Chamberlin of Union county in charge. Both Col. Chamberlin and his energetic assistant, Capt. Samuel H. Slifer of Union county, had been in active service in the field and were well acquainted with the wants of the soldiers. They were conspicuously successful in bringing relief to Pennsylvania soldiers in the various hospitals and barracks of the Southwest, wherever one in need could be found. The work of this agency was marked by both economy and diligence. The agency was closed on April 1, 1866, when all the Pennsylvania troops had returned to the North. Gov. Curtin made the following allusions to these agencies in his annual messages of 1864-66: "A reference to the reports of Col. Jordan of Washington, and Col. Chamberlain, agent for the Southwest, will show the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of the service. * * * The report of the state agent at Washington shows that under his management the claims of our soldiers are promptly examined and paid. * * * This agency has proved very useful in all respects, and especially to our volunteers and their families. There have passed through the agency during the past year (1865) 4,690 claims, and $311,703 have been collected from the government free of charge." In all more than $500,000 were collected by the agency and paid to the soldiers or their families.

Space is wanting in a work of this character to describe, or, even to mention, more than a few of the many noble charities which the war of the rebellion brought forth in Pennsylvania. Numberless men and women, all over the broad commonwealth, labored unceasingly to mitigate some of the horrors of war, and gave unstintedly of their strength and means to minister to the wants of the soldiers. With no thought of disparaging the work of others, mention will be made of a few of these charitable enterprises, and of some of the more prominent laborers in the cause of mercy.

George H. Stuart of Philadelphia served throughout the war in the onerous position of chairman of the U. S. Christian commission, and was signally successful and efficient in effecting the aims of this splendid organization, which sought not only to minister to the spiritual needs of the soldier in camp, hospital or on the battle-field, but also dispensed an immense amount of practical charity. Mr. Stuart was made chairman at the first meeting of the commission, Nov. 14, 1861, and was ever a moving spirit in this work, thoroughly efficient and possessed of

sound judgment. We are told that this commission alone distributed 1,466,748 copies of the Bible, in whole or in part, 8,000,000 copies of knapsack books of a religious nature, and that through it 18,000,000 copies of the best religious newspapers, fresh from the press, were issued to the army. It employed about 5,000 unpaid agents to carry on its work and expended the enormous sum of $6,250,000. Says Mr. Stuart: "After the battle of Gettysburg, when tens of thousands of wounded and dying men were thrown upon our hands, I telegraphed in all directions. To Boston I telegraphed: 'Can I draw on you for $10,000 at sight?' It was stuck up in the exchange. The merchants at once formed in line to put down their subscriptions, and the answer came: 'Draw for $60,000.' And the little children helped us too. They made tens of thousands of little housewives, comfort-bags as the soldiers called them, with buttons, needles and thread, comb, cake of soap, and, above all, a little tract or Testament, and sent them on through the commission to the needy soldiers, and they did them a world of good."

Another devoted friend of the soldiers was Mrs. John Harris of Philadelphia. Almost from the beginning, she labored at the front engaged in ministering to the wants of the sick, wounded and dying. Through her earnest pen she aroused the charitable instincts of the whole North. Her great deserts are thus set forth in Moore's Women of the War: "If there were any such vain decorations of human approbation as a crown, or a wreath, or a star, for her who in the late war has done the most and labored the longest, who visited the greatest number of hospitals, prayed with the greatest number of suffering and dying soldiers, penetrated nearest to the front and underwent the greatest amount of fatigue and exposure—that crown, or that star, would be rightfully given to Mrs. John Harris, of Philadelphia." After the first battle of Bull Run she hurried to Washington and labored zealously in the military hospitals of that city, Georgetown and Alexandria. From this time on she was constantly at the front, and at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout mountain, Chattanooga, and many another stricken field, she was the soldiers' ministering angel. Writing from Gettysburg, July 4, she says: "Am full of work and sorrow. The appearance of things here beggars all description. Our dead lie unburied and our wounded neglected. Numbers have been drowned by the sudden rise in the waters of the creek bottoms and thousands of them are still naked and starving. God pity us—pity us." The various Ladies' aid societies of the state had in her a most efficient agent in distributing their supplies to the points most needed. It is no exaggeration to say that through her hundreds of lives were saved

and many hundreds more were tenderly cared for during their last moments.

One of the noteworthy relief agencies of the war was the Meadville relief association. Credit for much of the beneficent work of this organization is due to the untiring zeal of its first president, Mrs. Hannah Moore. Until her untimely death before the end of the war, she devoted her days to the work of the relief rooms, and after hours, when worn and tired from the day's work, she was engaged in a voluminous correspondence with other relief societies and individuals in the interest of her chosen work. The books of the association show that in 1863 there were shipped from its rooms 86 boxes, 21 barrels and 16 firkins to Fortress Monroe, Frederick, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Gettysburg and Cleveland. All this material needed to be carefully sorted and packed for shipment. More than 3,500 yards of cotton and 600 yards of flannel were here made into needed garments. Two great relief agencies which attained a national reputation, took their rise in Philadelphia—the Union volunteer refreshment saloon, and the Cooper Shop volunteer refreshment saloon. Both institutions worked in harmonious coöperation; each had its origin in humble beginnings; each grew into a noble charity of splendid proportions quite early in the war. As the first troops began to move toward Washington in the spring of 1861, coming from the New England States, New York, and the western states, the generous people of Philadelphia provided them with nutritious food, warm drink, and otherwise cared for the tired and hungry soldiers during their temporary sojourn in the city. At first the men were fed upon the streets in the neighborhood of the Baltimore depot, or were quartered in the hospitable homes in the vicinity. Soon, however, the work was systematized and no troops, whether going to the front, or returning from service, were permitted to pass through the city without being generously cared for.

The Union volunteer refreshment saloon took its rise when Bazilla S. Brown gave public notice that he would receive contributions of food supplies for the purpose of feeding the troops passing through the city. He started with 11 pounds of coffee, serving the warming drink from a rude improvised table. On June 1, a vacant boat-house on Washington avenue was leased in the name of Mr. Brown, appropriately fitted and served its purpose until the necessities of the association demanded more space, when additions were made to the original building, covering 95 by 150 feet. Soon after the saloon was established, a hospital room was opened in connection with it to accommodate the sick and Dr. Eliab Ward presided over it gratuitously throughout the war. All its furnishings and supplies were do-

nated and many devoted and tender-hearted women freely gave their services in ministering to the war-worn soldiers. Over 11,000 sick and wounded soldiers received attention here, such as nursing and medical attendance; more than 20,000 had their wounds dressed, and over 40,000 received a night's lodging. When enlarged the saloon could supply 1,200 men at one time, and it cared for as many as 15,000 in a single day. Its records show that more than 800,000 soldiers were received and 1,025,000 meals were supplied. Not a penny of its cost, which was very moderate by reason of its careful management, came from the public treasury, but all was the result of the free-will offerings of the people. The average cost of a soldier's meal varied from 9 to 10 cents at first, but nearly doubled later in the war. The food was as good or better than that of the average city hotel. Advanced information of the arrival of troops was received by wire and all was ready when they came in. The institution extended a helping hand not only to Union soldiers, but aided more than 15,000 Southern refugees, Confederate deserters and freedmen, and shipped vast quantities of stores to St. Louis, Kentucky and other points maintaining similar institutions. After the battle of Bull Run, 290 sick and wounded soldiers from that field were cared for temporarily, and some 260 for a long period of time. After the battle of Gettysburg, more than 700 patients were received and cared for by the institution. Many thousands of grateful veterans can attest to the great good done by this association. State officials were especially warm in their praise. Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts wrote: "Gratefully acknowledging the comfort, encouragement and consolation afforded to many thousands of our New England soldiers, to whom, in their hunger, thirst, weariness and sickness, our devoted friends in Philadelphia have administered with unfailing generosity, kindness and solicitude." Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut: "Such disinterested and self-sacrificing benevolence will be gratefully remembered, not only by the soldiers, but by their many friends in this state." Gov. Holbrook of Vermont: "Over 6,000 of the volunteer soldiers of Vermont, on their way to the seat of war, have been refreshed and comforted at your saloon, and 'Our Green Mountain Boys' remember the kind attention of the citizens of Philadelphia with lively gratitude. On behalf of the state of Vermont, I return hearty thanks for the kindness shown to our soldiers on their passage through your city." Sec. Seward added this word of praise: "The disinterested patriotism and benevolence of those who manage that institution have for some time past attracted my attention and admiration." And said the great Everett: "No one circumstance, I am sure, has contributed more to the comfort and

health of our patriotic fellow-citizens who have obeyed their country's call. It has given your city a new and most commanding title to her beautiful name." The officers of the association were as follows: chairman, Arad Barrows; recording secretary, J. B. Wade; treasurer, B. S. Brown; steward, J. T. Williams; physician, E. Ward; corresponding secretary and general financial agent, Samuel B. Fales, while on its committees were about fifty prominent ladies and gentlemen. Only one of its officers or agents received pay—the steward—whose duties were constant and arduous.

Of similar reputation and character was the great Cooper Shop volunteer refreshment saloon. It stood upon Otsego street, just south of Washington avenue, convenient to the line of march taken by the soldiers in passing through the city. Its dimensions were 50 by 150 feet. William M. Cooper and H. W. Pearce had been using the building for the manufacture of shooks for the West India trade, which gave it the name, and these gentlemen first suggested that it be used for refreshment purposes. The first extemporized arrangements soon gave way to a well equipped institution, provided with appliances for making hundreds of gallons of coffee daily, and for prèparing and serving an abundance of the best and most nutritious food. The hospital which was established in connection with it was presided over by Dr. Andrew Nebinger gratuitously and a committee of prominent women freely gave their services to the sick and wounded. A joint committee from the Union and Cooper Shop saloons secured the friendly coöperation of the two great charities. During the first five months in which the hospital was in operation, it received 130 patients. In the early part of 1862 it was placed in charge of Mrs. R. P. King, Mrs. William Struthers and Mrs. Hatch, in addition to the principal, Miss Anna M. Ross. On Feb. 15, 1862, so great were the demands upon the association for hospital treatment, that a soldiers' home was projected and chartered by the Philadelphia court. Suitable rooms were secured for the purpose, and after raising a fund of $2,400, these rooms were equipped and formally dedicated to those uses. On the very day of the dedication, Miss Ross was called to her final rest, worn out by her ceaseless labors. She was succeeded by Mrs. Abigail Horner as lady principal of the hospital, with whom were associated Mrs. J. Floyd, Mrs. J. Perry, Mrs. R. P. King, Mrs. E. E. Roberts, Mrs. William M. Cooper and Mrs. P. Fitzpatrick. After the legislature had incorporated the home in 1864, it was merged in the soldiers' home of Philadelphia. Originally located at Race and Crown streets, it was subsequently transferred to the state arsenal at 16th and Filbert streets, the arsenal having been granted by the legislature for the purpose.

Besides the thousands of soldiers who received dispensary treatment, the hospital received within its doors to May 25, 1862, 159; to May 25, 1863, 305; to May 25, 1864, 85 were admitted, two died and 79 were discharged; to May 25, 1865, 12 died, and 291 were discharged. At the close of the war 160 were under treatment and it secured an endowment fund of $100,000. Says the historian S. P. Bates: "On the occasion of the flag presentation in July, 1866, when the banners of Pennsylvania regiments were delivered back to the hands of the governor to be deposited in the archives of the state, the orphan children of the soldiers were received at the home. Seven hundred of them were hospitably entertained during their stay in the city." All classes of citizens were interested in the work of the Cooper Shop volunteer refreshment saloon, and all vied with each other in their support of the institution. During a period of a little more than four years, this great charity received and ministered to 600,000 soldiers. Hundreds of letters were received from all over the land, from soldiers themselves and from their relatives and friends, testifying to the enduring regard in which the beneficent institution was held. The original committee of the saloon consisted of William M. Cooper, H. W. Pearce, A. M. Simpson, W. R. S. Cooper, Jacob Plant, Walter R. Mellon, A. S. Simpson, C. V. Fort, William Morrison, Samuel W. Nickels, Philip Fitzpatrick, T. H. Rice, William M. Maull, R. H. Ransley, L. B. M. Dolby, A. H. Cain, William H. Dennis, R. H. Hoffner, L. W. Thornton, Joseph E. Sass, T. L. Coward, E. J. Herrity, C. L. Wilson, Joseph Perry, R. G. Simpson, Isaac Plant, James Toomey, H. H. Webb, William Sprowle, Henry Dubosq, G. R. Birch, Christopher Jacoby, James Tosing, E. S. Cooper, Joseph Coward, J. T. Packer, A. Nebinger, and R. Nebinger.

The honor of the commonwealth was pledged to care for soldiers' orphans, and as early as 1863 a plan was put in operation for the maintenance and support of these orphaned charges upon the state's charity. The report of Hon. T. H. Burrowes, under whose management was placed the system adopted by the state, shows that in 1865, 1,242 orphans had been actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 applications had been received and allowed. Gov. Curtin referred to these schools thus in his annual message for 1866: "I have heretofore commended this charity to you and I deem it unnecessary to add another word in asking a continuance of an appropriation which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the state." In addition to the three soldiers' orphan schools now maintained by the state at Scotland, Franklin county, Chester Springs, Chester county, and Uniontown, Fayette county, it supports the Pennsylvania soldiers' and sailors' home at Erie, where nearly 500 dependents are

cared for. In the movement which made the orphans of the soldiers a public charge, Pennsylvania led the way for all the states, and her munificence has been equalled by none. The last important military event, which bore an immediate relation to the war, took place in Philadelphia on the anniversary of the nation's independence, July 4, 1866. It was a very unusual and highly dramatic ceremony, and the scene presented to the eyes of the great concourse assembled was one of exceeding brilliancy and patriotic import. On this occasion the war worn and battle stained state flags carried through the war by Pennsylvania regiments were borne in an immense military procession of seven divisions, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, through tthe streets of the city to Independence square. Thousands of people lined the route of the procession and among the great throng gathered to witness the ceremonies in the square were 1,200 orphans, "the children of the commonwealth." When the procession reached Independence square, Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade delivered an eloquent presentation address and formally returned the flags into the hands of Gov. Curtin, who received them with an appropriate response, and they were then securely deposited among the archives of the state, there to remain as a lasting memento of the patriotism and valor of those who bore them.

RECORD OF PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Col., Samuel Yohe; Lieut.-Col., Tilghman H. Good; Maj., Thomas W. Lynn. This regiment, composed of men from Northampton, Dauphin, Lancaster, Berks and Lehigh counties, was mustered into the U. S. service for a three months' term, at Harrisburg, April 18 to 21, 1861. The regiment left Harrisburg on April 20 for Cockeysville, but fearful of bringing about a premature encounter and thereby causing the secession of Maryland, it withdrew to the vicinity of York. The first part of the month of May was spent in guard duty along the Northern Central railroad, and the latter part in guarding the roads from Catonsville, Md., to Harper's Ferry and Frederick, Md. On June 3, the regiment was ordered to Chambersburg and assigned to Gen. Patterson's army, then encamped at Funkstown. A fortnight was spent at Frederick, Md., and a week of garrison duty followed at Martinsburg. It was next ordered to Charlestown, and from there to Harper's Ferry, and on July 24 returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out.

Second Infantry.—Col., Frederick S. Stumbaugh; Lieut.-Col., Thomas Welsh; Maj., James Given. The 2nd regiment, recruited in Franklin, Perry, Adams, Lancaster, Chester, Center, Dauphin and York counties, was mustered into the U. S. service for a three months' term on April 20, 1861, at Harrisburg. Like the 1st regiment, it was ordered to proceed to Cockeysville, then to York and Chambersburg. It formed

with the 1st and 3d, the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, Department of Washington, and was chiefly employed about Funkstown and Martinsburg. On July 15, Gen. Patterson's army marched to Bunker Hill, but returned to Charlestown on the 17th, where the 2nd remained till its return to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of the service July 26.

Third Infantry.—Col., Francis P. Minier; Lieut.-Col., John M. Power; Maj. Oliver M. Irvine. The 3d regiment, recruited in Blair, Cambria and Allegheny counties, was mustered in for three months' service, April 20, 1861, at Harrisburg, and left the same day for Cockeysville. It then returned to York and was next ordered to Chambersburg, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division. After a short time in camp at Funkstown it moved with Gen. Patterson's army to Martinsburg. It was assigned to guard duty at the supply depot at Williamsport, and remained there until July 26. It was mustered out on July 29.

Fourth Infantry.—Col., John F. Hartranft; Lieut.-Col., Edward Schall; Maj., Edwin Schall. The 4th regiment, recruited in Montgomery, Delaware, Union and Center counties, was a militia regiment and was mustered in for three months' service on April 20, 1861, at Harrisburg. Its origin was the 1st regiment, 2nd brigade, 2nd division, of the state militia. After the presentation of flags by the ladies of Norristown, the regiment reported at Harrisburg and left there on April 21, for Philadelphia under command of Col. Dare. It occupied Perryville, Md., and was then ordered to Washington, where it was obliged to remain for lack of camp equipage. These first regiments were hurried to Gen. Patterson's support so rapidly in response to the call for troops that they were very insufficiently equipped in every way. The first camp was at Bladensburg, the next at Shuter's hill and on the old Fairfax road the pickets were attacked by the enemy and the first blood shed. In July, the 4th was assigned to McDowell's army, moved to Centerville and was there appealed to by Gen. McDowell to remain in his command for a longer time as he expected and desired an encounter with the opposing forces. The men were, however, mustered out at Harrisburg at the expiration of the time of enlistment, most of them reënlisting later in three years' regiments. Their colonel remained with Gen. McDowell.

Fifth Infantry.—Col., R. P. McDowell; Lieut.-Col., Benjamin C. Christ; Maj., R. Bruce Petriken. The 5th regiment, recruited at Alleghany City, Pittsburg, Lebanon, Reading, Huntingdon and in Schuylkill county, was mustered in at Harrisburg, April 20 and 21, 1861, for three months' service. It started for Baltimore, but returned to Harrisburg; proceeded to Philadelphia, then to Annapolis and finally to Washington. The first camp was Camp Washington, just outside the city; the next at Shuter's hill. Assigned to Gen. McDowell's brigade, the regiment performed guard duty at Alexandria till the return to Harrisburg for muster out, which took place on July 25.

Sixth Infantry.—Col., James Nagle; Lieut.-Col., James J. Seibert; Maj., John E. Wynkoop. The 6th regiment was recruited in Schuylkill and Carbon counties and was mustered in for three months' service, at Harrisburg, April 21 to 23, 1861. It reached Philadelphia on April 22, and remained there until May 7, being provided with many comforts by the citizens of the city. Guard duty followed at Newark, Chesapeake City, North East, Charlestown, Elkton and Perryville. On May 28, the command was ordered to Chambersburg and, in Col. Thomas' brigade, proceeded to Greencastle and Williamsport, Md. Gen. Patterson, commanding the Department of Pennsylvania, proposed a movement against Harper's Ferry, but, so many of his troops were ordered to the defense of Washington that he was obliged to forego his plans and the 6th went into camp near Williamsport. At Falling Waters, early in July, the 6th had a sharp brush with the enemy. It then entered Martinsburg; was sent

after a body of Confederate cavalry to Bunker Hill; then proceeded to Charlestown and back to Harrisburg for muster out, which took place the last week of July.

Seventh Infantry.—Col., William H. Irwin; Lieut.-Col., Oliver H. Rippey; Maj., F. P. Robinson. This regiment was recruited at Pittsburg, Alleghany, Fredonia, Pleasantville, Reading, Boalsburg and Lewistown, and was mustered in at Harrisburg, April 22 and 23, 1861, for three months' service. It was ordered to Chambersburg, arriving there on April 23 and remained until June 8. It was treated with marked courtesy by the citizens of Chambersburg, presented with a beautiful flag, and left its kind hosts with regret. It was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, under Gen. Patterson and encamped near Greencastle. On June 14, the regiment moved to Williamsport, on July 2 to Martinsburg, W. Va., then to Bunker Hill and Charlestown, the enemy retiring toward Winchester. On July 22, the regiment started for Harrisburg, where the men were mustered out.

Eighth Infantry.—Col., A. H. Emley; Lieut.-Col., Samuel Bowman; Maj., Joseph Phillips. The 8th was composed of Luzerne county men, with the addition of a company from Northumberland county and two from Jefferson county. It contained several militia companies, a number of new recruits, and was mustered in for three months, at Harrisburg, April 21 to 24, 1861. It reported at Chambersburg, where it was at once assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, and moved on June 7, to Greencastle. A few days later it was ordered to Williamsport, then marched to Martinsburg, Bunker Hill and Charlestown with Gen. Patterson's army, took part in some skirmishes, and returned to Harrisburg, where the men were mustered out on July 29.

Ninth Infantry.—Col., H. C. Longnecker; Lieut.-Col., William H. H. Hangen; Maj., Charles Glantz. This regiment was recruited in Chester, Armstrong, Cumberland, Lehigh, Northampton, Schuylkill, and Delaware counties and was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg, April 22 to 24, 1861, to serve for three months. May 4, it arrived at West Chester, encamped there until the 26th and then proceeded to Wilmington, Del. On June 6 it joined Gen. Patterson at Chambersburg and was assigned to the 4th brigade, 1st division, under Gen. Dixon S. Miles. Ten days later it crossed the Potomac, camping near the river, and on the departure of Gen. Miles for Washington reported at Williamsport. It remained near the river until July 1, when it advanced to Martinsburg, and after participation in the movements to Bunker Hill and Charlestown returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on July 29.

Tenth Infantry.—Col., Sullivan A. Meredith; Lieut.-Col., Oliver J. Dickey; Maj., Richard White. The 10th was recruited in the counties of Lancaster, Center, Schuylkill, Dauphin, Cambria and Huntingdon and was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg, April 22 to 29, 1861, to serve for three months. Ordered to Chambersburg on May 1, it encamped there until June 8, when it moved to Greencastle as part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, Gen. Patterson's army, which proceeded through Middleburg to St. James college and on July 1 entered Virginia. It reached Martinsburg on the 3d, after a slight skirmish with the enemy on the road. The regiment participated in the marches to Bunker Hill and Charlestown and was formed in battle line at the latter place, when the news of Bull Run was received, which closed the campaign in Virginia. On July 31, the regiment was mustered out at Harrisburg.

Eleventh Infantry.—Col., Phaon Jarrett; Lieut.-Col., Richard Coulter; Maj., William D. Earnest. The 11th regiment was recruited in the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Luzerne, Northumberland, Montour and Westmoreland, and was mustered in at Harrisburg, April 23 to 26, 1861, for three months' service. On May 4 it was ordered to West Chester

and remained in camp near that place until the 27th. Its first duty was to keep open various approaches to Washington, and to that end details were posted at Newark, Chesapeake City, Charlestown, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. It was next ordered to Chambersburg; then to Williamsport; and took part in the engagement at Falling Waters, where it lost 1 man killed and 10 wounded. The 11th was then posted at Martinsburg until July 15, when it moved to Bunker Hill, and to Charlestown two days later. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on Aug. 1. The entire regiment was remustered for three years, retaining its number, and was the first three years' regiment from the state. During its three years' service the officers were as follows: Col., Richard Coulter; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas S. Martin, Henry A. Frink, Benjamin F. Haines; Majs., Henry A. Frink, John B. Keenan, Benjamin F. Haines, John B. Overmeyer. The men reassembled at Harrisburg and were mustered in up to Nov. 27, when the regiment was ordered to Annapolis. There were nine companies, numbering 813 men. Another company was assigned to the regiment but never joined it. The winter was spent in guard duty at Annapolis and on April 9, 1862, the 11th left for Washington. From there it moved to Manassas Junction, where it was posted along the Manassas Gap railroad. In the Army of Virginia, the regiment took part in the battle of Cedar mountain. In August a detachment of men for the 10th company joined the regiment and the next day the troops made a gallant defense of Thoroughfare gap. At Bull Run the losses were heavy, and the 11th was also active at Chantilly, Antietam and Fredericksburg. This closed the year 1862 and in Jan., 1863, the regiment joined in the famous "Mud March," after which it remained in camp at Fletcher's Chapel until April 29, the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign. At Gettysburg a successful movement on the part of the brigade to which the 11th was attached, resulted in the capture of 500 prisoners. The regiment followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac through the Mine Run campaign and in Jan., 1864, over three-fourths of the men reënlisted, which assured the return of the 11th after furlough as a veteran regiment. On March 28 the 11th left Harrisburg for Washington, having added enough recruits to make a total of 590 men. In the activities of the Army of the Potomac during the year, at the Wilderness, Bethesda Church, the North Anna river, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and the Weldon railroad the 11th had its full share. Its final campaign was with the same army in the early part of 1865 and after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House the regiment returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out early in July.

Twelfth Infantry.—Col., David Campbell; Lieut.-Col., Norton McGiffin; Maj., Alexander Hayes. This regiment, of which six companies were recruited at Pittsburg, two at New Castle and two in Washington county, was mustered into the U. S. service, April 25, 1861, at Harrisburg, to serve for three months. Several weeks were spent at York and on May 25 the regiment was ordered to guard the Northern Central railroad between the state line and Baltimore. Headquarters were made at Cockeysville and this laborious but important duty was faithfully performed by the troops until mustered out at Harrisburg on Aug. 5, 1861.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Col., Thomas A. Rowley; Lieut.-Col., John N. Purviance; Maj., W. S. Mellinger. The 13th, of whose companies seven were recruited at Pittsburg, one at Butler, one at Birmingham and one at Bedford, was mustered in at Harrisburg, April 24 to 26, 1861, for three months' service. It was stationed first at York, but moved to Chambersburg on June 4 and reported to Col. Dixon S. Miles. Marching to Williamsport, the 13th entered Virginia on June 16, but a return was soon ordered to Williamsport, where the 13th formed part of the garrison. The movements to Bunker Hill, Charlestown and Harper's Ferry followed

and then the return to Harrisburg for muster out which took place on Aug. 6. Five companies under Col. Rowley left in a fortnight for Washington, where they were soon joined by others, a total of 1,200 men, desirous of enlisting for three years but not for some time were they recognized, when they became the 102d Pa. infantry.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Col., John W. Johnston; Lieut.-Col., Richard McMichael; Maj., Charles N. Watts. The 14th regiment came from different parts of the state and was mustered in from April 22 to May 2, at Harrisburg, for three months' service. On May 9 it was ordered to Lancaster, where it was treated with marked hospitality and remained until June 3. The next two weeks were spent at Chambersburg and the remainder of the month at Sharpsburg. On July 3 the force under Gen. Patterson arrived at Martinsburg, W. Va., and while here the 14th was presented by the ladies of the city with a beautiful flag. With the preceding regiments the 14th joined in the marches to Bunker Hill, Charlestown and Harper's Ferry and then returned to Carlisle for muster out. One company was captured at Falling Waters in July.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Col., Richard A. Oakford; Lieut.-Col., Thomas Biddle; Maj., Stephen N. Bradford. The 15th, of which five companies came from Luzerne county, two from Lancaster, one each from Center and Cambria, and one from Harrisburg, was mustered in for three months' service, April 23 to May 1, 1861, at Harrisburg. On May 9 it was ordered to Lancaster; on June 3 to Chambersburg; then to Hagerstown on the 16th and on the 18th to Williamsport. Near Falling Waters a body of the enemy, disguised as Union soldiers, captured Co. I, which had been sent forward as skirmishers. Of these first captives after Sumter, 6 died in prison and the others were exchanged in 1862, after suffering great hardships. July 4 found the regiment at Martinsburg, the movements to Bunker Hill, Charlestown and Hagerstown following, and on Aug. 7, the men were mustered out at Carlisle.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Col., Thomas A. Ziegle; Lieut.-Col., George J. Higgins; Maj., Frank T. Bennett. The 16th was composed of five militia companies from Schuylkill county, four companies recruited in York county and one from Cumberland county, and was mustered in at Harrisburg from April 20 to 30, 1861. The company from Cumberland county volunteered for three years or during the war, being the first company from Pennsylvania to do so, and was mustered in for that term. The remainder of the regiment was mustered in for three months' service. The regiment was sent to York, then to Chambersburg and assigned to the 4th brigade, 1st division. It crossed the Potomac with the advance of the army; returned to the vicinity of Williamsport; crossed again early in July; moved to Martinsburg, Bunker Hill, Smithfield and Charlestown, and then returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on July 30.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Col., Francis E. Patterson; Lieut.-Col., Robert O. Tyler; Maj., William A. Lerch. This regiment, from Philadelphia, was a militia regiment (the 1st artillery), afterward called the Quaker regiment because of the hats presented by patriotic citizens of the city. The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service April 25, 1861, and ordered to Perryville on May 8, where it embarked for Baltimore and occupied the city on the 13th. No troops had passed through since the attack on the 6th Mass., but the 17th met with no resistance and opened the city to the passage of regiments from the north. The regiment took part in the Rockville expedition and details guarded the Potomac at Edwards' and Conrad's ferries. On July 8 it joined Gen. Patterson's army at Martinsburg and was assigned to the 7th brigade, 3d division, under Col. Stone. The marches to Bunker Hill, Charlestown and Harper's Ferry followed and on Aug. 2 the men were mustered out at Philadelphia, although they offered to remain longer in service if needed.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Col., William D. Lewis, Jr.; Lieut.-Col., Charles Wilhelm; Maj., Alexander E. Newbold. This regiment was organized by the addition of recruits to the 1st regiment, 1st brigade, 1st division, of the state militia. It was recruited and mustered in at Philadelphia on April 24 and 25 for three months. On May 14 the regiment moved to Perryville, where it immediately embarked for Locust Point. It was posted at Fort McHenry until May 22, when it proceeded to Baltimore and there performed guard and police duty until the end of the term of enlistment, with the exception of a detail sent to Pikesville to garrison the national arsenal. Owing to the necessity for their presence at Baltimore, Cos. B, C, D, E, G, H, K, and part of Co. I were remustered into the U. S. service July 24 for ten days, and on Aug. 7, the regiment was mustered out at Philadelphia.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Col., Peter Lyle; Lieut.-Col., D. W. C. Baxter; Maj., J. W. Fritz. The 19th, a Philadelphia militia regiment—the National Guards—was mustered in at Philadelphia on May 18, 1861. It was deemed so great an honor to be a member of this regiment that its ranks were soon filled and many applicants refused. Orders to proceed to Baltimore were received on May 10 and the regiment was posted there during its term of service, its quarters being at Camp Pennsylvania, just outside Fort McHenry. The duty of arresting Marshal Kane was assigned to the 19th and was accomplished successfully. In response to the urgent request of Gen. Dix, every member of the command remained with him until other troops could be supplied, which was, however, but a few days, and the 19th was mustered out at Philadelphia on Aug. 29.

Twentieth Infantry.—Col., William H. Gray; Lieut.-Col., George Moore; Maj., Andrew H. Tippin. The 20th regiment was the outgrowth of the Scott Legion of Philadelphia, veterans of the Mexican war, and was mustered into the national service at Philadelphia on April 30, 1861, for three months. Early in June the regiment was ordered to Chambersburg and assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division of Gen. Patterson's force. It moved to Williamsport and shared in the marches to Martinsburg, Bunker Hill and Charlestown. On July 24 it left for Philadelphia and was there mustered out.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Col., John F. Ballier; Lieut.-Col., Charles Ernenwein; Maj., Adolph Mehler. This regiment was a Philadelphia organization and it was there mustered in for three months' service on April 29, 1861. It was the outgrowth of a rifle battalion attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division of the state militia. On May 20 it was ordered to Suffolk Park; on the 28th to Chambersburg, where it became part of the 1st brigade, 1st division of Gen. Patterson's army. It crossed the Potomac on June 17 but the force soon returned to the Maryland side and encamped. On July 2 the army moved to Martinsburg and thence after a fortnight, to Bunker Hill. Charlestown and Harper's Ferry. While in Martinsburg the 21st was presented with a beautiful flag by the loyal Union Germans of that city. On Aug. 8 the regiment was mustered out at Philadelphia.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Col., Turner G. Morehead; Lieut.-Col., William L. Curry; Maj., George P. McLean. The 22nd was also a Philadelphia militia regiment, mustered into the U. S. service in that city, April 23, 1861, for a three months' term. It was known as the Philadelphia Light Guard. In May it was ordered to Baltimore; encamped at Locust Point; later at Patterson's park and at Mount Clare; and performed guard and police duty in Baltimore until mustered out on Aug. 7, at Philadelphia.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Col., Charles P. Dare; Lieut.-Col., David B. Birney; Maj., George C. Spear. The 23d was a Philadelphia militia regiment and was mustered into the national service in that city, April 21,

1861, for a three months' term. The same day it was ordered to Perryville and was posted along the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad on guard duty until May 28, when it was relieved and proceeded to Chambersburg, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division of Gen. Patterson's army. It followed the already described route of this force; engaged the enemy at Falling Waters, and was mustered out at Philadelphia on July 31.

Twenty-third Infantry (Three Years).—Cols., David B. Birney, Thomas H. Neill, John Ely, John F. Glenn; Lieut.-Col., Charles Wilhelm; Majs., George C. Spear, William J. Wallace. The 23d regiment was immediately reorganized for three years' service and on Aug. 14, 1861, the ranks were filled. It was ordered to Washington, there recruited to fifteen companies and assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, with which it remained in the vicinity of Washington during the winter. On Feb. 17, 1862, Col. Birney was appointed a brigadier-general and soon after four companies were transferred to the 61st Pa., and Co. M was distributed among the remaining ten companies. The regiment participated in the campaign on the Peninsula, engaged in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak swamp and the movement to Malvern hill. Still with the Army of the Potomac it was active at Chantilly, present at South mountain and Antietam and engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg. Winter quarters were made near Falmouth and the "Mud March" was the only movement until the Chancellorsville campaign in the spring of 1863, when the 23d shared without orders in the charge on Marye's heights, filling the place of a regiment, which broke at a critical moment. Engagements followed at Salem Church and Deep run and in the battle of Gettysburg the 23d was active, though it was fortunate in escaping with fewer losses than the other regiments of the brigade. On July 10, the enemy was overtaken at Funkstown and a sharp battle ensued. Moving southward with the army, the 23d engaged in the fight at Rappahannock Station; took part in the Mine Run expedition; and then returned to Brandy Station. On Dec. 30, 1863, some 200 members of the 23d reënlisted, were furloughed and joined their regiment again at Johnson's island in Lake Erie, where the balance of the command had preceded them. Here 4,200 Confederates were imprisoned and the troops were posted on guard until May 9, 1864, when they were again ordered to the front and assigned to guard prisoners taken in the Wilderness campaign. Joining the brigade late in May the regiment was engaged at Hanover Court House. At Cold Harbor, in an assault preceded by a charge across an open field, the losses were very heavy, but the position was gained and held. On June 19 the 23d arrived at Petersburg and was active here and at the Weldon railroad, until ordered to the defense of Washington in July, under Gen. Wright. This force followed Gen. Early into Virginia and then started to return to Petersburg, but was obliged to turn again to check Early. On July 29 it arrived at Harper's Ferry and formed a junction with the forces under Crook and Hunter. After crossing and recrossing the river, the army moved to Cedar creek and then back to Charlestown. At this time the 23d returned to Philadelphia, where it was mustered out, Sept. 8, 1864, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 82nd Pa. infantry.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Joshua T. Owen; Lieut.-Col., Dennis Heenan; Maj., Dennis O'Kane. This regiment, composed mainly of men of Irish descent, was the outgrowth of a Philadelphia militia regiment and was recruited in that city, with the exception of one company from Wilmington, Del. It was mustered in at Philadelphia, May 1, 1861, for three months' service, and went into camp near the city, the men being treated with much kindness by the people. The regiment then proceeded to Hagerstown, via Chambersburg, and arrived at Camp Porter on June

22, where it was assigned to the 5th brigade, 2nd division. It took part in the maneuvers near Martinsburg, Bunker Hill and Charlestown, and was mustered out at Philadelphia, Aug. 9, having remained in the service two weeks longer than the term of enlistment.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Henry L. Cake; Lieut.-Col., John B. Selheimer; Maj., Edward B. Pearson, Jr. The 25th infantry was composed of the first five companies, who volunteered in Pennsylvania, three new companies and two companies formed from the surplus of the five original ones. At the outbreak of hostilities, the need for the immediate presence of troops in Washington was so urgent that the first five companies who responded were sent to the national capital without waiting to perfect their regimental organization. They were the Logan Guards of Lewistown; the Allen Guard of Allentown; the Washington Artillery and the National Light Infantry of Pottsville; and the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading. They were mustered into the U. S. service on April 18, 1861, at Harrisburg for a three months' term, and the same day left for Washington. Upon arriving in Baltimore hostile demonstrations were made by the citizens and unchecked by the large body of police present, but the detachment passed through the city in safety, although almost entirely unarmed, the loaded revolvers of the Logan Guards and their muskets which were capped and carried half-cocked, though powder was lacking, being the only arms. This show of force and the calm demeanor of the men held the furious mob at bay and the troops arrived that evening in Washington, the first to reach the threatened city. Cos. E, H and B garrisoned Fort Washington during the whole term of service; Cos. A and C were assigned to guard duty at the Washington arsenal and the remaining five companies joined the Rockville expedition at Poolesville, marched to Williamsport and Martinsburg and were assigned to the 7th brigade, 3d division. They shared in the marches to Bunker Hill and Charlestown and were mustered out with the remainder of the regiment at Harrisburg on July 26.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., William F. Small, Benjamin C. Tilghman, Robert L. Bodine; Lieut.-Cols., Rush Van Dyke, Robert L. Bodine, John B. Adams; Majs., Casper M. Berry, Samuel G. Moffitt. The 26th regiment, from Philadelphia, offered its services to the national government and was ordered to Washington. It left Philadelphia on April 18, expecting to pass through Baltimore before daylight. Through delay on the part of the railroad company it reached Baltimore at noon of the following day. The unarmed men were attacked by the mob and obliged to return to Philadelphia after losing one of their number in the encounter. The regiment then offered its services to Gov. Curtin and was accepted, but not mustered in. On May 25 it was mustered in for three years, by direct order of the war department, its muster dating back to May 5. During the interim the personnel of the regiment was considerably changed, but all of its members were from the vicinity of Philadelphia except those of Co. K, who came from Chester. The command was stationed at Washington until August, then at Bladensburg, Md., and on Oct. 20, as a part of Hooker's brigade, marched to Budd's ferry, Md., where it remained until April 1, 1862. It was active at the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Savage Station, Malvern hill and the second Bull Run. It was then ordered to Washington and did not take part in the battle of Antietam, but joined the army before Fredericksburg in Dec., 1862. After sharing in the Chancellorsville movement in the spring of 1863, the regiment marched to Gettysburg and was closely engaged in that battle, losing heavily. After the southward movement of the Army of the Potomac the regiment took part in the Mine Run campaign and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. In May, 1864, the regiment was

active in the Wilderness campaign and on June 18 it was mustered out at Philadelphia.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Max Einstein, Adolph Bushbeck; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Angeroth, Adolph Bushbeck, Lorenz Cantador, Peter A. McAloon, August Riedt; Majs., William Schoenleber, Lorenz Cantador, John N. Lang, Peter A. McAloon, August Riedt, Hugo Von Seidlitz. This regiment, recruited in Philadelphia, left the city for Washington on April 18, 1861, and reached Baltimore in company with the 6th Mass. the next day, where a mob prevented the passage of the troops through the city. As they were unarmed they were unable to force a passage and returned to Philadelphia. The services of the regiment were offered with the three months' troops but were not accepted and it was not until late in May that the 27th was finally mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. The total strength of the regiment was 1,346; the loss from disease and wounds 250, and 150 were killed in battle. Early in June the regiment was ordered to Washington and in July was attached to Gen. McDowell's army. It was held in reserve at Bull Run; was then ordered to Roach's mills, Va., and remained there until Oct. 8, when it moved to Hunter's Chapel and went into winter quarters. The regiment was next assigned to Gen. Fremont's army which it joined at Franklin. At the battle of Cross Keys, its first engagement, the men displayed great courage and coolness and were praised by the general. Next assigned to the Army of Virginia it engaged at the battle of the second Bull Run. With the Army of the Potomac the regiment lost heavily at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the autumn it was ordered to Nashville and was stationed for a time at Bridgeport, Ala. With the 33d Mass. and the 73d Ohio it took part in the brilliant night assault by which the Confederates were driven from a strong position on a high hill near Chattanooga. On Nov. 22 the command arrived at Chattanooga; took part in the battle of Missionary ridge; then moved to Knoxville; returned to Chattanooga and spent the winter in camp near Lookout mountain. On May 4, 1864, the march to Atlanta began and the 27th remained with the army until it reached Dallas in May, when it was ordered home. It returned to Philadelphia, where it was mustered out on June 11, 1864. Co. F was detached for special duty at Washington at the beginning of its service and never rejoined the regiment.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., John W. Geary, Gabriel De Korponay, Thomas J. Ahl, John Flynn; Lieut.-Cols., Gabriel De Korponay, Hector Tyndale, John Flynn, James Fitzpatrick; Majs., Hector Tyndale, Ario Pardee, Jr., William Raphael, Robert Warden, L. F. Chapman, James Fitzpatrick, Charles W. Borbridge, Jacob D. Arner. This regiment, from different parts of the state, was mustered in at Philadelphia, June 28, 1861, to serve for three years. It contained fifteen companies and from the surplus a battery was formed, called Knap's battery of the 28th Pa. The command left Philadelphia on July 27 for Harper's Ferry and was assigned to Col. Thomas' brigade of Gen. Banks' army. On Aug. 13 it moved to Point of Rocks and guarded the frontier, endeavoring to prevent communication between the Confederates and their sympathizers. Skirmishes ensued at Pritchard's mill, Point of Rocks, Berlin and Knoxville. In October the battle was fought at Bolivar heights with success to our troops, and as this action was the first victory after Bull Run it was an inspiration and received enthusiastic commendation. The regiment held back a force of the enemy at Noland's ferry, who were on their way to Frederick to encourage the Maryland legislature to secede. During the winter of 1861-62 there were a number of sharp brushes with the opposing forces and in March the troops were able to gain and occupy Leesburg and Upperville, moving from there to Front Royal over disputed ground. In April, 1862, Col. Geary was made a brigadier-general, but the regiment

remained under his command. It was attached in May to Gen. Banks' division and took part in the battle of Front Royal. Soon, however, it was again assigned to Gen. Geary's command and became part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps. Under Gen. Pope, in the Army of Virginia, the regiment fought bravely at Cedar mountain and the second Bull Run. It was engaged at Antietam and in various strategic movements that followed to Harper's Ferry, Leesburg, Winchester, etc. From Jan. to April, 1863, the 28th was stationed at Acquia creek. Then followed the Chancellorsville campaign, in which it lost a third of its number in the three days' battle. On May 5, it returned to Acquia creek, remaining there until June 13, when it marched to Gettysburg and participated in the battle. The regiment remained with the Army of the Potomac until September, when it was ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland. At Murfreesboro it engaged the enemy; remained guarding the road from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma for two weeks; arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., late in October; took part in the battle of Lookout mountain; and in the next few days participated in the battles of Missionary ridge and Ringgold. On Nov. 29, Gen. Grant reviewed the troops who fought at Lookout mountain and praised them highly for their courage and discipline. Winter quarters were established at Bridgeport, where the men reënlisted as a veteran regiment and were furloughed. After their return to the front the regiment fought at Guntersville, Triana, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine creek, New Hope Church, Pine knob, Lost mountain, Muddy creek, Nose's creek, Kolb's farm, Kennesaw mountain and Marietta. Almost daily engaged, the army won its way to Atlanta. The 28th followed Sherman's army through the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and all its varied service until mustered out on July 18, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., John K. Murphy, William Rickards, Jr., Samuel M. Zulick, George E. Johnson; Majs., Michael Scott, Samuel M. Zulick, Jesse R. Millison, George E. Johnson, Robert P. Dechert. The 29th, recruited at Philadelphia, was mustered in at Philadelphia in July, 1861, for three years, and reënlisted as a veteran regiment. Its total strength was 2,517, of whom 147 were killed or died of wounds. It moved to Harper's Ferry on Aug. 3; was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division of Gen. Banks' army; encamped in Pleasant Valley; went into winter quarters at Frederick, but remained there only one night, when it was again ordered on the march, and on Feb. 26, 1862, reached Winchester, where a skirmish ensued in which Col. Murphy was captured. It was present at the battles of Cedar mountain and Antietam; was ordered to Fredericksburg in Jan., 1863, but was obliged to halt at Stafford Court House, where it remained until the end of April. It was then assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 12th corps, with which it participated in the Chancellorsville campaign and the battle of Gettysburg. On Sept. 23, 1863, the regiment was ordered west and reached Murfreesboro, Tenn., Oct. 5. The troops conducted themselves heroically at the battles of Wauhatchie, Lookout mountain and Ringgold and through all the hard service of the army on its way to Atlanta, remaining with the army of Gen. Sherman until the end, and were mustered out near Alexandria, Va., July 17, 1865.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Cols., R. Biddle Roberts, W. Cooper Talley; Lieut.-Cols., H. M. McIntyre, W. Warren Stewart; Majs., Lemuel Todd, Tobias Kaufman. The 30th was the first regiment of the reserve corps and was organized at West Chester from June 1 to July 20, 1861. It was ordered to Harrisburg, then to Baltimore, where it arrived on July 22, and went into camp on Carroll hill. It was mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term on the 26th. The total number of members was 1,084, of whom 139 were killed in action, 233 were wounded and 148

reënlisted. At Tennallytown, Md., the reserve corps was organized in three brigades and the 30th became the 1st regiment of the 1st brigade. After many hard marches and some skirmishing during the first winter, the regiment participated in the battle of Mechanicsville in June, 1862, showing great courage and coolness. It was also at the battle of Glendale; was in reserve at Malvern hill; active at South mountain and Antietam; and at the battle of Fredericksburg it formed part of the 1st corps of the left division under Gen. Reynolds. In Feb., 1863, the regiment was assigned to the 5th corps under Gen. Meade, and at Gettysburg under Gen. Crawford. In Co. K were many Gettysburg men, some even fighting on their own fields and within sight of their homes. After the action at Bristoe Station and the Mine Run campaign, the 30th went into winter quarters at Bristoe Station in Jan., 1864, and remained there until the beginning of the Wilderness campaign. It participated in the actions of the Army of the Potomac until June 1, 1864, when it returned to Philadelphia, where it was mustered out on the 13th, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 190th Pa. infantry.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Cols., William B. Mann, William McCandless; Lieut.-Cols., Albert L. Magilton, William McCandless, George A. Woodward, Patrick McDonough; Majs., George A. Woodward, Horace Neide, Patrick McDonough, Richard Ellis. This regiment, recruited mostly in Philadelphia, was the 2nd regiment of the Pa. reserves. On July 24, 1861, it moved to Harrisburg, but left at once for Baltimore and then proceeded to Harper's Ferry. So much delay and misunderstanding occurred that when the regiment was finally mustered in on Aug. 1, a large number of the men had returned home. The remainder were mustered in on Aug. 16, at Hyattstown, for three years. Cos. B, F, G and I were disbanded because their numbers did not come up to the requirements, though Capt. McDonough of Co. B afterward raised a new company and joined the regiment. At Tennallytown on Sept. 25, the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade of the reserve corps, becoming the 2nd regiment of the brigade. At the battle of Mechanicsville the regiment received the brunt of the attack without flinching and was highly praised by the commanding officer. It was active at Gaines' mill and Glendale, but was in reserve at Malvern hill. The reserves were under fire at the second Bull Run and Chantilly, the 2nd subsequently participating in a sharp engagement on the Old Hagerstown road, near Frederick. It fought with the 1st brigade of the reserves at South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, after which a short period of rest followed at Washington. In March, 1863, a detail of Co. F, which had been on duty with the artillery, rejoined the regiment. Inaction during the campaign on their own soil was unendurable to the men, and in response to their urgent appeal the regiment was ordered to Gettysburg, attached to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th corps. In the battle the Bucktails, 1st, 2nd and 11th, made a brilliant charge into the enemy's lines, capturing many prisoners and the flag of the 15th Ga. The 2nd was active at Bristoe Station and in the Mine Run campaign. In the Wilderness movement, Cos. A, D, E and H were detailed on guard duty from May 4 to 11. The regiment participated in the battles of the campaign till June 1, its last battle being fought at Shady Grove Church after the expiration of its term of enlistment, the men having elected to remain with the army until the rest of the division was relieved. At Philadelphia on June 16, 1864, the men were mustered out, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 191st Pa. infantry.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Col., Horatio G. Sickel; Lieut.-Cols., William S. Thompson, John Clark; Majs., R. H. Woolworth, William Briner. The 31st, the 3d of the Pa. reserves, was recruited mainly in Philadelphia and Bucks county and was mustered in for three years, at Harrisburg,

July 27, 1861. It became at once the 3d regiment of the 2nd brigade, under Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade, posted at Tennallytown. It participated in the reconnoissance to Dranesville, in Oct., 1861; the operations of the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula in the spring of 1862, including the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill, Glendale and Malvern hill. In August it joined the Army of Virginia, with which it was active at the second Bull Run and in reserve at Chantilly. Returning to the Army of the Potomac, it was engaged at South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In Feb., 1863, the regiment was ordered to Washington and assigned to the 22nd army corps, with the rest of the 2nd brigade, remaining there until Jan., 1864, when it was ordered to West Virginia and reached Martinsburg on the 7th, where it remained on picket duty until the 28th. It then moved west to New creek; marched in futile pursuit of the enemy until Feb. 6; returned to Martinsburg; performed picket duty at Vanclevesville until Mar. 27; moved to Harper's Ferry, and then to Webster. On April 22, it started for Parkersburg, continued from there to Brownstown on the Great Kanawha river, and on up the river to Fayette, the object of the expedition being to destroy the communication furnished Lee by the Virginia & Tennessee railroad. On May 9, 1864, the command engaged the enemy at Cloyd's mountain successfully, but with heavy loss. Driving the enemy before them the Union troops reached the railroad and accomplished the object of the campaign. The return was commenced and after days of arduous marching and skirmishing the command reached Meadow Bluff on May 19. Three days later it was ordered to Millville, and on the 30th started for home. The regiment was mustered out at Philadelphia June 17, 1864, when the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion, which participated in the engagements of the remainder of the campaign and was finally transferred to the 54th Pa. infantry.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Cols., Robert G. March, Albert L. Magilton, R. H. Woolworth, Thomas F. B. Tapper; Lieut.-Cols., John F. Gaul, Thomas B. F. Tapper, Frederick A. Conrad; Majs., Robert M. McClure, John Nyce, Enos L. Christman, Frederick A. Conrad, J. W. Shoemaker. This regiment, the 4th of the reserves, was mustered in at Harrisburg in June, 1861, to serve for three years. It left for Baltimore on July 21 and remained there until the end of August, when it was ordered to Tennallytown. As part of the 2nd brigade, the regiment was present at Mechanicsville; closely engaged at Gaines' mill; participated in a fierce bayonet fight at Glendale, in which it was able to withstand the opposing force, though it suffered severe losses was in reserve at Malvern hill; was active at the second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, after which it was ordered to the defenses of Washington, to recuperate. Here it remained until Jan., 1864, when it participated in the West Virginia campaign. From this time its fortunes were those of the 32nd regiment already described. On June 17, 1864, it was mustered out at Philadelphia, its veterans and recruits being transferred to the 54th Pa. infantry.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Seneca G. Simmons, Joseph W. Fisher; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph W. Fisher, George Dare, Alfred M. Smith; Majs., George Dare, Frank Zentmeyer, James H. Larrimer, Alfred M. Smith, James A. McPherran. This regiment was the 5th of the reserve corps, and was mustered into the U. S. service June 20, 1861, at Harrisburg, for a three years' term. With the Bucktail rifles it left Harrisburg the same day for Cumberland, Md. After the battle of Bull Run the regiment joined the reserves at Tennallytown, Md., and was assigned to the 1st brigade. It arrived at Dranesville too late to participate in the victory. Early in March, 1862, it moved to Hunter's mills, Alexandria, Manassas, Falmouth and Fredericksburg. In June, it participated in the battles of

Mechanicsville, Gaines' mills and Glendale, where Col. Simmons was killed. At the second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam the regiment did brave work, and then with the 3d brigade took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, losing heavily. Ordered to Washington in Feb., 1863, the regiment remained there until the Gettysburg campaign, when it showed great bravery in the battle and took part in the pursuit which followed. The winter was spent at Alexandria and in May, 1864, with the Army of the Potomac it took part in the Wilderness campaign. The 34th participated in the battles of that month and returned early in June, to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on the 11th, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 191st Pa. infantry.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., W. W. Ricketts, William Sinclair, Wellington H. Ent; Lieut.-Cols., William Penrose, Henry B. McKean, Wellington H. Ent, William D. Dickson; Majs., Henry J. Madill, Wellington H. Ent, William H. H. Gore. The 35th, the 6th of the reserves, composed of men from all parts of the state, was ordered with the Kane rifles to Maryland, then to Greencastle, Pa., Washington and Tennallytown. It was mustered it at Washington for three years on July 27, and at Tennallytown was assigned to the 3d brigade of the reserve corps. This brigade won the brilliant victory at Dranesville in December and passed an uneventful winter in camp near Langley. It took part in the strategic movements on the Peninsula in the spring of 1862 and was actively engaged at the second Bull Run, South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, where the losses of the 35th were severe. It then went into camp near Belle Plain; took part in the "Mud March;" was ordered to Alexandria in Feb., 1863, and to Fairfax Station in March, where it remained until the Gettysburg campaign. It was closely engaged in that battle, joined in the pursuit of the enemy and the various marches of the army during the autumn, and went into winter quarters at Kettle Run early in December. In the spring of 1864 it participated in the engagements of the Wilderness campaign in May and fought its final battle at Bethesda Church. After that engagement the regiment started for Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on June 11, 1864, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 191st Pa. infantry.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Elisha B. Harvey, H. C. Bolinger; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph Totten, H. C. Bolinger, R. M. Henderson, Chauncey A. Lyman; Majs., Chauncey A. Lyman, LeGrand B. Speece. This regiment was the 7th of the reserves. It was organized at West Chester, ordered to Washington on July 21, 1861, and there mustered into the U. S. service on the 27th for a three years' term. At Tennallytown, in August, it was assigned to the 2nd brigade of the reserves under Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade. Stationed at Great Falls and later at Tennallytown, the troops constantly expected an engagement with the forces in the vicinity, but none occurred until the affair at Dranesville, Va., in December, in which the 3d brigade won a victory, but the 2nd arrived too late to participate. At Mechanicsville the part of the regiment was not important, but at Gaines' mill it was in the thick of the fight and its losses were heavy. It was active at Glendale; in reserve at Malvern hill; met with heavy losses at Antietam, and made a gallant dash at Fredericksburg, where the flag of the 19th Ga. was captured by Corp. Jacob Cart, the only trophy gained in the battle. Cart received a medal of honor for his bravery. On Dec. 17, 1862, the regiment went into winter quarters at Belle Plain, but left them to join in the "Mud March," and in Feb., 1863, was ordered to Washington for rest and to recruit. It remained at or near Alexandria throughout that year and the first months of the following year, and then joined the Army of the Potomac in the Wilderness campaign. The 36th was then attached to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th corps, and at the Wilderness a large

detachment of the regiment was cut off and made prisoners. Of the 272 captured many never returned from their prisons. The remaining battalion was with the army until June, participating in the hard fighting of the month. The veterans and recruits were then transferred to the 190th Pa. infantry, and the regiment was mustered out at Philadelphia on June 16, 1864. Out of the fine body of men who had made up the 36th but few returned for muster out. Those few, however, were greeted with the appreciation so well earned by their heroism.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., George S. Hays, Silas M. Bailey; Lieut.-Cols., S. Duncan Oliphant, William Lemon; Majs., J. B. Gardner, J. W. Duncan, S. M. Bailey, Robert E. Johnston, George S. Gallupe. The 37th, the 8th reserve regiment, was organized at Pittsburg and there mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term on June 28, 1861. It rendezvoused at Camp Wright, near Pittsburg, until ordered to Washington on July 20, and there encamped until Aug. 2, when it reported to Gen. McCall at Tennallytown and was assigned to the 1st brigade, Pa. reserve corps, under Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds. Winter quarters were established at Langley, Va., and the brigade encamped there from Oct. 9, 1861, to the spring of 1862, when it was attached to the 1st corps and held at Washington until the other troops had embarked for the Peninsula. Late in May the regiment joined the army and took part in the battle of Mechanicsville, with great loss, and also in the battle of Gaines' mill, but was in reserve at Malvern hill. In August it joined Gen. Pope's army and shared in the battle of the second Bull Run. Then, under McClellan, it fought at South mountain and Antietam, and was at Fredericksburg under Gen. Burnside. In all these fierce engagements the 37th fought nobly and became tried and reliable veterans. In the advance at Fredericksburg the conduct of the command was heroic, but after the day was over only half of the regiment was able to report for duty. On Feb. 8, 1863, the 37th was ordered with the rest of the reserves to the defenses of Washington for a needed rest, and here it was stationed until April 19, 1864, when it left for the front. After a week in camp at Bristoe Station it shared in the battle of the Wilderness, and in the subsequent actions of that campaign until May 17, when it was relieved, the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 191st Pa. infantry, and the remainder ordered home. The regiment was mustered out at Pittsburg, May 24, 1864.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., Conrad F. Jackson, Robert Anderson; Lieut.-Cols., Robert Anderson, J. McK. Snodgrass; Majs., J. McK. Snodgrass, Charles Barnes. The 38th, or the 9th reserve, was composed of eight companies from Allegheny county, one from Crawford and one from Beaver. It was organized at Camp Wright, near Pittsburg, and left there on July 22 for Washington, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term on the 28th. On Aug. 5, it was sent to Tennallytown; was assigned to picket duty at Great Falls for a week in September; went into winter quarters at Langley, and was attached to the 3d brigade of the reserve corps under Col. John S. McCalmont. This brigade, under Gen. Ord, won its first battle at Dranesville, where Ord recommended 71 officers and men of the 38th "For reward for their gallant conduct." On Mar. 15, 1862, the regiment left Langley, joined the army on the Peninsula, took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill and Glendale, losing heavily. After a most fatiguing march the division joined Gen. Pope's army and participated in the second battle of Bull Run. It was then with Gen. McClellan at Antietam, where Samuel Johnson of Co. G captured the flag of the Texan Rangers, for which he was awarded a medal of honor. At Fredericksburg, Gen. Jackson, the first colonel of the regiment, commanding the brigade, was mortally wounded. Soon after this battle the reserves were ordered to

Washington to rest and recruit and in June, 1863, the 1st and 3d brigades were assigned to the 5th corps. Gen. Sykes took command and the division fought valiantly at Gettysburg, many of the men near their own homes. The regiment joined in the pursuit of the enemy and the movements of the Army of the Potomac during the summer and the Mine Run campaign. At the beginning of the battle of the Wilderness, May 4, 1864, it was relieved and returned to Washington. It left at once for home and was mustered out at Pittsburg, May 13, 1864, when the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 190th Pa. infantry.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., John S. McCalmont, James T. Kirk, Adoniram J. Warner; Lieut.-Cols., James T. Kirk, Adoniram J. Warner, James B. Knox, Ira Ayer, Jr.; Majs., Harrison Allen, Sion B. Smith, Ira Ayer, Jr., C. Miller Over. This was the 10th reserve regiment and was composed of men from the western part of the state, who rendezvoused at Camp Wilkins, Pittsburg. It left camp on July 18, 1861, for Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on the 21st for a three years' term, and then moved to Washington. On Aug. 1 it was sent to Tennallytown, and after a short service at Great Falls was assigned to the 3d brigade. This brigade made its winter quarters at Langley; fought at Dranesville in December; was ordered to the Peninsula in the spring of 1862; took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill, Glendale, the second Bull Run, South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg and won many laurels. After Fredericksburg the reserves were ordered to Washington to recuperate, and in June, 1863, side by side with its old comrades of the 3d brigade, the 39th fought at Gettysburg, afterward joining in the pursuit of the enemy. The regiment remained with the Army of the Potomac through the winter; took part in the Mine Run campaign; engaged at the Wilderness in May, 1864, and then fought at Spottsylvania, Totopotomoy, and Bethesda Church. Soon after the last named action the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 190th and 191st Pa. infantry and the regiment returned to Pittsburg, where it was mustered out on June 11, 1864.

Fortieth Infantry.—Cols., T. F. Gallagher, Samuel M. Jackson; Lieut.-Cols., James R. Porter, Samuel M. Jackson, Daniel S. Porter, Robert A. McCoy; Majs., S. M. Jackson, Robert Litzinger, Peter A. Johns, James P. Speer, Robert A. McCoy, James C. Burke. The 40th, the 11th reserve regiment, was composed of men from the western part of the state, who rendezvoused at Camp Wright, near Pittsburg. On June 24, 1861, the regiment left camp and proceeded to Harrisburg, thence to Washington, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on the 29th and 30th for a three years' term. In July it was ordered to the camp of the reserves at Tennallytown, assigned to the 2nd brigade of the reserve corps and stationed at Great Falls, where it had a skirmish with the enemy posted on the other side of the Potomac. Winter quarters were established near Langley, Va., and much enthusiasm was aroused by the victory at Dranesville, though the 2nd brigade arrived too late to participate. The regiment served on the Peninsula in the corps under Gen. Fitz John Porter; was present at the battles of Mechanicsville, and Gaines' mill, where the regiment met with disaster, though it held its ground in the face of the enemy's fire until the troops on both sides were driven back. The smoke and the density of the wood in which the battle raged prevented the troops from observing that they were being cut off, and when surrounded they endeavored to fight their way back. This became impossible and the regiment was captured after losing 46 men killed and 109 wounded. One company of the regiment under Capt. Porter, escaped capture, having been detailed on special duty. This company, representing the regiment, fought at Glendale and shared in the second battle of Bull Run, attached to the 3d brigade. At South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg,

the depleted ranks of the 40th conducted themselves gallantly. In Feb., 1863, the regiment was ordered to Washington to rest and recruit. With the 5th corps it shared in the Gettysburg campaign, the pursuit of the Confederate army, the skirmishes at Bristoe and Rappahannock Stations and the Mine Run campaign. The reserves were posted on guard duty along the Orange & Alexandria railroad during the winter of 1863-64, the 40th being encamped at Warrenton Junction and Bristoe Station. Beginning with the Wilderness, the regiment engaged in the battles of the Army of the Potomac during May, 1864, its last engagement being at Bethesda Church, after which the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 190th Pa. infantry and the regiment returned to Pittsburg, where it was mustered out on June 14, 1864.

Forty-first Infantry.—Cols., John H. Taggart, Martin D. Hardin; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel N. Bailey, Martin D. Hardin, Peter Baldy, Richard Gustin; Majs., Peter Baldy, Andrew J. Bolar, Charles W. Diven. This regiment, the 12th reserve, was organized at Harrisburg, mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Curtin, for three years on Aug. 10, 1861, and performed its first active duty guarding the state arsenal, which was endangered by the disaffected three months' troops, who had recently been discharged. In August, it reported at the camp of the reserves, Tennallytown, Md., and was attached to the 3d brigade. It encamped at Langley; shared in the success at Dranesville in December; was detached for guard duty at Catlett's station, in April, 1862, and then joined in the battles on the Peninsula. At Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill and Glendale it won a reputation for steadiness and bravery. The regiment remained in the 3d brigade in the campaigns which followed, engaging at the second Bull Run, South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg and returned with the reserves to Washington for the winter of 1862-63. It fought at Gettysburg, Bristoe and Rappahannock Stations and Mine Run, and spent the winter near Catlett's station. It participated in the battles of the Wilderness campaign in May, 1864, the battle of Bethesda Church being its final engagement, after which the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 190th Pa. infantry and the regiment returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on June 11, 1864.

Forty-second Infantry.—Cols., Charles J. Biddle, Thomas L. Kane, Hugh W. McNeil, Charles F. Taylor; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas L. Kane, Edward A. Irvin, Alanson E. Niles; Majs., Roy Stone, Alanson E. Niles, William R. Hartshorn. The 42nd, also known as the 1st rifles and the 13th reserves, was composed of woodsmen and hunters from different parts of the state, the nucleus being a company from the "Wildcat" district known as the "Bucktails." In honor of Col. Kane, who resigned his office in favor of Lieut.-Col. Biddle, an experienced officer, the regiment was named by special order of the war department, "The Kane rifle regiment of the Pa. reserve corps." The command was known, however, throughout its term of service as the "Bucktails," on account of the bucktails worn by the men in their hats. In June, 1861, the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg, for a three years' term. On June 21, it was ordered to Cumberland and took part in the ensuing campaign, engaging the enemy at New creek. Returning to Harrisburg on July 27, the regiment was next ordered to Harper's Ferry and brigaded with the 28th N. Y., the 2nd and 12th Mass. and 2nd U. S. cavalry. It remained with this command until Oct. 1, when it joined the reserves at Tennallytown, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, and with Ord's brigade shared in the success at Dranesville. In March, with the 1st corps, the Bucktails took part in the marches and countermarches of the reserves; in May a detachment of four companies under Lieut.-Col. Kane joined Col. Bayard's cavalry in an expedition to Hanover Court House; it was next sent to aid Gen. Fremont's force in the Shenandoah

valley, where from May 25 to June 6, the Bucktails led the pursuit of the enemy and were almost constantly engaged. On June 6, near Harrisonburg, the Bucktails charged a large force of Confederates and held their ground nobly in expectation of reinforcements, but as none appeared the gallant command lost half its number, including the heroic Martin Kelly, who sacrificed his life by exposing himself for a target to draw the fire of the Confederate troops. The detachment took part in the battle of Cross Keys and was highly praised by its leader. After the battle of Cedar mountain the four companies fought at the second Bull Run and joined the regiment on Sept. 7, 1862. In the meantime the remaining six companies shared in the campaign on the Peninsula, participating in the actions at Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill and Glendale. The reunited regiment was active at South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, losing heavily. When the reserves were ordered to Washington in Feb., 1863, the Bucktails with the 1st brigade, encamped at Fairfax Court House. They remained with this brigade through the Gettysburg campaign, fighting as usual in the advance. Their most brilliant success at the battle was the capture of a large number of the 15th Ga., with their colors. The Bucktails joined in the pursuit which followed, engaging in numerous skirmishes, and went into winter quarters at Bristoe Station. In the spring campaign of 1864 they performed their usual valiant service in the constant engagements during May, and after the transfer of the veterans and recruits to the 190th Pa. infantry returned to Harrisburg, where they were mustered out, June 11, 1864.

First Light Artillery.—Cols., Charles T. Campbell, R. M. West, R. Bruce Ricketts; Lieut.-Cols., H. T. Danforth, Edward H. Flood, James Brady; Majs., A. E. Lewis, James Brady, R. M. West, E. W. Matthews, James H. Cooper, Robert B. Ricketts, Theodore Miller. The 1st artillery, the 43d regiment of the line and the 14th reserve, was composed of four companies, who volunteered under the first call for troops, and four that were added later when the reserve corps was organized. The first eight companies were organized at Philadelphia in June, 1861, and mustered in for three years' service. Battery I was attached to the regiment on March 2, 1865. Battery E, with the 5th and the Bucktails, was sent to West Virginia on June 21, 1861, but returned to Harrisburg after a month with that expedition. The regiment was ordered to Washington in August, equipped and quartered at Camp Barry, from which camp the batteries were assigned to different points and never served as a united body.

Battery A was ordered to the camp of the reserves at Tennallytown; was engaged at Dranesville in December; wintered at Langley; continued with the reserves, and took part in the battles of Gaines' mill, the second Bull Run, South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. When the reserves were relieved and ordered to Washington, the battery was temporarily attached to the 3d division, 1st corps, but was soon assigned to a new command, the Army of Virginia, which it supported for a considerable period. When Richmond was evacuated it was on duty in the city until July, 1865, when it was mustered out at Harrisburg on the 25th. The original members who did not reënlist, were mustered out, May 29, 1864.

Battery B was orderd to Tennallytown on Aug. 14, 1861, and attached to the 1st brigade. It was with the reserves at Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill and Glendale, and was also in action at the second Bull Run, South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. It shared the difficulties of the "Mud March," remained near Fredericksburg during the winter of 1862-63 and the next summer its guns boomed at Gettysburg. It then moved south with the Army of the Potomac; was with it in the Mine Run campaign; and finally went into winter quarters at Paoli's mills, where a number of the men reënlisted. The remainder were mustered out on

June 28, 1864. The battery remained with the Army of the Potomac in the Wilderness campaign, taking part in numerous engagments, and then proceeded to Petersburg, where it arrived on June 17. Here it remained during the siege, participating in the attack on the Weldon railroad, and being often in active service during the winter of 1864-65. In the final assault in April, 1865, the guns of Battery B did good execution. After the fall of Petersburg the battery was ordered to City Point and remained there until May 3, when it left for Washington. On June 9, 1865, the men were mustered out at Harrisburg.

Battery C took part in the skirmish at Chain bridge on the Potomac in the early autumn of 1861; was attached to the artillery brigade of Buell's division, defenses of Washington, and on March 10, 1862, was assigned to Couch's division, 4th corps. It participated in the campaign on the Peninsula, including the operations before Yorktown, the battle of Seven Pines and an engagement with cavalry at Glendale. With the 6th corps it was in action at Antietam and was posted on Stafford heights during the battle of Fredericksburg. Early in 1863 Battery C was united with Battery D.

Battery D was first assigned to Buell's division; took part in the campaign on the Peninsula with Couch's division, 4th corps, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Seven Pines and the short action at Glendale. On July 4 it was selected to fire a national salute. During the remainder of the year it continued in company with Battery C and after they were consolidated, it shelled the works on Marye's heights during the battle of Chancellorsville. After Gettysburg, Battery D was ordered to join the Army of the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry and was engaged at Cedar creek. It was posted on Maryland heights during the rest of its term of service with a detachment of new recruits who composed a new Battery C. On June 29 and 30, 1865, at Harrisburg, these two batteries were mustered out of service.

Battery E was assigned to duty at Chain bridge with Battery C; then to Buell's division; next to Couch's division, with which it took part in the same movements on the Peninsula as Battery D. With Battery H it covered the rear after the battle of Gaines' mill, but was not engaged with Batteries C and D at Glendale. After the Peninsular campaign Batteries E and H garrisoned Yorktown and Gloucester. In 1863, Battery E was in action at Drewry's bluff with the Army of the James. It was present at the siege of Petersburg and was assigned to duty in Richmond after the evacuation of the city. On July 4, 1865, it was ordered home and was mustered out at Philadelphia on the 20th.

Battery F was ordered to Tennallytown in August, 1861, but in September joined Gen. Banks' army at Darnestown, Md., which ended its connection with the reserves. On Dec. 20 a detachment under Lieut. Ricketts was engaged at Dam No. 5 on the Upper Potomac and again in Jan., 1862, at Hancock. On Feb. 20, 1862, the battery was united at Hagerstown; in March it moved up the Shenandoah valley with Gen. Banks and was engaged at Bunker Hill and Newtown. On March 21 it was assigned to Abercrombie's brigade and part of the battery joined in a reconnoissance to Rappahannock Station, where it engaged the enemy. Gen. Hartsuff succeeded Abercrombie on May 1 and took the brigade to Front Royal, hoping to connect with Gen. Fremont and cut off Stonewall Jackson. Failing in this the force returned to Warrenton. The battery was engaged at Cedar mountain, the crossing of the Rappahannock the next day, and a section fought at Thoroughfare gap. It then moved to Bull Run, in which battle it met with disaster, as after that day only one gun in possession of a handful of men remained. In reserve at Chantilly and South mountain, the battery opened the battle at Antietam, after which, in spite of some additions, it was in sad condition

from its continued hard service. It was in action at Falmouth for several days after its arrival there in December, and went into winter quarters at Belle Plain, where, in Jan., 1863, it was assigned to the 3d division, 1st corps. After taking part in the battle of Chancellorsville, the battery was attached to Gen. Tyler's reserve artillery and started for Gettysburg. Battery G was attached to Battery F on June 1, and together they were engaged at Gettysburg, in a heroic resistance of the Louisiana Tigers in their historic charge. The losses were terrible but the guns were saved. On July 12 the battery was transferred to the 2nd corps, with which it joined in the pursuit of the enemy, the Mine Run campaign, the Wilderness campaign, and the siege of Petersburg. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, June 9, 1865.

Battery G was ordered to join the reserves at Tennallytown; participated with the reserves in the battles on the Peninsula, the second Bull Run and Fredericksburg. The loss at Bull Run was 3 men killed and 21 wounded, besides 4 guns, 2 caissons, 2 limbers and 27 horses captured. The battery returned to Washington for a new equipment and was in condition for effective service at Fredericksburg. It shared in the battle of Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863 and then became a section of Battery F until April 3, 1864, when it was ordered to Washington, newly equipped and posted at Arlington. On July 3, it was ordered to Point of Rocks, where it was stationed, the men armed with muskets, until Dec. 12. The muskets were then exchanged for 6 guns and the battery was stationed on Maryland heights until April 16, 1865, when it turned in its guns and joined the defenses of Washington. Again armed with muskets the men were stationed at Fort Foote during the remainder of their service. They were mustered out at Philadelphia June 29, 1865.

Battery H was associated with Batteries D and E during the Peninsular campaign. In July it was made a reserve battery of the 4th corps. In June, 1863, it was ordered to Washington and posted at Camp Barry as a reserve battery. In May, 1864, it was dismounted and posted at Fort Whipple. In the winter of 1864 it was sent to Fort Marcy near Chain bridge on the Potomac, and later to Edwards' ferry. It was mustered out of the service at Philadelphia, June 27, 1865.

Battery I, added to the regiment on March 2, 1865, was ordered to the defenses of Washington and remained there until mustered out at Philadelphia on July 1.

First Cavalry.—Cols., George D. Bayard, Owen Jones, J. P. Taylor, H. S. Thomas; Lieut.-Cols., Jacob Higgins, Owen Jones, S. D. Barrows, J. P. Taylor, David Gardner, Richard J. Falls; Majs., Owen Jones, Richard Byrnes, S. D. Barrows, Richard J. Falls, Thomas S. Richards, J. H. Ray, David Gardner, William T. McEwen, James M. Gaston, H. S. Thomas. The 44th regiment, the 15th reserve, was a cavalry regiment, of which seven companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and three at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburg. Cos. L and M were mustered in as separate companies. Ten companies proceeded to Washington in July and Aug., 1861, and their organization was completed in September, when they were mustered into the U. S. service for three years. Co. L was mustered in on July 30, and Co. M, on Aug. 5, 1861. The regiment was stationed at Tennallytown until Oct. 10, when it moved to Camp Pierpont, Va. In November it made a raid on Dranesville and five companies participated in the battle there in December. On Jan. 7, 1862, the independent companies, L and M, which had been at Baltimore, joined the regiment. In the spring of 1862, after some skirmishing near Falmouth, the regiment joined in the pursuit of Jackson's army up the Shenandoah Valley, constantly annoying the Confederate rear-guard and participating in the battles of Harrisonburg and Cross Keys. Returning to Manassas, the regiment, after a short rest, joined Gen. Pope's army, guarded the fords of the

Rapidan during the crossing of the army, fought at Cedar mountain, Gainesville, the second Bull Run and Fredericksburg, and went into winter quarters at Belle Plain. It shared in the dismal "Mud March," broke camp on April 12, 1863, and was engaged at Brandy Station, Beverly Ford and Aldie. At Gettysburg the 1st was assigned to Gen. Meade's headquarters and guarded the reserve artillery in the movements following the battle. Co. H, which was attached to the 6th corps from Feb. 22, 1863, fought at Marye's heights and Gettysburg and was united with the regiment on Aug. 15. The 1st was active in the engagements at Shepherdstown, Culpeper, Auburn, and in the Mine Run movement. On May 5, 1864, it was engaged at Todd's tavern and then joined in Gen. Sheridan's raid upon Richmond, fighting at Childsburg, Ashland, Hungary Station, Yellow tavern and Richmond heights. The enemy was also encountered at Haw's shop and Barker's mills. The next movement of Gen. Sheridan was the Trevilian raid, in which some miles of the Virginia Central railroad were destroyed and the enemy encountered at White House and St. Mary's church. During the siege of Petersburg the regiment was active at Ream's station, Malvern hill, Lee's mill, Gravel hill and again at Reams' station, which was its final battle. On Sept. 9, 1864, the 44th was mustered out at Philadelphia, the veterans and recruits were made a battalion of four companies and finally organized with the veterans of the 6th and 17th cavalry into the 2nd provisional cavalry. This organization was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 17, 1865.

Forty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas Welsh, John L. Curtin; Lieut.-Cols., James A. Beaver, John I. Curtin, Francis M. Hills, Theodore Gregg; Majs., J. M. Kilbourne, John I. Curtin, Edward A. Kelsey, Theodore Gregg, John F. Trout. The 45th regiment, recruited in the counties of Center, Lancaster, Mifflin, Tioga and Wayne, was mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term, Oct. 21, 1861, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. Arriving in Washington on Oct. 23, it was assigned to Howard's brigade, Casey's division, and went into camp on the Bladensburg road. On Nov. 19, it embarked for Fortress Monroe, where it remained at Camp Hamilton until Dec. 6. It then sailed for Port Royal, S. C., where it occupied Bay Point, Otter and Fenwick Islands. Six companies were stationed on North Edisto island in May, 1862, and on June 1, three companies were sent to John's island. The remainder of the regiment, with the exception of the companies stationed at Bay Point, followed to John's island and on the 9th, the command sailed for James island near Charlestown, where it shared in the engagements and then returned to Hilton Head. Here the regiment was reunited and embarked for Fortress Monroe on July 21, encamping on its arrival near Newport News. Early in August, with the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, nine companies moved to Brooks' station and returned to Acquia creek, destroying railroad property and commissary stores. On Sept. 6, it embarked for Washington; joined the Army of the Potomac and participated in the battle of South mountain, but was held in reserve at Fredericksburg. The 45th was in camp at Falmouth until Feb. 12, 1863, then at Newport News until May 22, when it was ordered west. It arrived at Jamestown, Ky., on June 1, but was at once obliged to continue its journey to Vicksburg. It was posted at Haines' bluff, and from there joined in the pursuit of the foe to Jackson. Returning to Vicksburg on July 21, the regiment embarked for Cairo, then proceeded to East Tennessee and was engaged at Blue Springs. It participated in the siege of Knoxville and the arduous pursuit which followed. In Jan., 1864, 426 members of the 45th reënlisted and were granted a veteran furlough, but took the field again in May. In the Wilderness campaign, with the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps, the 45th engaged at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania,

the North Anna river and Cold Harbor. It joined in the siege of Petersburg and in the assault of June 18, the 1st brigade was in the advance. Gen. Burnside's official report says: "No better fighting was done in the war than by the divisions of Potter and Willcox in this attack." At the attack on the Weldon railroad, the explosion of the mine and the battle at Poplar Spring Church, the conduct of the 45th was heroic. Corp. Frank Hogan of Co. A won a medal of honor for the capture of the flag of the 6th Va. in the action at the mine. In the many engagements of the summer the losses of the regiment were severe. At Poplar Spring Church the remnant of the troops were surrounded and after a desperate attempt to fight their way out were captured. With the addition of recruits the regiment participated in the action at Hatcher's run in Oct., 1864, and in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865. It joined in the pursuit, took part in the grand review of the Union army at Washington, and was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., July 17, 1865.

Forty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Joseph F. Knipe, James L. Selfridge; Lieut.-Cols., James L. Selfridge, William L. Foulke; Majs., Arnold C. Lewis, J. A. Matthews, Cyrus Strouse, Patrick Griffith. The 46th was composed of the Logan Guards of Mifflin county, Co. A of the 1st militia, Co. E of the 15th, two companies from Allegheny county, one from Berks, two from Potter, one from Luzerne and one from Northumberland. It was mustered in for three years at Harrisburg, Oct. 31, 1861, and was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division of Gen. Banks' force. Three companies participated in the engagement at Kernstown in Feb., 1862, and the entire regiment in the battle at Winchester. Banks' army then joined the Army of Virginia and the 46th participated in the battles of Cedar mountain and Antietam, losing heavily. The regiment was at Fairfax during the battle of Fredericksburg and wintered at Falmouth. With the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 12th corps, the regiment fought at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and remained with the Army of the Potomac until it reached the Rapidan, when the 11th and 12th corps were ordered to join Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee. The 46th was posted on guard duty along the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad between Bridgeport and Chattanooga. In Jan., 1864, many of the men reënlisted and the regiment continued in the field as a veteran organization. With Gen. Sherman on the march to Atlanta, it shared in the many battles of that historic movement and continued with the army through the march to the sea and to Washington. The regiment was mustered out at Alexandria, July 16, 1865.

Forty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Tilghman H. Good, J. P. S. Gobin; Lieut.-Cols., G. W. Alexander, J. P. S. Gobin, Charles W. Abbott; Majs., William H. Gansler, J. P. S. Gobin, John J. Goebel, George Stroop, Levi Stuber. The 47th, three companies of which had served in the 1st regiment, one in the 2nd, one in the 9th, one in the 11th and one in the 25th, was mustered in at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, from Aug. 19 to Sept. 20, 1861, for three years. It was ordered to Washington and encamped at Kalorama heights until Sept. 28, when it was ordered to Fort Ethan Allen and attached to the 3d brigade of Gen. W. F. Smith's division. Under Gen. Brannan the brigade embarked for Key West on Jan. 27, 1862, and remained there until June, when it moved to Hilton Head, S. C., where it performed picket duty until ordered to join Gen. Brannan's expedition to open up the St. John's river. When this was accomplished, it returned to Hilton Head and engaged the enemy at Pocotaligo, where the troops were highly praised for their efficient service. Ordered again to Key West on Nov. 15, the regiment garrisoned Forts Taylor and Jefferson until sent to Franklin, La., in Feb., 1864. Here it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 19th corps, and joined the Red River expedition, engaging at Sabine cross-roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cane Hill, after which

it returned to Alexandria and spent some time aiding in the construction of a dam across the channel of the Red River. On June 20, it moved to New Orleans and there embarked for Washington. With the 1st division, 19th corps, it took part in the battles of the Opequan and Cedar creek. Winter quarters were constructed near Winchester, but on Dec. 20, the regiment proceeded to Charlestown and again went into winter quarters, this time at Camp Fairview. In April, 1865, it was ordered to Fort Stevens near Washington and participated in the grand review of the Union army. On June 1 it was ordered to Savannah, Ga., to Charleston in July, and finally home in Jan., 1866.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., James Nagle, Joshua K. Siegfried, Henry Pleasants, George W. Gowen, Isaac F. Brannon; Lieut.-Cols., David A. Smith, Joshua K. Siegfried, Henry Pleasants, George W. Gowen, Isaac F. Brannon, Richard M. Jones; Majs., Joshua K. Siegfried, Daniel Nagle, James Wren, Joseph A. Gilmore, O. C. Bosbyshell, Isaac F. Brannon, William J. Hinkle, Richard M. Jones, Jacob Wagner. The 48th regiment, composed of Schuylkill county men, was mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term, in Sept., 1861, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. It embarked at Baltimore on Sept. 25 for Fortress Monroe and arrived there the next day. Remaining here until Nov. 11, it was ordered to Hatteras island, N. C., and made its winter quarters in that vicinity. It shared in the victory at Roanoke island in Feb., 1862, after which four companies were detailed to garrison the fort at Hatteras island and the remainder of the regiment sailed for New Berne. This detachment rendered valuable service during the battle of New Berne in transporting ammunition for the troops engaged. With the 1st brigade of Gen. Reno's division, the entire regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, where it arrived on July 8, 1862. In August it joined Gen. Pope's army at Culpeper; participated in the battles of the second Bull Run, Chantilly, South mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, fighting valiantly in every engagement and winning many compliments for gallantry. On Feb. 11, 1863, the 48th was ordered to Newport News, remaining there until late in March, when it proceeded to Lexington, Ky., where it was posted on guard duty from April 1 to Sept. 10. It was then ordered to East Tennessee and assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps, with which it engaged at Blue Springs, Campbell's station and Knoxville. In December many of the regiment reënlisted and the 48th continued in the field as a veteran organization after the usual veteran furlough. In the same brigade as heretofore it shared in the arduous Wilderness campaign, repeatedly in action and suffering heavy losses. It proceeded to Petersburg and joined in a successful assault on an outpost the 17th of June, in which Sergt. Patrick Monahan of Co. F and Private Robert Reid of Co. G received medals of honor for gallanty. The month of July was spent in excavating the mine that was exploded July 30, with such terrible effect. The men were without adequate tools for such labor and it was only accomplished by the utmost endurance and persistence. For this work they were complimented in orders by Gen. Meade. On Aug. 2, the regiment was attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps, with which it engaged the enemy at Poplar Spring Church. In December the regiment was stationed at Fort Sedgwick, where it remained until April 2, 1865, when it joined the assault on Fort Mahone, after which it occupied Petersburg and was detailed to guard prisoners, etc., until the middle of July, when it returned to Alexandria and was mustered out on July 17, 1865.

Forty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., William H. Irwin, Thomas M. Hulings, B. J. Hickman, A. W. Wakefield; Lieut.-Cols., William Brisbane, Thomas M. Hulings, John B. Miles, B. J. Hickman, A. W. Wakefield, James T. Stuart; Majs., Thomas M. Hulings, John B. Miles, B. J. Hickman, A.

W. Wakefield, James T. Stuart, F. W. Wombacker. The 49th was recruited in the counties of Center, Chester, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Sept. 14, 1861, for a three years' term. It was ordered to Washington on Sept. 22, assigned to the 1st brigade of Gen. W. F. Smith's division, 4th corps, and camped during the winter near Lewinsville. It joined in the campaign on the Peninsula early in 1862, performing various siege duties at Yorktown, and fighting at Williamsburg, Garnett's and Golding's farms, White Oak swamp and Malvern hill. On Aug. 16, the regiment was sent to Alexandria, where it was attached to Franklin's corps, which joined the Army of the Potomac at Centerville and proceeded to Antietam, engaging the enemy on the way at Crampton's gap. During this battle the 49th was held in reserve, as it was also at Fredericksburg in December. Winter quarters were established at White Oak Church and on Jan. 9, 1864, the regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, which participated in the "Mud March." Col. Irwin added enough new recruits to the regiment in April to restore it to its old organization and it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 6th corps, with which it remained until the end of its service. It was active at Salem Church, present at Deep run, active at Gettysburg, and then joined in the southward movement of the army. It was engaged at Rappahannock Station, and was mentioned in orders for gallantry. It joined in the Mine Run movement, after which it went into winter quarters at Hazel Run, where 260 of its members reënlisted and with the addition of recruits and drafted men the regiment was continued as a veteran organization. On May 4, 1864, it broke camp and the next day the command was in the heat of the action at the Wilderness. At Laurel hill the regiment made a most daring assault, but at fearful cost. Col. Hulings, Lieut.-Col. Miles, 2 other officers and 61 men being killed and 5 officers and 195 men wounded or missing. The next engagement was the assault on the angle at Spottsylvania. The loss up to the 14th of the month when only 130 men were able to report for duty, was 392 killed, wounded or missing. At Cold Harbor the loss was 8 killed and 20 wounded. The regiment proceeded with the army to Petersburg and on July 11, was ordered to Washington, which was threatened by Gen. Early. It followed Early to the Shenandoah river and then returned to Washington, but had scarcely arrived when news of Early's advance upon Crook caused it to return to Harper's Ferry. It was active at the battle of Winchester; was posted on guard in the city for a time; then ordered again to Petersburg; shared in the action at Hatcher's run, and made its winter quarters at Fort Wadsworth. It took part in the final assault on Petersburg; was in the cavalry fight at Sailor's creek; was then detailed to guard prisoners to Appomattox; next ordered to Danville, where it remained for a month, and then returned to Washington, where it arrived June 2 and remained until mustered out at Hall's hill, July 15, 1865.

Fiftieth Infantry.—Cols., Benjamin C. Christ, William H. Telford; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas S. Brenholtz, Edward Overton, Jr., William H. Telford, Samuel K. Schwenk; Majs., Edward Overton, Jr., Samuel K. Schwenk, George W. Brumm. The 50th regiment, recruited in the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Bradford, Susquehanna, Lancaster and Luzerne, was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg, Oct. 1, 1861, for three years. It left Camp Curtin the next day for Washington, after which it moved to Annapolis and joined the expedition to South Carolina, being assigned to Stevens' brigade. The command camped near Hilton Head until Dec. 6, when it occupied Beaufort and had a slight skirmish with the enemy the following day. On Jan. 1, 1862, the brigade crossed the Coosaw river and captured a fort. In May an attempt was made to destroy the railroad bridge at old Pocotaligo, which was unsuc-

cessful in spite of the gallantry of the regiment. On July 12 it embarked for Fortress Monroe and on its arrival was attached to the 9th corps and ordered to join Gen. Pope on the Rapidan. Several skirmishes ensued at the fords of the Rapidan and Rappahannock. At the second Bull Run, Chantilly, South mountain and Antietam it fought gallantly and sustained heavy losses. It was present at Fredericksburg but not in the battle. It was then ordered to join the Army of the Ohio, advanced to Vicksburg, where it was posted on Haines Bluff, and after the siege followed Gen. Sherman to Jackson, where it was engaged and lost its brave Lieut.-Col. Brenholtz. In the southern campaign the men suffered much from malaria and on Aug. 10, such as were able returned to Kentucky. They were active at the battle of Blue Springs, Tenn., in October and in November at Lenoir Station and Campbell's station, near Knoxville, and the attack on Fort Sanders. The regiment shared in the pursuit of Longstreet as far as Blaine's cross-roads, when it was ordered to Nicholasville and the reënlisted men were sent home on veteran furlough. In spite of the hardships of the winter nearly the entire regiment reënlisted and on March 20, 1864, reported at Annapolis, the rendezvous of the 9th corps. The 50th was attached to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, of this corps, which joined the Army of the Potomac at the Rapidan on May 5, and engaged at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna river and Cold Harbor. At Petersburg it was in support of the troops that made the assault after the mine explosion; joined in the engagement at the Weldon railroad, and in the final assault on the city, April 2, 1865. About the middle of April it proceeded to Washington and remained there until June 30, when it was ordered to Gettysburg to represent the infantry of the Union army at the corner stone ceremonies of the National Monument, July 4, and returned to camp at Georgetown, where it was mustered out on July 31, 1865.

Fifty-first Infantry.—Cols., John F. Hartranft, Edwin Schall, William J. Bolton; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas S. Bell, Edwin Schall, William Allebaugh; Majs., Edwin Schall, William J. Bolton, Lane S. Hart, Joseph K. Bolton. This regiment was recruited during the summer and fall of 1861 by Col. Hartranft for three years' service, most of the officers and men having served for the three months' term. Cos. A, C, D, F and I were recruited in Montgomery county; E, H and K in Union and Snyder; G in Center and B in Northampton. The place of rendezvous was Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and the regimental organization was completed on Nov. 16, 1861. Two days later it left for Annapolis, Md., where it remained, perfecting itself in drill and discipline, until Jan. 6, 1862, when it was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Gen. Reno), Burnside's corps, embarked as a part of Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and landed at Roanoke island on Feb. 7. It shared in the capture of the enemy's works here on the 8th and was active at the battle of New Berne, N. C., in March, where it executed a gallant charge. It was again active in the battle of Camden, losing 3 killed and 21 wounded. It returned to Fortress Monroe in July and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 9th corps, Gen. Ferrero commanding the brigade. It was active at the second Bull Run and Chantilly, and in Sept., 1862, moved with the 9th corps on the Maryland campaign. It skirmished with the enemy's cavalry at Frederick, Md.; was hotly engaged at South mountain and again at Antietam, where its losses were 125, including Lieut.-Col. Bell, and Lieuts. Beaver and Hunsicker killed; Capts. Bolton and Hart, Adjt. Shorkly, Quartermaster Freedly and Lieut. Lynch wounded. Maj. Schall was now promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Bolton to major. The command suffered severely in the fierce fighting at Fredericksburg in December, its losses being 12 killed and 74 wounded. It was ordered to Fortress Monroe in March, 1863, brigaded with the

51st N. Y., 21st Mass., and 11th N. H., and moved thence, with two divisions of the 9th corps, to Kentucky, being posted successively at Winchester, Lancaster, Crab Orchard and Stanford. In June it moved with its corps under command of Gen. Parke to the support of Grant at Vicksburg, arriving on the 14th and going into camp at Mill Dale. It was employed here and at Oak ridge for several weeks in building fortifications, and joined Sherman in his campaign to Jackson in July. The command then returned to Kentucky, encamping at Camp Nelson, where it rested and refitted after its arduous service in Mississippi. The regiment moved from Camp Nelson to Crab Orchard, where a number of recruits were received, and thence to Knoxville, Tenn. It was active at the battle of Campbell's station, and suffered all the hardships endured by Burnside's army, when besieged in Knoxville by the enemy under Longstreet. After the siege was raised it joined in the pursuit of the enemy, skirmishing with his rear-guard at Rutledge, and later went into winter quarters at Blaine's cross-roads, where the men suffered much from the meager supplies of food and clothing received. On Jan. 5, 1864, the regiment reënlisted for a term of three years and returned to Pennsylvania on 30 days' veteran furlough. While at home the command was rapidly recruited to the maximum strength, as it was a very popular organization, and on the expiration of its furlough it proceeded to Annapolis, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, Col. Hartranft commanding the brigade and Lieut.-Col. Schall the regiment. The 51st participated in all the sanguinary engagements leading up to the siege of Petersburg, losing heavily. Dating from the battle at the Ny river, May 12, Col. Hartranft was promoted to brigadier-general, Lieut.-Col. Schall became colonel, Maj. Bolton lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Hart major. In the fierce fighting at Cold Harbor Col. Schall was killed while leading a charge and was succeeded in command by Lieut.-Col. Bolton. The command arrived in front of Petersburg on the 17th and at once engaged the enemy. It was in action again the next day, capturing and holding a position close to the enemy's works. This position was so exposed that a constant fire was kept up, night and day, for more than two weeks, one-third of the men being constantly employed to hold the position. It formed part of the assaulting column at the explosion of the mine, but was ordered back before it entered the crater. In this advance, Col. Bolton was severely wounded and Maj. Hart succeeded to the command. The regiment remained on duty in front of the crater for a few days, when it was relieved, and remained encamped in the rear until Aug. 19. It shared in the movement for the capture of the Weldon railroad, and participated in all the subsequent operations of the brigade, including the engagements at Poplar Spring Church, Ream's station, Hatcher's run, and the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865. It was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., July 27, 1865, after four years of most trying service.

Fifty-second Infantry.—Cols., John C. Dodge, Jr., Henry M. Hoyt, J. B. Conyngham; Lieut.-Cols., Henry M. Hoyt, J. B. Conyngham, John A. Hennessy; Majs., J. B. Conyngham, Thomas B. Jayne, John A. Hennessy, George R. Lennard. On Aug. 1, 1861, John C. Dodge, Jr., formerly captain in the 11th infantry, three months' service, was authorized by Gov. Curtin to recruit this regiment. The men rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, coming principally from the counties of Luzerne, Clinton, Wyoming, Union, Bradford, and Columbia, and were mostly well formed, hardy, young men, familiar with the use of the rifle. The Wyoming cornet band of Wilkes Barre of 16 pieces, accompanied the regiment, which completed its organization on Nov. 5, 1861. On the 8th it left for Washington, where it went into camp on Kalorama heights, and in January went into winter quarters on Meridian hill, being tem-

porarily brigaded with the 104th Pa., 56th N. Y., and 11th Me. Later the 52nd was assigned to the 1st brigade (Gen. Naglee), 3d division (Gen. Casey), 4th corps (Gen. Keyes). It left for the front on March 28, 1862, sailing to Newport News; moved thence to Lee's mill; shared in the siege of Yorktown; was engaged at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, losing in the last named battle one-half of the 240 officers and men who went into action. A company of sharpshooters of 100 men from the 52nd, commanded by Capt. G. P. Davis, achieved distinction in this campaign. During the famous Seven Days' battles Gen. Naglee's brigade rendered highly important service in holding the railroad and Bottom's bridges over the Chickahominy, and the White Oak swamp bridge. Says Gen. Naglee in his report: "Thus for seven days were the men of my brigade constantly on duty. On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June the safety of the army depended on our holding the railroad and Bottom's bridges, and on the 30th upon holding the bridge at White Oak swamp. Many, day and night for four days, stood to their middle in water of the Chickahominy swamp, and all impressed with the responsible duty required of them, served their country in this hour of trial, enduring the most excessive labor, fatigue and exhaustion with extraordinary endurance and cheerfulness." On Aug. 20 it arrived at Yorktown with its brigade and while here the men were trained as heavy artillerists. In December it reported to Gen. Foster, in North Carolina, and in the latter part of Jan., 1863, sailed to Port Royal, S. C. Early in April the 52nd moved up the North Edisto river to within 12 miles of Charleston, but the naval attack on the city having failed, it returned to Beaufort, then moved to Folly island and later to James island, where it engaged the enemy at Secessionville during the siege of Fort Wagner. From this time on it shared in the siege of Fort Wagner. In December a large portion of the men reënlisted and went home on veteran furlough. On their return the regiment, recruited to 1,000 strong, remained at Hilton Head, making an occasional raid into the interior. On July 3, 1864, in an assault on Fort Johnson, it lost 7 killed, 16 wounded and more than 100 captured. It remained on Morris island during the summer and fall of 1864, and performed picket duty as boat-infantry in the harbor through the winter. After the evacuation of Charleston, the 52nd joined Sherman's army in its march through the Carolinas and after Johnston's surrender it served for a few weeks at Salisbury, N. C. It was finally mustered out at Harrisburg, Pa., July 12, 1865.

Fifty-third Infantry.—Cols., John R. Brooke, S. Octavius Bull, William M. Mintzer; Lieut.-Cols., Richards McMichael, S. Octavius Bull, William M. Mintzer, George C. Anderson; Majs., Thomas Yeager, S. Octavius Bull, Henry S. Dimm, William M. Mintzer, Philip H. Schreyer, George C. Anderson, George D. Pifer. This regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Nov. 7, 1861. It was recruited from the counties of Chester, Montgomery, Blair, Huntingdon, Northumberland, Juniata and Westmoreland. Col. Brooke had served as captain in the 4th Pa. infantry in the three months' troops. The regiment left for Washington immediately upon its organization and was employed in drill and routine duties until the opening of the spring campaign in March, 1862. It was then assigned to the 3d brigade comprising the 2nd Del., 53d Pa., 52nd, 57th and 66th N. Y. infantry and Battery B, 1st N. Y. artillery, commanded by Brig.-Gen. William H. French, 1st division, Maj.-Gen. Israel B. Richardson, 2nd corps, Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner. It participated in the Peninsular campaign with McClellan's army; was in the reserve division during the siege of Yorktown; active at Fair Oaks, losing 96 killed, wounded and missing, and winning commendation for its conduct; was under fire at Gaines' mill; suffered slight loss at the Peach Orchard, where it was complimented by Gen. Sumner; present, but not active at Savage Station and

White Oak swamp; and was under fire at Malvern hill, though not active. Returning to Harrison's landing, it encamped until late in August, moving on the 30th toward Centerville, where it arrived after Pope had fought the second Bull Run battle, and acted as rear-guard during the retreat of the Union army to Tennallytown. On Sept. 11, Gen. French was assigned to command a division and was succeeded by Col. Brooke. The regiment engaged in the Maryland campaign, being in reserve at South mountain and in the hottest of the fight at Antietam, where its loss was 28. After the battle it was engaged for two days in the work of interring the dead. It encamped at Bolivar heights until Oct. 30; skirmished at Snicker's gap; moved with the army to Warrenton; and finally arrived at Falmouth, where it served as provost guard until Dec. 11. It went into battle at Fredericksburg 283 strong and lost in killed and wounded 158, among whom were 9 commissioned officers. The 53d now returned to Falmouth, where it remained until Feb. 1, 1863, Maj. Bull being here assigned to staff duty at headquarters and serving successively with Gens. Couch, Hancock, Hays, Warren and Hancock until May 18, 1864. Late in April, 1863, it moved on the Chancellorsville campaign and afterwards returned to Falmouth. Attached to the 4th brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, it was active on the second day of the battle of Gettysburg. Three companies were absent on detached service and the command entered the battle with only 124 men, of whom 6 were killed, 67 wounded and 6 missing. The remnant of the regiment engaged in the pursuit, marching to Jones' cross-roads, and after the enemy retired into Virginia, returned to Morrisville. It engaged in the subsequent arduous campaigns of the year, ending with that of Mine Run, being engaged at Rappahannock and Bristoe Stations. It went into winter quarters at Stevensburg, reënlisted there in December for another three years, and on the 27th proceeded to Harrisburg on veteran furlough. Returning to its old quarters at Stevensburg, on the expiration of the furlough, it started on the Wilderness campaign. It was engaged without serious loss at the Battle of the Wilderness; met with loss at the Po river engagement; and suffered severely in the charge of the veteran 2nd corps at Spottsylvania. Soon after this Col. Brooke was promoted to brigadier-general, Maj. Bull to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Dimm to major. When Lieut.-Col. Bull was mustered out on the expiration of his term, Nov. 1, 1864, Capt. Mintzer was made major. The 53d crossed the Pamunkey on May 25, proceeded thence to Totopotomoy creek, and arrived at Cold Harbor on June 2. It was active here the next day, making several gallant charges and suffering severely. Gen. Brooke, commanding the brigade, and Capt. Dimm and Lieut. Pifer were among the wounded. It arrived in front of Petersburg on June 16 and assaulted the enemy's works, losing about 70 men in a gallant charge. For several weeks the command was engaged in constructing defensive works and in promiscuous skirmishing in the neighborhood of Petersburg. It was active at Reams' station and afterwards participated in the work of the siege of Petersburg, being employed on the front lines. On March 28, 1865, the regiment began its last campaign, being active at the Boydton plank road, and at Five Forks. For his services at this time Col. Mintzer was promoted brevet brigadier-general. The 53d assisted in the capture of the enemy's wagon trains at Deep creek, and was at the front on the day of Lee's surrender. It marched in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out near Alexandria on June 30, 1865.

Fifty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Jacob M. Campbell, Albert P. Moulton; Lieut.-Cols., Barnabas McDermit, John P. Linton, Albert P. Moulton, William A. McDermit; Majs., John P. Linton, Enoch D. Yutzy, Nathan Davis, John L. Decker. The 54th regiment was recruited from the counties of Cambria, Somerset, Dauphin, Northampton and Lehigh, during

the autumn of 1861 and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Feb. 7, 1862. Col. Campbell and many of the other officers and men had already served in the three months' campaign. The regiment left for Washington on Feb. 27; encamped near Bladensburg cemetery, where it spent about four weeks in drill and other routine duties; reported on March 29 to Col. Miles at Harper's Ferry, and was assigned to guard duty along the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, having under its charge some 56 miles of road west of Martinsburg. Its headquarters were first at Great Cacapon and afterwards at Sir John's run. From June 1 to Sept. 10, Col. Campbell reported the capture of 213 guerrillas and 273 horses. After the surrender of the forces under Col. Miles at Harper's Ferry, the 54th was attached to Gen. Franklin's command. On Oct. 4 all but 35 members of Co. K at Little Cacapon, and all of Co. B at Paw Paw, were surprised and captured by a force under Gen. Imboden. A little later, on the organization of the 8th corps, it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division. In December Cos. B and K were exchanged and returned to the regiment and in this month the command was relieved of its long service on the railroad. On Jan. 6, 1863, the regiment moved to Romney, where it remained until the opening of the spring campaign. Lieut.-Col. McDermit resigned on Jan. 29 and was succeeded by Maj. Linton, Capt. Yutzy being promoted major. The regiment was now attached to the 4th brigade, 1st division, Department of West Virginia; was engaged in scouting and patrol duty in the neighborhood of Purgitsville until June 30, when it moved to New Creek; joined in the pursuit of the enemy after the battle of Gettysburg; skirmished with his pickets on July 10, and was heavily engaged on the 19th; then returned to Romney; advanced in August to near Petersburg to relieve the 23d Ill., and was engaged in fortifying for three weeks. It moved to Springfield with its brigade early in November and was assigned to 1st brigade, 2nd division, Col. Campbell in command. In Jan., 1864, Col. Campbell with a part of his command was ordered to Cumberland, and in February, Co. K was surprised and captured at Patterson's creek by the enemy under the notorious Harry Gilmore. In the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in May under Gen. Sigel, the 54th was active at the battle of New Market, losing 174 killed, wounded and missing. Maj.-Gen. Hunter now assumed command of the army which was designated the Army of the Shenandoah. The 54th was active at Piedmont, losing 30 killed and wounded, and as a part of the 3d brigade, 2nd division was engaged at Lexington with little loss. Its loss at Lynchburg was severe, numbering 54 killed. In the subsequent retreat across the mountains into the Kanawha Valley, the command suffered severely. It arrived at Camp Pyatt on June 29 and moved by rail to Martinsburg on July 14. It joined in the pursuit of Early's forces, engaging him at Snicker's ferry and Island ford of the Shenandoah with a loss of 7 men; skirmished at Kernstown on the 23d, and was heavily engaged there on the 24th; then withdrew across the Potomac, where it engaged in the various maneuvres of the army; after a number of heavy skirmishes fell back to Halltown, remaining there until Aug. 28; then moved to Charlestown and thence to Berryville, where it was active in September. While here its depleted ranks were filled by recruits, returning convalescents and veterans. It was active at the battle of Winchester, making a gallant charge with its corps under Gen. Crook; shared in the splendid charge at Fisher's hill; and suffered heavily in the celebrated battle of Cedar creek, where it was posted in advance. On the close of Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah, the 54th moved to Washington and thence to City Point, arriving on Dec. 23, and being assigned to the Army of the James. In May, 1864, the veterans and recruits of the 3d and 4th reserve regiments were first organized as an

independent battalion, but were united with the 54th on Feb. 7, 1865. The consolidated organization, still known as the 54th, Col. Albert P. Moulton, Lieut.-Col. William A. McDermit, Maj. Nathan Davis, was assigned to 2nd brigade, independent division, Army of the James, commanded by Gen. Ord. In the attack on Fort Gregg at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, it lost 20 killed and wounded. In the desperate engagement at High bridge over the Appomattox, the 54th was forced to surrender, after losing 21 killed and wounded. Retreating for four days with the enemy's columns, the men were released on the surrender of Lee. From Appomattox the 54th was sent to Annapolis, and on July 15, 1865, was mustered out at Harrisburg.

Fifty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Richard White, John H. Filler; Lieut.-Cols., Frank T. Bennett, John H. Filler, James Metzger; Majs., John H. Filler, James Metzger, John Gotshall, George H. Hill. The 55th regiment was recruited during the summer and autumn of 1861 from the counties of Cambria, Berks, Schuylkill, Indiana, Dauphin, Blair and Bedford. It rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, three companies, B, E and G being stationed for a time at Camp Cameron. It was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, and on Nov. 22, 1861, with 38 officers and 757 men, left the state for Fortress Monroe, where drill was continued until Dec. 8, when it embarked for Port Royal, S. C., arriving on the 12th. It guarded the approaches to the west of Hilton Head until Feb. 25, 1862, and garrisoned Edisto island by detachments until the following October, the various companies being often subjected to attacks of the enemy and losing about 20 killed and wounded in the engagement of March 29. It shared in an expedition up the Broad river in October to destroy the Charleston & Savannah railroad, being engaged with the enemy at Caston's and Frampton's plantations, and at Pocotaligo river, where the 55th lost 29 killed and wounded. The regiment was then stationed for more than a year at Beaufort, S. C., doing picket duty at Port Royal ferry and garrisoning the fortifications. On Jan. 1, 1864, most of the men reënlisted for another three years and departed for Harrisburg on the 22nd for 30 days' veteran furlough. While at home the regiment was recruited to 1,250 effective men. It returned to South Carolina on March 23 and in April embarked for Virginia, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade (Col. White), 3d division (Gen. Ames), 10th corps (Gen. Gillmore), Army of the James. It moved with the corps to Bermuda Hundred and was engaged for a time in the work of fortifying the head of the peninsula between the James and Appomattox rivers. It shared in the engagements at Swift creek and Proctor's creek, with a loss of 15 commissioned officers and 300 enlisted men, Col. White, Lieut.-Col. Bennett and Adj. Metzger being among the prisoners. It was soon afterward sent with a heavy force under Gen. W. F. Smith to the support of the Army of the Potomac, and was assigned to the 1st brigade (Gen. Stannard), 2nd division (Gen. Martindale), 18th corps. It engaged the enemy at Cold Harbor with a loss of 4 officers and 134 enlisted men. On June 12 it marched back to White House, whence it proceeded by transport to Point of Rocks on the Appomattox, and on the 15th shared in the assault on the works in front of Petersburg. The 55th was again active on the 16th and in a desperate charge on the 18th lost 3 officers and 80 enlisted men in less than 10 minutes. It was in reserve when the mine was exploded and then shared for two months in the work of the siege, meeting daily with some loss. It met with heavy loss at New Market heights in September—3 officers and 78 men out of 5 officers and 150 men engaged. In November, the tattered colors of the regiment were exchanged for a new stand, the old one being deposited in the capitol. In December, the 55th was assigned to the 4th brigade, 1st division, 24th corps, with which it was engaged at Signal hill, and the following March proceeded to Hatcher's

run, skirmishing and sharing in the charge on Forts Gregg and Baldwin on April 2. After the evacuation of Petersburg it went by forced march to Burkesville Junction and Rice's station to cut off the enemy's retreat and reached Appomattox Court House on the 9th, in advance of Lee's columns. After the surrender the 55th did guard duty at Richmond until the end of July, when it reported to Gen. Hartsuff at Petersburg. It served by detachments in Virginia, under orders from the Freedman's Bureau, until Aug, 30, 1865, when it was mustered out of service at Petersburg, the men being finally paid and discharged at Harrisburg, Pa.

Fifty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Sullivan A. Meredith, J. William Hofmann, Henry A. Laycock; Lieut.-Cols., J. William Hofmann, George B. Osborn, John T. Jack, Henry A. Laycock, John A. Black; Majs., John B. Smith, John T. Jack, H. A. Laycock, J. A. Black, George T. Michaels. The 56th regiment was recruited principally from Philadelphia, and the counties of Indiana, Center, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Susquehanna and Wayne in the autumn of 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. All the field officers had served in the three months' campaign. The ranks of the regiment filled very slowly, and it finally left for Washington on March 8, 1862, with only eight and one-half companies. Remaining encamped there until the following April, it did guard duty at Budd's ferry for a short time, moving to Acquia landing on the 24th. On May 10 five companies moved to Belle Plain; on the 21st the regiment moved to Potomac creek; thence to Fredericksburg on the 27th; served there on patrol and picket duty until Aug. 9, when it was assigned to Doubleday's brigade, King's division, McDowell's corps. Crossing the Rappahannock, it first came under fire at Rappahannock Station and first engaged the enemy at Gainesville, where Col. Meredith was severely wounded. It was active in the second Bull Run fight, being unfortunate enough to lose its colors to the enemy here. After the battle it retreated with the army to Centerville and thence to Fairfax Court House. On Sept. 6, it was ordered to Leesburg and soon after moved with McClellan on the Maryland campaign, being active at South Mountain, where it suffered severely, but it escaped with slight loss at Antietam, being on the extreme right of Hooker's corps. On Nov. 2, having moved forward to Union in support of Pleasonton's cavalry, the brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Hofmann, drove the enemy from the town, the 56th losing 5 killed and 10 wounded in the action, being complimented by its division commander for gallantry. It participated in the Fredericksburg campaign without loss; encamped for the winter at Pratt's landing, Potomac creek; shared in the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863; and on April 28, with 21 officers and 289 men, embarked on the Chancellorsville campaign, meeting with small loss during the early part of the battle. It encamped near the Fitz Hugh house until June 7, when it moved to Kelly's and Beverly fords as a cavalry support, two companies under Capt. Runkle repelling a furious charge at the latter on the 9th. Assigned to the 1st brigade (Gen. Cutler), 1st division (Gen. Wadsworth), 1st corps (Gen. Reynolds), it commenced its march towards Gettysburg on June 25, 1863. The 1st brigade had the advance on the arrival of the corps at the front, and the 56th was the first to get into position. As the enemy was at that moment advancing and within range, it was promptly ordered to fire, which opened the great battle. Brig.-Gen. Cutler, in a letter to Gov. Curtin, dated Nov. 5, 1863, stated among other things: "I hope that you will cause proper measures to be taken to give that regiment (the 56th) the credit, which is its due, of having opened that memorable battle." In the first day's fighting the 56th lost 4 officers and 146 men killed, wounded and missing, but its loss was small the following two days. It shared in the pursuit of Lee's army which ensued. In November of this year it participated in the Mine Run movement with small loss, and shared in the demonstration

at Raccoon ford in Feb., 1864. On March 10 a large part of the regiment reënlisted for an additional three years and returned to Pennsylvania on veteran furlough, rejoining the army at the front on April 20. Shortly afterward the 56th entered on the Wilderness campaign. It met with heavy losses at the Wilderness, where it displayed conspicuous valor; drove the enemy from an orchard and farm house on the hill in the battle of Laurel hill; was continuously occupied in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court House until the 21st; crossed the North Anna river at Jericho ford, where it checked the enemy's advance and captured several hundred prisoners; was active without loss at Bethesda Church; shared the general fortunes of the army until it arrived in front of Petersburg on June 17; took part in a desperate assault on the works on the 18th; and from that time on was employed in the general work of the siege. In August it was engaged with its corps on the Weldon railroad and again on the following day, when the regiment captured the battle flag of the 55th N. C., thus avenging the loss of its own colors at the second Bull Run. James T. Jennings of Co. H was awarded a medal of honor by the secretary of war for his gallantry in securing this stand of colors. The 56th occupied the works until Sept. 13, when its corps was consolidated into one division, which became the 3d division of the 5th corps, the 56th being assigned to the 3d brigade, Col. Hoffmann commanding the brigade. It shared in the advance to Hatcher's run in October and the raid to Hicksford in December, when it destroyed a part of the Weldon railroad, and then encamped between Lee's mill and the Jerusalem plank road until Feb. 4, 1865. The regiment was again active at Hatcher's run in February and had its full share in all the subsequent operations culminating in Lee's surrender. It was mustered out of service at Philadelphia, July 1, 1865.

Fifty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., William Maxwell, Charles T. Campbell, Peter Sides, George Zinn; Lieut.-Cols., Elhannan W. Woods, Peter Sides, T. S. Strohecker, William B. Neeper, L. D. Bumpus, George W. Perkins; Majs., Jeremiah Culp, S. C. Simonton, William B. Neeper, Samuel Bryan. The 57th regiment was recruited in the autumn of 1861, principally in the counties of Mercer, Crawford and Venango, though some came from Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming counties. Co. K was originally recruited at Titusville as an independent company of sharpshooters, but was not accepted by the government. The regiment rendezvoused by companies and squads at Camp Curtin and was slowly mustered into service during September, October and November for three years. It left the state for Washington on Dec. 14, 1861; went into camp on the Bladensburg pike until Feb., 1862; then moved to Fort Lyon below Alexandria, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade (Gen. Jameson), 1st division (Gen. Kearny), 3d corps (Gen. Heintzelman), and moved with the army in April upon the Peninsular campaign. From the beginning at Camp Curtin, the 57th had suffered much from sickness; its camp at Washington was on low, wet ground; at the siege of Yorktown it labored for a month in trenches and on picket amid the malaria of the swamps and marshes; and in a very debilitated condition took part in the battle of Williamsburg. The long, hard campaign which followed greatly reduced the regiment, so that when it reached Harrison's landing on July 2, it was without a field officer, had only a few line officers, and only 56 effective men, out of upwards of 1,000 who had started three months before. It had been active at Fair Oaks, where it lost 11 killed and 49 wounded, Maj. Culp being killed, Capt. Chase mortally and Col. Campbell severely wounded. It was in reserve at Savage Station, but was active at Charles City cross-roads, losing 7 killed and 56 wounded, Maj. Simonton and Lieut. Morse being among the wounded. Its conduct in this fight elicited high praise from Gen. Kearny, and on the following day

it was again heavily engaged for a short time at Malvern hill, losing 2 killed and 8 wounded. Lieut.-Col. Woods left the regiment here on account of sickness and was shortly afterwards honorably discharged. Soon after the close of this campaign the ranks of the 57th were again filled by returning convalescents and recruits. It shared in the ensuing campaign under Pope, attached to Gen. Birney's brigade; suffered a small loss at the second Bull Run; was present, but not active at Chantilly, where four companies from the 57th were detailed to bring into the Union lines the body of the gallant Kearny, who fell in the fight. The regiment was posted at Conrad's ferry for a month and on Oct. 10 Col. Campbell resumed command. On Nov. 25 it went into winter quarters at Falmouth; was active at the battle of Fredericksburg, losing 21 killed, 76 wounded and 78 missing out of 316 men in action. Col. Campbell was again wounded in this action. The command now returned to its old quarters, and in March was assigned to the 1st brigade (Gen. Graham), 1st division (Gen. Birney), 3d corps (Gen. Sickles), and on April 28 moved on the Chancellorsville campaign. Its loss at Chancellorsville was 13 killed, 48 wounded and 23 missing. On June 11, it started on the Gettysburg campaign, where it was heavily engaged, with a loss of 12 killed, 45 wounded and 47 missing, Col. Sides being among the wounded and Maj. Neeper among the captured. During the balance of the year it was active at Auburn creek, Kelly's ford, and Locust Grove and went into winter quarters near Culpeper. More than two-thirds of the regiment reënlisted about this time and went home on veteran furlough on Jan. 8, 1864, returning after 49 days with a large number of recruits. Assigned to the 2nd brigade (Gen. Hays), 3d division (Gen. Birney), 2nd corps (Gen. Hancock), it started on the Wilderness campaign and participated in all the fierce fighting up to Petersburg, losing heavily at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna river and Cold Harbor. It shared in the first assault on the enemy's works at Petersburg, and in the general work of the siege during the summer and early autumn. It was posted on the Jerusalem plank road in October; skirmished at Hatcher's run; later shared with its corps in driving back Mahone's division; and shared without loss in the raid on the Weldon railroad in December. By reason of its losses, it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies on Jan. 11, 1865, and united with the 84th Pa. infantry a few days later, Lieut.-Col. Zinn of the 84th, becoming colonel. It engaged without loss in the movement to Hatcher's run in February; was conspicuous for its gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Watkins' house in March, capturing over 100 prisoners; shared in the subsequent operations leading up to the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond and the surrender of Lee; was active at Sailor's creek and was within a mile of Appomattox Court House when the news of the surrender was received. Moving thence to Burkesville, it encamped there until May and was mustered out at Alexandria on June 29. Its record proves it to have been essentially a fighting regiment.

Fifty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., J. Richter Jones, Carlton B. Curtis, Cecil Clay; Lieut.-Cols., Carlton B. Curtis, Montgomery Martin, Charles A. Winn, Cecil Clay, Robert C. Redmond; Majs., Montgomery Martin, Henry Metcalf, Charles A. Winn, Cecil Clay, Robert C. Redmond, Joseph E. Johnson. The 58th regiment was organized at Philadelphia from Sept. 21, 1861, to March 1, 1862. Companies A, B, C, D and K were recruited from Philadelphia and vicinity by J. Richter Jones and consolidated with companies E, F, G, H and I recruited in Warren, McKean, Cameron, Clinton, Northumberland, Luzerne and Potter counties by Carlton B. Curtis. Each had been authorized by the governor to raise a regiment and they combined their forces to form the 58th, which left the state for Fortress Monroe in two detachments on March 8, 1862, arriving on the

day of the contest between the Merrimac and Monitor and going into camp at Camp Hamilton. On May 10 the regiment embarked for an expedition to Norfolk, under command of Gen. Wool, and after performing provost guard duty in Norfolk for a few days moved to Portsmouth, where it remained on guard duty until Oct. 11. Ordered then to Suffolk it encamped there until Jan., 1863, sharing meanwhile in two expeditions to the Blackwater river. On Jan. 5, 1863, it moved with the force under Gen. Foster to Beaufort, N. C., and went into camp at Batchelder's Creek Station, 8 miles west of New Berne. On Feb. 12 it surprised a Confederate camp at Sandy ridge, capturing 143 prisoners. It was engaged with the enemy on the Neuse road in April, at Cone creek on the Dover road a few days later, and took part in the Dover road action on April 28. In the action at Gum swamp in May it shared in the capture of the enemy's works, 125 prisoners, 1 gun, many small arms, and valuable stores being taken. In a skirmish at Batchelder's creek the following day, Col. Jones was killed and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Curtis. Said Gen. Foster: "Col. Jones won the admiration of all in this department by the indefatigable, able and gallant manner with which he filled the arduous duties of commander of the outposts." On May 24 the 58th moved to New Berne and on June 27 to Washington, N. C., where it remained on garrison and provost duty until the evacuation of the place in April, 1864, sharing meanwhile in a number of expeditions into the interior. On May 1 it joined Gen. Butler's army, then being organized at Yorktown to operate against Richmond. It was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 18th corps, and participated in the campaign south of the James, being sharply engaged with the enemy on the 9th, with a loss of 20 killed and wounded, and aiding in the destruction of the Petersburg & Richmond railroad. With its corps it joined Grant's army at Cold Harbor and in the action there suffered a loss of 35 killed and wounded. It was again heavily engaged on the 3d in the grand assault and suffered considerable loss. Remaining at the front until June 13, it returned by transport to Bermuda Hundred, crossed the Appomattox and shared in the first assaults in front of Petersburg. It was then relieved and returned to Point of Rocks. The reënlisted men had never received their veteran furlough and on June 24 went to Pennsylvania to enjoy their long delayed respite, being given 20 days additional. The recruits and members who had not reënlisted, remained on picket and fatigue duty, under command of Capts. Leiper and Jackson, until the veterans, together with new recruits, returned to the front on Aug. 25. With the 188th Pa., it was selected to lead the desperate assault on Fort Harrison, where in the fierce onset, the regimental colors repeatedly fell, but were finally planted upon the parapet by Capt. Cecil Clay. Its loss here was 6 officers and 128 men out of 9 officers and 228 men engaged. On the afternoon of the same day, with the 188th Pa., it attacked the "Star Fort," scaled the ramparts and spiked the guns, but was forced to retire, its supports failing it. It was now employed in guard, picket and fatigue duty; shared without loss in the action at Fair Oaks in October and at Spring Hill in December; bore an honorable part in the final campaign which resulted in the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond and the surrender of Lee; and on the close of hostilities served by detachments in southern Virginia until the end of 1865. It was mustered out at City Point, Va., Jan. 24, 1866.

Second Cavalry.—Cols., Richard B. Price, William W. Sanders; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph P. Brinton, Joseph Steele; Majs., Joseph P. Brinton, Charles F. Taggart, P. Benner Wilson, Joseph Steele, Robert M. Brinton. This regiment, the 59th of the line, was raised from the state at large in the fall of 1861, many of the members coming from the city of Philadelphia, and from the counties of Crawford and Tioga. It ren-

dezvoused at Camp Patterson, near Philadelphia, where it was mustered in during the fall and winter for three years, many of its officers having seen service in the three months' campaign in the Philadelphia City troop, and Col. Price had served in Mexico. Seven companies left for Baltimore on April 5, 1862, followed by the remaining companies on the 14th. On the 25th it moved to Washington and encamped on Capitol hill. Here it was mounted and drilled, and on June 27 moved to Cloud's mills, where it was assigned to Cooke's brigade, 1st reserve corps, under Gen. Sturgis. On Aug. 5 it marched to the Rapidan near Wolftown where it joined Gen. Pope's army and was assigned to Buford's brigade. It had a brisk skirmish with the enemy on the 7th, and soon after retired across the mountains to Woodville, rejoining the army at Centerville, one squadron being engaged at the second battle of Bull Run, attached to Gen. Kearny's command. On the night of the 30th it held the stone bridge on the Centerville road. At the close of the Bull Run campaign it was greatly weakened by losses and sickness. It moved to Fort Blenker on Sept. 10th, and on the 17th a large detachment made a daring reconnoissance to Aldie in search of Gen. Ewell and his body-guard. A few days later it shared in an expedition to Ashby's gap, and on Oct. 6, as part of Gen. Bayard's command, 1st brigade, it participated in a reconnoissance to Rappahannock Station. From Centerville it moved in pursuit of Stuart's cavalry as far as Warrenton, losing 2 killed and 10 wounded on the expedition. It next advanced with the entire corps, encountering the enemy at New Baltimore and Warrenton and was constantly engaged in scouting until Dec. 28, when it suffered a severe loss at the Occoquan, being surprised by a superior force under Wade Hampton. Its camp was captured and the regiment lost more than 100 killed, wounded and missing. It then went into winter quarters at Accotink, holding the line of the Occoquan. April 4, 1863, it marched to Fairfax Court House, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade of Gen. Stahel's division and moved on the Gettysburg campaign. At Frederick Gen. Pleasonton assumed command of the division and on June 29 it reported at headquarters of Gen. Meade, companies A, K, and H being detached to gather in stragglers. It was actively engaged at Gettysburg in checking the great tide of stragglers to the rear, and after the battle conducted 2,500 prisoners to Westminster. It moved in pursuit of Lee, reaching Warrenton July 25, and in August and September was employed in frequent reconnoissances and as guard at Meade's headquarters. It was engaged at White Sulphur springs in October and on the 19th moved to Fairfax Station, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, Cavalry corps. On Oct. 21 it moved towards the Rappahannock and Mine Run; was active at Beverly ford and Rappahannock crossing and again at Bealeton. From this time on during the campaign it was constantly engaged in skirmishing and scouting, and on Nov. 29, at Parker's store, fought with great gallantry, losing 35 men. In December it shared in the raid on Luray, and then went into winter quarters at Warrenton. During the winter its ranks were swelled by many recruits and many of the men reënlisted and received a veteran furlough. On the opening of the spring campaign it moved with the army of the Potomac; was active at the Wilderness and at Todd's tavern; shared in Gen. Sheridan's raid to sever Lee's communications with Richmond. It participated in Sheridan's second raid and was active at Haw's shop and on June 7 shared in the destruction of the Virginia Central railroad. It then crossed the Pamunkey, destroyed the Fredericksburg road at Chesterfield, and was heavily engaged at Trevilian. It assisted in the effort to cut the enemy's lines at Gordonsville, was active at St. Mary's Church, where it was commended for its gallantry, and after the raid it rejoined the army in front of Petersburg. It was active at the engagements of Deep Bottom, Charles City cross-

roads, and Malvern hill, suffering considerable loss; and was heavily engaged at Reams' station. Since the beginning of the campaign in May, the 59th participated in 16 general engagements, and its strength was reduced to about 200. It shared in the subsequent fortunes of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, being engaged at Wyatt's farm, Boydton plank road, McDowell's hill and Five Forks, and was present at Lee's surrender. It took part in the grand review at Washington in May, 1865, and on June 17, was consolidated with the 20th Pa. cavalry to form the 1st Pa. provisional cavalry, commanded by Col. William W. Sanders of the regular army. Members whose term of service had expired were sent to Philadelphia to be mustered out, and the provisional regiment was finally mustered out of service at Cloud's mills, Va., July 13, 1865. During its long period of service the regiment enjoyed an excellent reputation for discipline and courage in battle.

Third Cavalry.—Cols., William H. Young, W. W. Averell, John B McIntosh, Edward S. Jones; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel W. Owen, Edward S. Jones, James W. Walsh; Majs., E. W. Bennett, O. O. G. Robinson, J. Claude White, James W. Walsh, Frank W. Hess, Charles Treichel. This regiment, the 60th of the line, known at first as Young's Light Kentucky Cavalry, was organized at Philadelphia in July and Aug., 1861. Companies A, C, F, K, and M were recruited in Philadelphia, B in Philadelphia and Chester county, E in Clinton, D in Washington, D. C., and G in Allegheny, I in Philadelphia and Delaware county, and L in Schuylkill. On account of its name it lost precedence in number, though many of its companies were the first to enlist in the three years' service. The regiment assembled in Washington in August, William W. Averell, a graduate of West Point then serving in the 5th U. S. cavalry, being appointed colonel by Gov. Curtin on Aug. 31. Under the severe discipline instilled by its new commander it became one of the most efficient regiments in the service. It spent the winter of 1861-62 at Camp Marcy, engaged in drill and picket duty, and in March embarked on the Peninsular campaign. It was frequently engaged during the siege of Yorktown and was constantly skirmishing and scouting throughout the campaign. It was active at Williamsburg, but was not engaged at Fair Oaks. In the trying Seven Days' battles, the men were almost constantly in the saddle and were repeatedly under a severe fire. The regiment was engaged in a hard skirmish at Jordan's ford, and at Charles City cross-roads participated in a brilliant hand to hand engagement with a North Carolina regiment. It spent the summer of 1862 at Harrison's landing and was actively employed throughout the Maryland campaign in September. Late in October it moved with the army into Virginia, covering the right flank of the advance and often came in collision with the enemy under Stuart and Hampton, notably at Union, Upperville, Manassas gap and Hartwood Church. Col. Averell having been promoted brigadier-general for gallantry, was succeeded by John B. McIntosh, a subaltern of the 5th U. S. cavalry. The regiment went into winter quarters near Potomac creek and was not engaged at Fredericksburg. It was employed during the winter in scouting and picketing along the Rappahannock, having frequent encounters with the enemy. It participated in the brilliant cavalry engagement at Kelly's Ford, in March, 1863, where Capt. Treichel was among the wounded. Returning to camp, it remained there until April 29, and then took part in Gen. Stoneman's raid. In the reorganization of the army at this time, Col. McIntosh was placed in command of the 1st brigade, 2nd cavalry division, and Lieut.-Col. Jones succeeded to the command of the regiment. The cavalry, now commanded by Gen. Pleasonton, crossed the Rappahannock on June 9, and kept the enemy's cavalry so fully employed prior to the battle of Gettysburg, that Stuart was unable to rejoin Lee until after that fight. The 60th was in the saddle

in this campaign 20 hours out of the 24, for a period of 8 days, and arrived on the field of Gettysburg on July 2, going into action immediately. On the following day it assisted in meeting the fierce charge of Hampton's division, losing 24 men killed and wounded. Among the wounded were Capts. Newhall, Treichel, Rogers and Wetherill, and Lieut. Edmonds. In the pursuit which followed the battle of Gettysburg, it engaged the enemy's cavalry at Old Antietam forge, and was again engaged with its division at Shepherdstown. It spent the balance of the summer in scouting and picket duty along the upper Rappahannock and around Warrenton. In the September campaign it was engaged in a running fight from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan, making a gallant charge and driving the enemy at Culpeper Court House. Later in the month it was detached and posted along the line of the Orange & Alexandria railroad, encamping near Bristoe Station, where it was assigned to Eustis' brigade, Terry's division, 6th corps. In October it reported to Gen. Buford and was engaged with the 2nd cavalry division under that commander, at Bristoe Station. The following day it was engaged for more than 2 hours in a rear-guard action, losing 19 killed and wounded, and was highly commended by Gen. Buford for its gallantry in holding in check a superior force of the enemy. The regiment now resumed its old position along the upper Rappahannock and on Nov. 26 moved on the Mine Run campaign, being engaged with heavy loss on the 27th and 28th. The following month it went into winter-quarters at Warrenton, where the men suffered severely from a lack of camp supplies and clothing lost during the Mine Run campaign. Largely because of their wretched plight at this time, only about 75 members of the command reënlisted for another three years' term. Near the close of the year, Capt. Newhall, an excellent and much beloved officer, was accidentally drowned. On Jan. 26, 1864, the 6oth, now much reduced in numbers by its severe service, was ordered to report at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac at Brandy Station for duty with the provost-marshal-general. In the succeeding campaign it did service as an emergency command, serving frequently as escort to generals Grant and Meade. Taking the advance of the army, it made the first connection with Gen. Butler's command south of the James, and finally went into camp at Gen. Meade's headquarters on the Military railroad. As their terms were now about to expire, the original members to the number of about 300, constituting about one-half the command, were ordered to Washington to report to Gen. Halleck, and the veterans and recruits were organized into an independent battalion of three companies, known as the veteran battalion, of the 3d Pa. cavalry, commanded by Maj. J. W. Walsh. The portion of the command ordered to Washington, remained on duty there for a time to assist in repelling the Confederate raid under Gen. Early, but finally arrived in Philadelphia on Aug. 20, and was mustered out on the 24th. The veteran battalion remained with Gen. Meade's headquarters at Meade Station until October, when it moved to a point near the center of the lines. During the fall and winter many recruits were received, and the battalion was increased to eight companies. It was engaged at Boydton plank road, Hatcher's run, along the Weldon railroad and in the assaults on Petersburg. Early in the winter, three companies were detached for service at the headquarters of Gen. Grant, remaining there until the opening of the final campaign in 1865. It was active in the last assault on Petersburg and in the pursuit which followed. In May it performed provost guard duty in Richmond, where the members slowly left the service, several being mustered out in the first week of June, and on the 9th the remaining members were consolidated in four companies, which were transferred to the 5th Pa. cavalry and mustered out with that regiment at Richmond, Va., Aug. 7, 1865.

Sixty-first Infantry.—Cols., Oliver H. Rippey, George C. Spear, George F. Smith, Robert L. Orr; Lieut.-Cols., George C. Spear, George F. Smith, George W. Dawson, John W. Crosby, Robert L. Orr, Charles S. Greene; Majs., George F. Smith, George W. Dawson, John W. Crosby, Robert L. Orr, Charles S. Greene, Oliver A. Parsons. The 61st regiment was recruited at Pittsburg in Aug., 1861, and was mustered in at Camp Copeland on Sept. 7 for three years, numbering about 600 men. Its colonel had served in the Mexican war and as lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Pa. infantry in the three months' service. Such was the demand for troops at this time that it proceeded to Washington before its ranks were filled. Consolidated into six companies, it reported to Gen. Buell at Bladensburg, in Feb., 1862, and while here four companies under Maj. Spear were transferred to it from the 23d regiment, which had fifteen companies, thus raising it to the maximum strength. It was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, and participated in much of the severe fighting of the Peninsular campaign. It was present throughout the siege of Yorktown, but arrived too late to see much of the fighting at Williamsburg. It suffered heavily at the battle of Seven Pines, losing 11 officers and 261 enlisted men and fighting with great gallantry. Col. Rippey, Capt. Gerard, Lieuts. Moylan, Scott, Pollock and Rhodes were among the killed, and Lieut.-Col. Spear and Maj. Smith were wounded and captured, leaving the regiment without a field officer. It was again active at Charles City cross-roads, Turkey bend and Malvern hill, losing 2 officers and 32 men in the last named battle. It encamped at Harrison's landing from July 2 to Aug. 16, when it moved to Yorktown and thence by transport to Alexandria. On Sept. 2 it marched to Chantilly, but was too late for the engagement. Soon afterward it moved on the Maryland campaign and met with some loss at Antietam. It was encamped at Downsville from Sept. 23 to Oct. 31, being there assigned to the 6th corps, with which it remained until the close of its term of service. It shared in the Fredericksburg campaign under Burnside, but met with only slight loss. During the winter 1862-63 it was encamped on the left bank of the Rappahannock, participating in the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863. The following month, with four other regiments and Harn's light battery, it was organized into the light division of the 6th corps, intended for special service, to move quickly in emergencies. With the corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, it shared in the severe fighting at Fredericksburg, Marye's heights and Salem Church in the Chancellorsville campaign. In the desperate and successful assault on Marye's heights, the 61st led the storming column, Col. Spear being killed, and the total loss of the regiments during the brief struggle was 3 officers and 74 men. As the light division had been greatly crippled during the severe fighting, it was now broken up and the 61st was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps, with which it moved on the Gettysburg campaign and arrived on that bloody field on the second day, after a trying march, and immediately went into action. By reason of the position assigned it, the 61st was not heavily engaged and met with small loss. After the battle it shared in the pursuit of Lee and then went into camp for a month at White Sulphur springs. During September it was engaged with its corps in watching the movements of the enemy and in October moved through Fairfax, Gainesville and New Baltimore to Warrenton, where it encamped. In November it shared in the action at Rappahannock Station and then went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, where its ranks were filled by returning convalescents and recruits. On May 5, 1864, it started on the Wilderness campaign, 500 strong, but in the almost constant fighting which ensued at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna river and Cold Harbor the regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing about 30 officers and 400 enlisted men. On June 16 it crossed

the James river and shared in the work of the siege of Petersburg until July 9, when it moved with its corps by transport from City Point to the defense of Washington, then menaced by Gen. Early. It fought at Fort Stevens, losing 6 killed and 26 wounded, including Lieut.-Col. Crosby, after which it engaged in the pursuit of the enemy, encamping at Charlestown on Aug. 18. Three days later it was engaged with loss at Flowing Spring, and soon after again encamped at Charlestown. On Sept. 3, the original term of service having expired, all the members except veterans and recruits, proceeded to Philadelphia and were mustered out, the remaining members being organized as a battalion of five companies, which lost heavily at the battle of Winchester. Of 128 men in action, 22 were killed and wounded. It was also engaged with loss at Fisher's hill and Cedar creek, where the battalion was highly complimented for gallantry. Soon after this its ranks were increased to 350 men by the accession of 180 drafted men and the return of many of its wounded. On Dec. 3 it rejoined the army in front of Petersburg and held a position on the Squirrel Level road until the close of the siege. On March 2, 1865, two new companies were received from Harrisburg, increasing the number of companies to nine, and in January it received a beautiful flag presented by the citizens of Philadelphia. On March 25, 1865, it participated with its division in the assault on the outer lines of the enemy's fortifications, losing 18 in killed and wounded. It participated in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, losing in the short but sanguinary engagement a number of men, among whom were Col. Crosby killed, and Lieut.-Col. Orr wounded. The next day it started in pursuit of Lee's fleeing columns and engaged the enemy under Longstreet at Sailor's creek for the last time. Returning to Burkesville after the surrender, it escorted the captured flags of the division to army headquarters. It reached Danville, Va., on April 27, where it was detailed for provost duty until May 21 and then returned to Washington by way of Richmond. On June 28, it was mustered out at Washington, and then proceeded to Pittsburg, where the men were paid and finally discharged from the service. It was essentially one of the famous fighting regiments of Pennsylvania.

Sixty-second Infantry.—Cols., Samuel W. Black, J. Bowman Sweitzer; Lieut.-Cols., J. B. Sweitzer, James C. Hull; Majs., J. W. Patterson William G. Lowry. The 62nd regiment was recruited under authority of the secretary of war in July, 1861, from the counties of Allegheny, Clarion, Jefferson and Blair. Pending the settlement of the controversy between the state and the national government as to the right to commission all officers of troops raised within the state limits, the organization was designated the 33d independent regiment. On Nov. 19 an order from the war department placed all independent regiments on the same footing as other state troops and the officers of this regiment were thereupon commissioned by the governor, dating from July 4. The regiment was completely officered and organized by the 24th and on that date moved from Pittsburg to Camp Cameron. A few weeks later it left for Washington, being quartered at Camp Rapp. On Sept. 11, it crossed the Potomac, encamped near Fort Corcoran, and was assigned to the 2nd brigade of Porter's division. It spent the winter of 1861-62 at Camp Bettie Black on Minor's hill, perfecting itself meanwhile in drill and discipline and suffering more or less from a malignant form of camp fever. In the spring it moved with the army on the Peninsular campaign, first coming under fire and meeting its first loss in action at Yorktown. Its first serious engagement was at Hanover Court House in May, where it met with some loss, but behaved most gallantly, capturing 81 prisoners, including 7 officers. The regiment was actively engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill and Malvern hill, its entire loss during the campaign being 298 in killed, wounded and missing. In the fighting at Gaines' mill, its gallant colonel was slain,

while Lieut.-Col. Sweitzer was captured. At Malvern hill it was led by Capt. James C. Hull, in the absence of all its field officers, and after the campaign it remained at Harrison's landing until Aug. 14, when it moved with Porter's corps to Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock. Porter's corps was in reserve at the second Bull Run battle, and soon after the 62nd returned to its old camp at Minor's hill, sadly reduced in numbers by its long campaign. At Antietam it was active, supporting a battery of 20 pieces; at Fredericksburg it formed part of the Center Grand Division, commanded by Gen. Hooker, and suffered severely, its loss being 2 officers and 5 men killed and 7 officers and 56 men wounded. Speaking of the advance of Griffin's 1st division, to which it belonged, on the stone wall in front of Marye's heights, Gen. Burnside said: "No troops ever behaved better in the world." With the exception of a march to the Rappahannock late in December, in support of Gen. Averell, and the "Mud March" of Jan., 1863, nothing of moment occurred during the winter. In April as part of the 5th corps, commanded by Gen. Meade, it moved upon the Chancellorsville campaign and was engaged with considerable loss in the battle which ensued, being the last regiment of its corps to cross the river on its withdrawal from the front. It was encamped at Fredericksburg until June 1 and was then on picket duty at Kelly's ford until the middle of the month, when it moved on the Gettysburg campaign, arriving on the scene of battle on July 2nd. Its loss at Gettysburg was very heavy, and the command could only muster 90 men at the close of the fighting. Col. Sweitzer was wounded and Maj. Lowry and 5 other officers were among the killed. Returning to Virginia, the regiment engaged in the campaign of maneuvres which followed and was engaged at Rappahannock Station, Locust Grove and Mine run. Its winter quarters for 1863-64 were at Licking run. With ranks much recruited, it entered on the Wilderness campaign in May, 1864, the 5th corps being now commanded by Gen. Warren. From now on the fighting was almost continuous, the 62nd being heavily engaged at the Wilderness, Laurel hill, Spottsylvania, the North Anna river, Totopotomoy creek, Bethesda Church, in the first assaults on Petersburg near the Norfolk & Petersburg railroad, and on June 21 was again engaged, but without much loss, on the Jerusalem plank road. It was employed on fatigue and picket duties until July 3, when the term of the original members, except veterans, having expired, it was ordered to the rear. Companies L and M, whose term was not yet expired, were transferred to the 91st Pa. (q. v.), and the recruits and veterans to the 105th Pa. On July 4 the regiment started for Pittsburg, where it was mustered out, having lost during its final campaign out of a total of 557 men, 1 officer and 28 men killed, 11 officers and 227 men wounded, and 1 officer and 30 men missing. Six officers died soon after from their wounds. In August companies L and M were withdrawn from the front and mustered out at Pittsburg.

Sixty-third Infantry.—Cols., Alexander Hays, A. S. M. Morgan, William S. Kirkwood, John A. Danks; Lieut.-Cols., A. S. M. Morgan, William S. Kirkwood, John A. Danks; Majs., Maurice Wallace, William S. Kirkwood, John A. Danks, James F. Ryan, G. W. McCullough. The 63d regiment was mustered in at Pittsburg in Aug. and Sept., 1861, for three years. It was recruited from the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Clarion, Venango and Mercer and was mustered into the U. S. service at intervals during the above named months, four companies leaving for Washington on Aug. 26, and the others near the close of September. Many of the officers and men had served in the 12th infantry, Col. Hays having been major of that organization, as well as a graduate of West Point and a veteran of the Mexican war. It was assigned to the 3d brigade (Col. Jameson), composed of Pennsylvania troops, Heintzelman's division, and spent the entire winter near Fort Lyon engaged in drill

and picket duty. On March 5, 1862, Capt. Chapman of Co. K, and Quartermaster Lysle were killed in a skirmish on the picket line—the first men to fall in action. It had its full share of fighting throughout the Peninsular campaign; shared in the siege of Yorktown; arrived too late to be engaged at Williamstown; was engaged with heavy loss at Fair Oaks, holding the Williamsburg Road on the left in this action; was again heavily engaged at Charles City cross-roads, where it was highly commended for its gallantry by Gens. Kearny and Berry, and was present but not active at Malvern hill. It remained with the army at Harrison's landing until it moved to the support of Pope on the Rappahannock, when it participated with its divison under Kearny in the second Bull Run action, suffering heavily. Said Kearny in his report: "The 63d Pa. and the 40th N. Y. under the brave Col. Egan, suffered the most. The gallant Hays is badly wounded." It was engaged at Chantilly and then was posted in the defenses of Washington until after the battle of Antietam, when it moved to Poolesville, Md., performing scouting duty, rejoined the army at Leesburg, and moved with it to Warrenton. At Fredericksburg the 63d was upon the front line for 48 hours before it was relieved. It then returned to its old camp at Falmouth; shared in the "Mud March" of Jan., 1863; was heavily engaged at the battle of Chancellorsville, where out of 330 men in action, 120 were reported killed, wounded or missing, Col. Kirkwood being mortally wounded and Maj. Danks captured. As a part of Sickles' (3d) corps, it participated in the battle of Gettysburg, arriving on the battlefield of the evening of the first day. Though occupying an exposed position for two days, its loss was comparatively small. During the ensuing movement into Virginia, it was engaged at Wapping heights. At Culpeper it received 300 drafted recruits, and in the fall campaign of this year was active at Auburn mills, Kelly's ford and Locust Grove. The winter of 1863-64 was spent at Brandy Station and on May 3 it embarked on the Wilderness campaign, assigned to the 2nd brigade (Gen. Hays), 3d division (Gen. Birney), 2nd corps. At the battle of the Wilderness the regiment lost in two days 186 killed and wounded, Col. Danks being wounded, and Maj. McCullough and the gallant Gen. Hays killed. From now on the fighting was almost continuous, the regiment being engaged at Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomoy and Cold Harbor. Crossing the James on June 14 near Windmill point, it was engaged in the early assaults on Petersburg and lost heavily in prisoners. On Sept. 9, 1864, the original members, except veterans reënlisted, were mustered out of service, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 99th and thence to the 105th Pa.

Fourth Cavalry.—Cols., David Campbell, James H. Childs, James K. Kerr, George H. Covode, S. B. M. Young; Lieut.-Cols., James H. Childs, James K. Kerr, William E. Doster, S. B. M. Young, George H. Covode, Alexander P. Duncan; Majs., James K. Kerr, William E. Doster, James H. Trimble, George H. Covode, William M. Biddle, S. B. M. Young, Alexander P. Duncan, James T. Peale, R. A. Robison, William B. Mays, D. C. Phillips, Robert J. Phipps, N. J. Horrell, John C. Paul. The 64th regiment of the line, known as the 4th cavalry, was recruited in Sept. and Oct., 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, but was soon after transferred to camp in the vicinity of the soldier's home, Washington, D. C., where the men were mustered into the U. S. service for three years. Co. A was raised in Northampton county, B, E and G in Allegheny, C and D in Westmoreland and Indiana, H, I, K and L in Venango, F in Lebanon and M in Luzerne. Col. Campbell had previously commanded the 12th infantry and was an experienced militia officer. The winter at Washington was spent in perfecting the command in drill and discipline. On March 12, Col. Campbell resigned to take command of the 5th cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. Childs succeeded him. It was with difficulty the command

was maintained intact as the cavalry arm of the service was not then in favor. In May, 1862, it joined McDowell's column on the Rappahannock and was assigned to McCall's division, Pa. reserves. Soon after it moved with its division by transport to the support of McClellan on the Peninsula, arriving at White House on June 24, where one battalion under Lieut.-Col. Kerr was detached and ordered to Yorktown, remaining there until the close of the Peninsular campaign. The balance of the regiment proceeded to the front, arriving in time to participate in the famous Seven Days' battles of McClellan's army. The 4th suffered a loss of a few men during the night attack by the enemy on July 31, at Harrison's landing. Moving via Williamsburg to Yorktown it was joined by Kerr's battalion and proceeded thence to Washington, but was too late to share in the second Bull Run fight. It was active at Antietam, where the regiment lost its colonel, temporarily in command of the brigade on that day. Col. Childs was succeeded in command by Lieut.-Col. Kerr. While encamped on the Potomac, near Hancock, in the early fall a battalion under Capt. Duncan, crossed the river and made a sudden descent on the headquarters of the enemy's picket reserve at Hedgesville, capturing 3 officers and 20 men and winning praise from high quarters for its dashing exploit. The regiment rode with Gen. Pleasonton in his pursuit of Stuart; was engaged in numerous skirmishes while the army moved from Harper's Ferry to Warrenton; and was part of the rear-guard when Burnside moved to Falmouth. During the battle of Fredericksburg it guarded the fords above the town on the north bank of the river. It shared in the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863, and then went into winter quarters at Potomac Creek Station. It had two squadrons engaged at the battle of Kelly's ford, the first real cavalry victory of the war. It then skirmished at Rapidan Station and Ely's ford; was in reserve with its division at Chancellorsville; was only lightly engaged at Brandy Station; still as a part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd cavalry division, it embarked on the Gettysburg campaign, being engaged at Middleburg and Upperville, and arriving on the field of Gettysburg on the morning of July 2. On the 5th it engaged in the pursuit of Lee, frequently skirmishing with his rear-guard. In the campaign of maneuvres which followed the march into Virginia, it was briskly engaged at Shepherdstown and suffered a heavy loss at Jeffersonton, losing in killed, wounded and prisoners about 200 men out of 375 in action. Many of the men captured here subsequently died in Andersonville prison. It was again sharply engaged at Bristoe Station in October and had its final skirmish of the campaign at Beverly Ford. It did not share in the Mine Run campaign, being posted for 4 months along the line of the Orange & Alexandria railroad. During the winter more than two-thirds of the men reënlisted for three years, but the veteran furlough was long delayed. Detachment after detachment of raw recruits were received and when the regiment entered on the Wilderness campaign in May the 4th was a veteran regiment only in name, less than 20 of the original enlisted men being present for duty. It participated in Sheridan's raid on Richmond, in which it was active at Yellow tavern and supported King's battery in the battle inside the outer line of intrenchments before Richmond. On rejoining the army at the North Anna river its ranks were swelled by returning veterans and recruits, making it the largest regiment in the corps. It was active at Haw's shop, and was present at Cold Harbor. It saw much hard service during Sheridan's second raid, being heavily engaged at Trevilian Station and again at St. Mary's Church, where the 4th lost 87 men, and Col. Covode was mortally wounded, dying in the enemy's hands, though his body was afterward recovered by a party under Capt. Parke. Crossing the James, the 4th was almost constantly employed during the rest of the summer in skirmishing, marching and picket duty. It was engaged with Fitz Hugh

Lee's cavalry at Second swamp in July, and was again engaged in August on the Jerusalem plank road. Subsequently it was in the advance upon the Boydton plank road in October, and in December at Hatcher's run it assisted in capturing a fort and 200 prisoners, 3 cannon and numerous stores. It shared in the raid on the Weldon railroad in December and went into winter quarters on its return. It took part in the engagement at Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865. In the final campaign of that year, under Lieut.-Col. Duncan, it had its full share, marching and fighting almost constantly. It suffered some loss at Dinwiddie Court House and in the action at Farmville. On the morning of Lee's surrender, Gregg's division had cut off a body of the enemy's cavalry, but further operations were stopped by the news of Lee's capitulation. The regiment returned after the surrender to Petersburg, proceeding thence to North Carolina, but soon returned to Virginia and was permanently stationed at Lynchburg, Lieut.-Col. Duncan being made provost-marshal of a district embracing nine counties. On July 1 it was mustered out at Lynchburg and soon returned to Pittsburg, where it was finally discharged.

Fifth Cavalry.—Cols., Max Friedman, David Campbell, William E. Doster, R. M. West; Lieut.-Cols., Stephen E. Smith, William Lewis, Christopher Kleinz; Majs., E. M. Boteler, William E. Henser, Jacob P. Wilson, Joseph C. Hess, Christopher Kleinz, W. G. McCandless, Timothy Hennessey, D. Hagermeister, Justinian Alman, H. W. Paul. The 65th regiment, or the 5th cavalry, known originally as the Cameron Dragoons, was among the first of the three years' regiments. Ten of its companies were recruited in Philadelphia, and two in Pittsburg. As fast as recruited the companies went into camp near Girard avenue, Philadelphia, and on Aug. 22 the Philadelphia companies left for Washington, being joined there a few days later by L and M from Pittsburg. During the month of September the regiment served by detachments on scouting duty, and in October was posted at Camp Griffin, near Lewinsville. Heretofore regarded as an independent organization, it was now assigned to the quota of the state and numbered the 65th, its officers being commissioned by the governor. In the Peninsular campaign in the spring of 1862, the regiment, with the exceptions of Cos. I and K at the front, were employed in scouting in the rear of the army. While at Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg, it was attacked on Sept. 9, 1862, by a superior force and suffered a loss of 6 killed, 15 wounded and 33 captured, Col. Campbell being among the latter. Much reduced in numbers by sickness and casualties, it received 300 recruits in October and November and now numbered 1,200 men. Detachments of the regiment were employed at intervals during the winter 1862-63 on scout duty, and on Jan. 19, 1863, part of the command had a sharp engagement at Burnt Ordinary. A battalion under Maj. Kleinz was again in action there on Feb. 6. In a sharp engagement on the Williamsburg state road the following day, Cos. L and M suffered a loss of 35 killed, wounded and prisoners and barely escaped capture. Samuel M. Williamson, a volunteer with the squadron from Co. H, died a hero's death in this action, boldly refusing to surrender after he was surrounded and wounded. On March 29, the enemy under Gen. Wise attempted to capture the post at Williamsburg, but was repulsed with great loss. In April the command was attacked by the enemy under Col. Tatum, but the attack was repulsed. Little of interest occurred during the summer months, Co. D, under Maj. Hall, being on detached service part of the time with a force under Gens. Keyes and Gordon. Sickness and casualties again greatly reduced the command in strength, four-fifths of the men being afflicted with fever and ague. On Sept. 8 the 65th reported at Norfolk, when one battalion composed of Cos. C, D, F, H and I proceeded to South Mills, N. C., the terminus of the Dismal Swamp canal, the other companies under Lieut.-Col. Lewis, being assigned to scout and

picket duty by detachments on the Albemarle & Chesapeake canal. On Oct. 20 the regiment was reunited at Great Bridge and went into winter quarters, 250 members reënlisting for three years and being given a veteran furlough. On Nov. 11, ten companies reported to Gen. Getty, at Getty's station near Portsmouth, and were assigned to Col. S. P. Spear's cavalry brigade, Cos. D and K remaining at Great Bridge. A little later these two companies rejoined the regiment, which joined Gen. Wistar's expedition to release the Union prisoners confined in Richmond, but Wistar was checked at Bottom's bridge and forced to return. In February and March, 1864, recruits to the number of 231 were received by the 65th, and in May it shared in an expedition under Gen. Kautz for the destruction of the Weldon railroad, after which it proceeded with its division to Bermuda Hundred. It then engaged in a raid on the Richmond & Danville railroad; skirmished at various points; drove the enemy at Fort Powhatan; returned to City Point and joined Gen. Butler's forces across the Appomattox, where it was dismounted and went into the trenches with the rest of the cavalry. On May 22 Col. West of the 1st Pa. artillery was assigned to command the 65th, relieving Lieut.-Col. Kleinz. It retired from the trenches June 9, when with the cavalry division under Gen. Kautz and a portion of the 10th corps, Army of the James, it participated in a gallant assault on the works of Petersburg. It shared in another assault on the 15th with considerable loss and on June 22 started on the cavalry movement known as Wilson's raid on the South Side and Danville railroads, engaging the enemy at Roanoke, Stony Creek and Reams' stations, losing heavily in men and horses in the last named battle. Its total loss during the expedition was about 300 men and as many horses. From the middle of July to the end of September, the regiment was very active, skirmishing and scouting on both sides of the James and along the lines. In September it joined Gen. Butler's army, engaged the enemy with a loss of about 20, and later participated in a reconnoissance on Charles City cross-roads. In the engagement at New Market in October the regiment lost nearly half its effective strength, having 14 killed, 27 wounded and 72 captured. It was later engaged with slight loss on the Charles City road, and in the engagement near the same place in December it met with a loss of 7 killed and 14 wounded and was highly commended for its gallantry on this occasion by Gen. Ord, commanding the department. In the latter part of March, 1865, it joined Gen. Sheridan's command and on April 1 started on its last campaign. The enemy was met and routed at Five Forks, where the 5th cavalry made a gallant dash, capturing 300 prisoners. During the succeeding week the command was active in the pursuit, skirmishing at Gravelly run, Amelia Court House and Burkesville. On the 7th its picket line was established near Prince Edward Court House and on the evening of the same day it reached Appomattox Court House, where it shared in the fighting up to the time of the surrender. It moved to Lynchburg on the 12th and thence returned through Appomattox, Farmville, Burkesville, Five Forks and Richmond to the Mechanicsville pike, where it encamped. On May 19, 331 officers and men were mustered out of service, and on June 9 the remnant of the regiment was consolidated with the 3d Pa. It was finally mustered out at Richmond on Aug. 7.

Sixty-sixth Infantry.—Col., John Patrick; Lieut.-Col., James B. Freeman; Maj., Algernon S. Patrick. The 66th was never completely organized and after a nominal existence of about 8 months ceased to exist as a separate organization. Toward the end of May, 1861, Alfred W. Chantry, of Philadelphia, was given verbal authority by the secretary of war to recruit a regiment for three years' service. Vexatious delays ensued before the men could be mustered in and many of them joined other commands. Moreover, the government had no clothing to issue to the

men and it was only through the generosity of a private citizen of Philadelphia, Benjamin L. Berry, that complete outfits of grey cloth were supplied to the officers and men. Finally, the first company was mustered in on July 1, and by the end of the month four more were mustered in. John Patrick was chosen lieutenant-colonel on July 26, and James B. Freeman, major. On Aug. 24, at the earnest solicitation of Col. Slifer, secretary of state, the five companies mustered in proceeded to Washington under the command of Col. Chantry, and were there assigned to Fitz John Porter's provisional division. Additional companies recruited in Philadelphia joined the regiment and on Sept. 20 it was attached to Gen. Banks' army at Darnestown, Md., where it was assigned to Abercrombie's brigade. With its division, it moved to Frederick, Md., in November and went into winter quarters. In October its maximum strength was only 620 officers and men and the following January Col. Chantry was relieved of his command as he had not succeeded in recruiting the regiment to the maximum standard. Meantime, by order of the war department, it was made a part of the state's quota, and was numbered the 66th of the line, having been previously known as the 30th. Col. Patrick and a number of the other officers resigned their commissions in Feb., 1862. Such was the disorganized condition of the regiment, in addition to its lack of numbers, that on March 1 Gov. Curtin ordered that it be disbanded and the enlisted men transferred to the 73d and 99th Pa. infantry. This was done despite the mutinous opposition of the men. Cos. B, D and C were transferred to the 73d; A and G to the 99th; E, F and K were disbanded and the men divided among the companies of the 73d.

Sixty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., John F. Staunton, Harry White, John C. Carpenter; Lieut.-Cols., Horace B. Burnham, Harry White, John C. Carpenter, Peter Marsh; Majs., Harry White, John F. Young, John C. Carpenter, Samuel McHenry. The 67th was raised from the state at large, rendezvoused at Philadelphia and was slowly mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 28, 1861, to March 31, 1862, for three years. On April 3, 1862, it left the state for Baltimore and proceeded thence to Annapolis, Md., where it remained until in Feb., 1863, engaged in provost guard duty, and various special duties connected with the post. It then moved to Harper's Ferry, where it performed garrison and guard duty for a few weeks; was then transferred to Berryville and assigned to the 3d brigade of Gen. Milroy's command, under Col. McReynolds. The brigade was especially charged with the duty of keeping open communications with Harper's Ferry, guarding the passes of the Blue ridge and the fords of the Shenandoah river. In the engagement at Winchester in June, 1863, in attempting to cut its way through the overwhelming forces of the enemy under Ewell and Longstreet, all except about 75 men of the command were captured. After an imprisonment of two months, they were paroled and returned to Annapolis. The portion of the regiment which escaped capture was assigned to Gen. Elliott's brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, and was occupied in fortifying Maryland heights until June 30, when the works were dismantled, the 67th moved to Washington, and a little later with its division joined the Army of the Potomac at Frederick. The paroled members were exchanged and returned to the regiment on Oct. 11. It shared the fortunes of the 3d corps in the campaigns of the fall and early winter of 1863 and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. Many of the men reënlisted for another three years' term, but so many members had joined the command at a late date, it was not entitled to a veteran furlough under the regulations established. Nevertheless, 350 veterans were allowed a furlough in a body by Gen. Meade and the balance of the command, numbering about 200 men, was temporarily attached to the 135th Pa. At the expiration of the furlough,

the regiment reported to Gen. Abercrombie at Belle Plain and early in June was posted at White House, where it was engaged in a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, and a few days later fought at Charles City Court House. Soon after this the 67th rejoined its brigade near the Yellow house before Petersburg and the men with the 135th returned to their own regiment. With the 6th corps it shared in the descent on the Weldon railroad; next proceeded with the 3d division to Baltimore on the occasion of Gen. Early's movement against Washington; arrived too late to share in the battle of Monacacy, but served as rear guard to Ricketts' retiring column; and during the rest of the summer it shared in the operations of the army under Gen. Wright. It was with Sheridan at the Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek, losing in the last named action 48 killed and wounded out of about 150 men engaged. It remained in the valley until near the close of the year; then rejoined the army before Petersburg; had its full share in all the subsequent operations of the 6th corps up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox; then marched with a portion of the army to Danville; after the surrender of Gen Johnston it returned to Washington and was there mustered out on July 14, 1865.

Sixty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Andrew H. Tippin; Lieut.-Cols., A. H. Reynolds, Robert E. Winslow; Majs., Thomas Hawksworth, Robert E. Winslow, John C. Gallaher, Michael Fulmer. The 68th regiment was raised in the summer of 1862 in the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Montgomery and Chester, and was mustered into the U. S. service in August for three years. It was peremptorily summoned from its camp at Frankford before its ranks were filled to the maximum and on Sept. 1, proceeded to Washington. Many of its officers and men had seen service in Mexico and in the three months' campaign. On its arrival it was assigned to Robinson's brigade, Stoneman's division. Early in October it moved to Poolesville and while marching south with the army, lost 40 men, who were captured while acting as guard to the baggage train. When Gen. Burnside assumed command of the army, the 68th was assigned to the 1st brigade (Gen. Robinson), 1st division (Gen. Birney), 3d corps (Gen. Sickles). At the battle of Fredericksburg, it lost 40 men in killed and wounded, Maj. Hawksworth being mortally wounded and Lieut. J. E. Davis killed. The regiment was heavily engaged at Chancellorsville as a part of the 3d corps and lost severely. It reached the field of Gettysburg on the evening of the first day; was posted at the Peach Orchard on the second day, and suffered fearful losses in its exposed position. Of the 17 officers present only Col. Tippin and four others escaped injury. It was not actively engaged on the third day. All told the losses of the regiment reached 60 per cent. of the whole number in action. It then moved with the army into Virginia and shared in the fall campaign, being active at Wapping heights and Auburn, where Col. Tippin was captured and confined in Libby prison for 9 months. When the army again advanced it was active at Kelly's ford, Locust Grove, where its losses were heavy, and at Mine run. It wintered at Brandy Station and in Jan., 1864, the veterans who had reënlisted were given the usual furlough. With their return and a large number of recruits its ranks were again filled to respectable proportions. It was now assigned to Hancock's 2nd corps, and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Winslow was employed in provost guard duty at the headquarters of Gen. Meade. It held this position to the close of the war, being subjected to active duty wherever an emergency arose, sometimes raiding with the cavalry and at others toiling in the intrenchments. On June 25, Col. Tippin was exchanged and resumed command. It was in the storming party in the final assault on Petersburg, losing a number of men, including Maj. Gallaher, mortally wounded. After the battle of Sailor's creek, it

was detailed to guard Lieut.-Gen. Ewell and the captured men of his forces, marching them to City Point. Returning again to headquarters, it had charge of some 6,000 recruits. Soon after it was ordered to Hart's island, near New York city, to guard the prisoners there confined. It was finally mustered out there on June 9, 1865.

Sixty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Joshua T. Owen, Dennis O'Kane, William Davis; Lieut.-Cols., Dennis O'Kane, John Devereux, Martin Tschudy, James Duffy, William Davis, James O'Reilly; Majs., John Devereux, Martin Tschudy, James Duffy, William Davis, Patrick S. Tinen, James O'Reilly, John M'Hugh. The 69th regiment, mostly composed of men from Philadelphia, with a few from Schuylkill county, was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 19, 1861, for three years. Its colonel had commanded the 24th regiment in the three months' service, and most of the members were Irishmen, robust and of fine physique. On Sept. 17, 1861, it left the state for Washington, and remained in the vicinity of the capital engaged in the work of fortification and routine duties until Feb. 22, 1862. In Oct., 1861, it was assigned to the famous Philadelphia brigade, Col. E. D. Baker, Stone's division, Banks' army. Col. Baker was killed at Ball's bluff, and Gen. W. W. Burns assumed command of the brigade, Gen. Sedgwick at the same time superseding Gen. Stone. In Feb., 1862, it was presented with a green flag by the citizens of Philadelphia. When it moved on the Peninsular campaign its brigade was designated the 2nd of the 2nd division, 2nd corps under Gen. Sumner. In this campaign it shared in the siege of Yorktown; was engaged with small loss at Fair Oaks; was hotly engaged at the Peach Orchard and Savage Station, losing 2 killed, 6 wounded, and 9 prisoners; behaved with great gallantry at Charles City cross-roads; and was complimented by Gen. Hooker for making "the first successful bayonet charge of the war." Its loss here was 7 killed, 22 wounded and 5 captured. It was again in action at Malvern hill, then moved to Centerville, Gen. Howard taking command of the brigade. It suffered a small loss at Chantilly, but was heavily engaged at Antietam, losing 3 officers and 18 men killed, 3 officers and 54 men wounded, and 1 officer and 9 men prisoners. It skirmished at Snicker's gap in October, and on Nov. 15, went into camp at Falmouth, where Col. Owen was promoted to brigadier-general and Lieut.-Col. O'Kane became colonel. It lost heavily at Fredericksburg, where it behaved with its usual gallantry. It was not actively engaged at Chancellorsville, but skirmished lightly at Thoroughfare gap and at Haymarket in June, 1863, and arrived at Gettysburg at the close of the first day. Its losses during the next two days were enormous. Of 258 officers and men who went into action, it lost 6 officers and 32 men killed, 7 officers and 76 men wounded, and 2 officers and 16 men prisoners, a total of 143. Both Col. O'Kane and Lieut.-Col. Tschudy were among the killed. After joining in the pursuit of Lee's army into Virginia, it was variously employed in the ensuing fall operations in reconnoissances, guard and picket duties, and shared in the Mine Run campaign with some loss. Winter quarters were established at Stevensburg, where the veterans who had reënlisted were given the usual furlough in March, 1864, and were presented with a new green flag in Philadelphia, the old one being deposited in Independence Hall. In May, 1864, it moved on the spring campaign; was heavily engaged at the Wilderness, Po river, Spottsylvania, where Lieut. M'Anally of Co. D captured a stand of colors in a hand-to-hand encounter, the North Anna, Totopotomy and Cold Harbor, where the return of the veterans, together with the recruits, brought the regimental strength up to 300. It crossed the James river on June 14 and was immediately brought under fire; lost heavily a week later on the Jerusalem plank road; was in reserve at the explosion of the mine on July 30; supported the cavalry at Reams' station in August; was heavily engaged there on the 25th,

Col. Davis being among the wounded; suffered severely at Hatcher's run in October; fought at Dabney's mills on Feb. 5, 1865; and led the assault on the Petersburg works on March 25, carrying and holding a portion of the intrenchments. On the 29th it started on the final campaign, being engaged at Jetersville and High bridge, and was at Clover hill when the surrender was announced. It was finally mustered out at Ball's cross-roads, opposite Washington.

Sixth Cavalry.—Cols., Richard H. Rush, Charles R. Smith, Charles L. Leiper; Lieut.-Cols., John H. McArthur, Henry C. Whelan, Charles L. Leiper, Albert P. Morrow; Majs., Charles R. Smith, Robert Morris, Jr., John H. Gardiner, J. Henry Hazleton, Henry C. Whelan, W. P. C. Treichel, Benoni Lockwood, James Starr, Charles L. Leiper, Albert P. Morrow, Abram D. Price, Charles B. Coxe, B. H. Harkness. This regiment, the 70th of the line, was raised in the city of Philadelphia, with the exception of Co. G from Berks county, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia from Aug. to Oct., 1861, for three years. The war department gave Richard H. Rush authority on July 27 to recruit the regiment. Col. Rush was a graduate of West Point and late captain in the U. S. artillery service. On Oct. 30 a stand of colors and a set of guidons were presented by the ladies of Germantown, and on Dec. 4, the state colors were presented by Gov. Curtin. In addition to the pistol and saber, the regiment was armed with a 9-foot lance. It left for Washington about the middle of Dec., 1861, and was quartered at Camp Barclay on Meridian hill. Early in May, 1862, it proceeded to New Market bridge, where it was brigaded with the reserve brigade, composed of the 5th and 6th U. S., and 6th Pa., being the 2nd brigade (Gen. Emory), of Cooke's cavalry division, and entered on the Peninsular campaign. After being employed for some days in picketing and scouting in the direction of Hanover Court House, it was under fire in the battle there and captured 80 men and 2 officers. Two squadrons under Lieut.-Col. Smith were detached in the latter part of June to escort the wagon train to Yorktown, rejoining the regiment at Harrison's landing. Two squadrons under Capt. Clymer were under fire with McCall's division at Mechanicsville, and the following day the other squadrons supported Robinson's battery at Gaines' mill. Cos. C and H reported for duty at Gen. Kearny's headquarters on June 28, and Co. F was engaged with Gen. Sumner at White Oak swamp and Malvern hill. The remaining companies served by detachments during the retreat with Porter, Keyes and McCall, and were repeatedly under fire. In addition to casualties in action, malarial fever struck down many of the command at this time. After the evacuation of the Peninsula the regiment returned to Washington until the opening of the Maryland campaign, when it moved with the army and was engaged with slight loss at Antietam. It encamped after the battle near Frederick, three companies being on detached service with Gen. Franklin. In October Cos. L and M were recruited in Philadelphia and added to the command. It was exposed to fire, but was not active at Fredericksburg. After serving by detachments in various capacities during the remainder of Dec., 1862, and participating in the "Mud March" of Jan., 1863, it went into winter quarters first at White Oak Church and then at Belle Plain landing. On April 6, it was reviewed by President Lincoln, drawing attention and praise on account of its novel arms and equipments. It next participated in Stoneman's raid into Virginia, and was engaged in scout and picket duty until June 8. As a part of Buford's division the 6th rendered gallant service at Beverly ford, losing nearly half its effective strength, Maj. Morris being captured and confined in Libby prison, where he died on Aug. 13, 1863. It was engaged at Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville, and arrived at Gettysburg during the night of July 2. In the battle on the 3d it was posted on the extreme left

of the lines, near Round Top. In the pursuit which followed it was heavily engaged on the heights overlooking Williamsport and again at Boonsboro and Funkstown. On July 2, while the reserve brigade was still at Emmitsburg, a detachment of 100 men under Capt. Treichel was sent on special duty in the rear of Lee's army, rejoining the regiment near Boonsboro on the 7th, having captured a large number of prisoners and destroyed several of the enemy's wagons, with a loss of 40 men. In the maneuvres which followed in Virginia, the 6th was twice engaged at Brandy Station. With the reserve brigade it was ordered to Washington to refit, but from Oct. 11, it again shared actively in the fall campaigns, being joined on the 13th by Cos. I and E, which had been on detached service at headquarters since March. The twelve companies now served together until the close of the war. The regiment was slightly engaged at the Rapidan, Buckland mills and Sulphur springs; scouted to James City in November; and covered the army trains during the Mine Run movement. It spent the winter of 1863-64 at Culpeper, picketing the Rapidan. While here, 140 men reënlisted and received the usual veteran furlough. In February a detachment shared in Custer's raid upon the Virginia Central railroad and in May it entered on the arduous spring campaign of 1864, forming a part of the reserve brigade (Gen. Merritt), 1 division (Gen. Torbert), Maj. Starr commanding the regiment. It was heavily engaged at the Wilderness, Maj. Starr being wounded; shared in Sheridan's first raid to Richmond; fought at Old Church and at Cold Harbor on the next day. Before starting on Sheridan's second raid in June it was joined by a number of recruits. The 6th lost 41 men in the action at Trevilian Station, and 326 strong was sharply engaged at Charles City cross-roads in July. It then joined the army in the Shenandoah Valley and was hotly engaged at the Opequan. Co. A was mustered out on Aug. 24, and Co. B on the 28th. At Smithfield the regiment lost 2 killed and 16 wounded, after which it was ordered to Remount camp, Pleasant Valley, Md., where the men whose term of service had expired were mustered out on Sept. 8. About the middle of November it went into winter quarters at Hagerstown, where it received 100 recruits and after rejoining its brigade at Winchester near the end of Jan., 1865, 800 more were received. It shared in Sheridan's destructive raid to Lynchburg, and it moved with that general on his final ride. It lost heavily at Five Forks and fought its last battle on the White Oak road, dismounted, and with only 48 men bearing carbines. The remnant of the regiment was now ordered to Gen. Merritt's headquarters for escort and guard duty, and after Lee's surrender returned to Petersburg, thence to Danville and returned to Washington on the surrender of Gen. Johnston. After marching in the grand review it was consolidated with the 2nd and 17th regiments under the name of the 2nd provisional cavalry and ordered to Lousiville, Ky., where it was mustered out on Aug. 7, 1865.

Seventy-first Infantry.—Cols., E. D. Baker, Isaac J. Wistar, Richard Penn Smith; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Penrose, John Markoe, William G. Jones, C. Kochersperger; Majs., R. A. Parrish, Charles W. Smith, George L. Ritman, Richard P. Smith, Enoch E. Lewis. The 71st, originally known as the California regiment, was recruited in Philadelphia in April and May, 1861, by Edward D. Baker, U. S. senator from Oregon, under special authority from President Lincoln. Eleven hundred men were enlisted within a month's time and rendezvoused by squads and companies at Fort Schuyler, near New York city, where they were mustered into service for three years. Until after the battle of Ball's bluff the regiment was treated as belonging to the regular army, but was then claimed by Pennsylvania and applied on the state's quota, its officers being commissioned by the governor. On July 1, 1861, it proceeded to

Fortress Monroe, via Philadelphia, and was immediately assigned to picket and scout duty. After the battle of Bull Run it moved to Washington and on Sept. 11 it first came under any considerable fire, when it displayed a spirit which proved its excellent material. Early in October it moved to Poolesville, Md., where with other regiments it formed the Philadelphia brigade, commanded by Col. Baker, Gen. Stone's division, Gen. Banks' army. In the engagement at Ball's bluff, Col. Baker fell at the head of his command while cheering his men. The regiment lost here 312 men out of 520 in action. The colors were lost in mid-stream by the color-sergeant and never recovered. It then went into winter quarters, its decimated ranks were recruited, and Lieut.-Col. Wistar was promoted colonel. In the spring it engaged in McClellan's Peninsular campaign as part of Sedgwick's division, Sumner's corps. It was engaged with some loss at Fair Oaks; lost 96 in the action at the Chickahominy; 68 in the action at Savage Station on the afternoon of the same day; was heavily engaged at Charles City cross-roads on the following day; and acted as artillery support at Malvern hill. At Harrison's landing the regiment was reorganized. Five of its fifteen companies, L, M, N, P and R were disbanded and the men transferred to the other ten companies. It made a forced march with Sumner's corps, reaching the battlefield of the second Bull Run toward the close of the action, and served as rear-guard to Pope's retreat, constantly skirmishing as far as Chain bridge. Sumner's corps was in reserve at the battle of South mountain, but was heavily engaged at Antietam, where the 71st performed most gallantly, losing over one-third of its number engaged. On Sept. 18, only 4 officers were able to report for duty. Col. Wistar was severely wounded here while leading a charge and was soon after promoted to brigadier-general, Lieut.-Col. Markoe succeeding to the command. The 71st entered on the Fredericksburg campaign as part of the 2nd brigade (Col. Owen), 2nd division (Gen. Howard), 2nd corps (Gen. Couch), and was in the Right Grand Division composed of the 2nd and 9th corps, commanded by Gen. Sumner. In the battle of Fredericksburg the command lost nearly a third of its effective strength. It was in reserve with the 2nd division at Chancellorsville and after the campaign returned to its old camp at Falmouth. At Gettysburg, where the regiment arrived on the evening of July 1, Gen. Hancock commanded the corps, Gen. Gibbon the division, and Gen. Webb the brigade. The 71st was posted during the battle, upon the crest of the ridge to the left and front of Gen. Meade's headquarters and a little to the left of the angle in the low stone wall. In this exposed position it suffered severe casualties in the two days' fighting, losing over 40 in the second day's contest, being subjected to a fierce artillery fire for more than 2 hours on the third day, and receiving the full force of the enemy's gallant charge which followed the artillery duel. Altogether it lost over half its effective strength, including 9 out of 15 officers engaged, though it captured 4 stands of colors. In the campaign which followed Lee's retreat into Virginia, it was engaged at Auburn and Bristoe Station; skirmished at Bull Run; fought at Robertson's tavern; and on the close of the Mine Run campaign went into winter quarters at Stevensburg. On May 3, 1864, it moved with the corps, still commanded by Gen. Hancock, on the spring campaign; was heavily engaged at the Wilderness and during the advance to Spottsylvania; shared in the fierce assault at the latter place; participated in much of the subsequent fighting in the advance on Richmond; was in the assault of the 2nd corps at Cold Harbor and lost heavily in that engagement. This was its last battle, as the term of service of the regiment had now expired. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the 69th Pa. on June 12, and the others returned to Philadelphia, where they were mus-

tered out on July 2, 1864. Out of a total enrolment of 2,200 men only 153 returned to be mustered out.

Seventy-second Infantry.—Col., DeWitt Clinton Baxter; Lieut.-Cols., Theodore Hesser, Henry A. Cook; Majs., J. Madison DeWitt, Samuel Roberts, A. C. Supplee, John Lockhart. The 72nd, known as the Fire Zouave regiment, was raised in the city of Philadelphia during the week, Aug. 3 to 10, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on the 10th. Col. Baxter had been second in command of the 19th regiment, and many of the members of the 72nd had served with him. On reaching Washington it was ordered across the river to the Virginia shore and on Sept. 18 was assigned to the Philadelphia brigade under Col. E. D. Baker. The regiment was at this time made up of fifteen companies and numbered 1,487 men. On Sept. 30 it recrossed the river, moved to Poolesville, Md., and engaged in guard duty as a part of Gen. Stone's division. The following spring it shared in the Peninsular campaign, the Philadelphia brigade now commanded by Gen. Burns, forming a part of Sedgwick's division, Sumner's corps. It suffered much from sickness at the siege of Yorktown, as its camp was in an unhealthful location and the constant rains and exposure in the trenches bore heavily on the command. It suffered some loss in the battle of Fair Oaks, and with Sumner's corps was the last to withdraw from the trenches on the Chickahominy at the beginning of the Seven Days' battles. It was heavily engaged at Savage Station, where it lost 15 killed, and was under fire but not active at Charles City cross-roads and Malvern hill. Leaving the Peninsula, it moved with Sumner to the support of Gen. Pope, and then after a few days' rest entered on the Maryland campaign, Gen. Howard now commanding the brigade. It lost 31 killed on the bloody field of Antietam, and at Fredericksburg, where the brigade was under Gen. Owen, the 72nd again suffered considerable loss. In the Chancellorsville campaign it was sent with a detachment of engineers to build and hold bridges at Banks' ford, and was not present at the battle. It then remained in camp at Falmouth until the middle of June, engaged in guard and picket duty. While here it was visited by Gov. Curtin, who presented the regiments of the brigade with stands of colors. While moving on the Gettysburg campaign the 72nd was engaged at Thoroughfare gap and Haymarket. At Gettysburg, where it arrived on the evening of the first day, Gen. Hancock commanded the corps, Gibbon the division, and Webb the brigade. It went into position on the left center, immediately behind the 69th and 71st, just below the crest of the hill. It was not heavily engaged the second day, but suffered grievously on the third, both during the great artillery duel, and in Pickett's historic charge. It lost 46 killed and a proportionate number in wounded. It was frequently engaged during the ensuing fall campaigns in Virginia; it suffered some loss at Bristoe Station, and also at Robertson's tavern. The Philadelphia brigade was to have headed the storming part at Mine Run, but the order to attack was countermanded and the army retired behind the Rappahannock. It went into winter quarters near Stoneboro and performed guard duty along the line of the Orange & Alexandria railroad. On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 it was active at the Wilderness and Po river; shared in the charge upon the enemy's works at Spottsylvania; was heavily engaged at Cold Harbor; crossed the James river on June 15 at Wilcox landing; shared in the first assaults on the works of Petersburg; and then moved with the corps in the advance on the Weldon railroad. In August it was withdrawn from the trenches in front of Petersburg, as the term of service of the original members had expired, the veterans and recruits having been transferred to the 183d Pa. on July 19, and the rest of the regiment was mustered out at Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1864.

Seventy-third Infantry.—Cols., John A. Koltes, G. A. Muehleck, Will-

iam Moore, Charles C. Cresson; Lieut.-Cols., G. A. Muehleck, William Moore, Michael A. Strong, Charles C. Cresson; Majs., Leopold Schott, Michael A. Strong, David A. Schultz, Charles C. Cresson, Christian H. Goebel. The 73d regiment, known as the Pennsylvania Legion, was recruited in Philadelphia during the summer of 1861 and in July, August and September was mustered into the U. S. service for three years. It rendezvoused on Engle's and Wolf's farms at Lemon hill and left the state on Sept. 24, proceeding via Washington to Roach's mills, Va., where it was assigned to Gen. Blenker's division. It moved thence to Hunter's Chapel and Rose hill, where it received a set of colors at the hands of Ex-Gov. Pollock in behalf of the ladies of Philadelphia, and in November marched to Anandale. Its total enrolment in Jan., 1862, was 855, which was increased to 1,205 on March 3, by the addition of Cos. E and K and a number of men transferred from the 66th regiment, then being disbanded. (q. v.). On March 10, it moved with the army on the Manassas campaign and in May joined the Army of the Mountain Department, commanded by Gen. Fremont, at Petersburg. It was in reserve at the battle of Cross Keys; was engaged in picket and guard duty until July 20, at Luray, Thornton's gap and Sperryville; formed part of the rear-guard of Pope's army in his retreat from the Rapidan; skirmished at Freeman's ford; lost heavily at the battles of Groveton and second Bull Run, 216 being killed and wounded, the killed including Col. Koltes and Capt. Brueckner; and remained thereafter in the fortifications of Washington until the Fredericksburg campaign, arriving at Falmouth just after the battle. It was inactive in winter quarters at Falmouth, with the exception of the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863, until the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign in April, when it was assigned to the 1st brigade (Col. Bushbeck), 2nd division (Gen. Von Steinwehr), 11th corps (Gen. Howard). Bushbeck's brigade, holding the extreme left of the 11th corps at Chancellorsville, was heavily engaged and the 73d lost 13 killed, 54 wounded and 39 missing. Among the killed was Capt. Giltinan, and among the wounded were Col. Moore, Lieut.-Col. Strong, Maj. Schultz and Capt. Leibfried, the latter mortally wounded. It then encamped at Falmouth until June 12, when it started on the Gettysburg campaign. It arrived on the field of Gettysburg on the afternoon of the first day and immediately went into action, checking the pursuit of the enemy when the 1st and 11th corps retired through the town from Seminary ridge. On the two succeeding days it was posted on Cemetery hill, Capt. Kelly being in command of the regiment in this battle in the absence of all the field officers. Its loss was 8 killed and 26 wounded. It next moved with the army into Virginia; was for a time posted at Alexandria, guarding and conducting drafted men to the front; rejoined its corps on Sept. 26, at Bridgeport, Ala.; remained there a month on guard and picket duty and a number of successful foraging expeditions; skirmished at Wauhatchie on Oct. 27, and soon after moved to Chattanooga. Col. Moore, still suffering from his wounds, was again obliged to relinquish the command of the regiment, which was assumed by Lieut.-Col. Taft, of the 143d N. Y., in the absence of any other field officers in the 73d. In the battle of Missionary ridge the regiment suffered its greatest disaster. It gallantly charged and drove the enemy on its front from his rifle-pits, but its supports were repulsed and the 73d was in turn charged and out-flanked by the enemy, who captured the entire command with the exception of about 25 men. In addition to the killed, wounded and missing, 8 officers and 89 men were taken prisoners. Capt. Kennedy, who was among the captured, concealed the flag about his person and on his return from his long imprisonment carried it safely home. It is now carefully preserved with the other battle emblems of the state. The few members who escaped capture, together with the wounded and detached men who

returned to the ranks, marched with Sherman to Burnside's relief and later went into winter quarters near Chattanooga. In Jan., 1864, most of them reënlisted and received the usual veteran furlough and on their return, with a number of recruits, they were assigned to Bushbeck's brigade, Geary's division, 20th corps under Gen. Hooker, and shared all the fortunes of the White Star division in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, his subsequent march to the sea, and the march northward through the Carolinas. After Gen. Johnston's surrender it proceeded to Alexandria, Va., and was there mustered out on July 14, 1865.

Seventy-fourth Infantry.—Cols., A. Schimmelfennig, John Hamm, A. Von Hartung, Gottlieb Hoburg; Lieut.-Cols., Edward Freyhold, John Hamm, A. Von Hartung, Alexander Von Mitzel, Carl Veitenheimer; Majs., John Hamm, Franz Blessing, A. Von Hartung, Alexander Von Mitzel, Gustav Schleiter, Frederick Klenker, E. P. Rohbach. The 74th regiment, composed of German citizens from the cities of Pittsburg and Philadelphia and the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Indiana, Columbia, Wyoming, Northumberland, Snyder, Union, Adams and Berks, was recruited during the summer of 1861, by a committee of Pittsburg citizens duly authorized by the war department for that purpose. The recruits were largely trained soldiers, and rendezvoused at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburg, where on Sept. 14, 1861, they were mustered into the U. S. service for three years, as the 35th Pa. infantry. Col. Schimmelfennig had been a Prussian staff officer and was a military man of fine attainments. On Sept. 19, the regiment proceeded to Philadelphia, where it was joined by a large body of recruits under Capt. Von Mitzel. Soon after it was ordered to Washington and a week later to Roach's mills, Va., thence to Hunter's Chapel, where it went into winter quarters. While here Capt. Von Hartung's Philadelphia company, which had been on duty at Fort Delaware, was added to the regiment. The winter was spent in drill, fatigue duty and work on the fortifications. In the spring of 1862 it was ordered with its division to Franklin, W. Va., to reinforce Gen. Fremont, then in command of the Mountain Department, and joined in the pursuit of Stonewall Jackson, being engaged with the enemy for the first time at the battle of Cross Keys, where it lost 6 killed and 14 wounded. After the battle it moved to Mount Jackson and thence to Middletown; was posted at Sperryville, from July 7 to Aug. 8; then moved by forced marches the 40 miles to Cedar mountain, but arrived too late for the battle at that point. Falling back with Pope's army, it narrowly escaped being surrounded and captured at Freeman's ford on the Rappahannock by the adroit tactics of its commander, Col. Schimmelfennig. Its loss here was 12 killed, 2 officers and 35 men wounded, 3 drowned and 16 missing. Col. Schimmelfennig now assumed command of the brigade, Gen. Bohlen having been killed, and the regiment participated with its division under Gen. Carl Schurz in the disastrous battles at Groveton and the second Bull Run. In the Antietam campaign it was at Washington and it later went into winter quarters near Stafford Court House, Va., receiving there a large number of recruits. On the promotion of Col. Schimmelfennig to brigadier-general, Maj. Von Hartung succeeded to the command of the regiment. The 74th arrived too late to share in the fighting at Fredericksburg, although ordered to the front at that time. As a part of Schimmelfennig's brigade, Schurz's division, Howard's corps, it was heavily engaged at Chancellorsville, fighting on the second day of the battle with the most determined bravery. When the regiments belonging to the 1st division on the right broke and came rushing through its ranks, causing considerable disorder for a time, the most perfect order was soon restored by Col. Von Hartung. With the other regiments of its brigade it quickly executed a change of front, checked the impetuous advance of the enemy,

and held him at bay for over an hour. Its total loss in this battle was 52 killed, wounded and missing. It remained encamped at Stafford Court House until June 12, when it started with its corps for Gettysburg, where it arrived about noon on July 1, and immediately went into action, taking position on the left of the corps, to the right of the Mummasburg road, in front of Dilger's Ohio battery. Its thin line was forced back to Cemetery hill by the overwhelming forces of the enemy. Lieut.-Col. Von Mitzel was again a prisoner; and out of 14 officers and 120 men brought into action, 1 officer and 6 men were killed, 4 officers and 40 men were wounded, and 52 men were reported missing. For the next two days it held its position in front of the batteries stationed in the cemetery, where it was joined by the men who had been detached on picket duty. Its loss here was 1 officer and 8 men killed and 1 officer and 15 men wounded, a total in the battle of 136. On Aug. 7, with the division, it was ordered to Folly island, S. C., arriving there on the 14th. It remained in that vicinity for about a year, making frequent expeditions to other islands and taking part in the engagement on James island in July, 1864, where it was under fire for several days at the time of the grand assault on the works of Charleston. In Aug., 1864, it returned to Washington and garrisoned Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen for a time. In September 130 members whose term of enlistment had expired were mustered out, after which the regiment went to West Virginia, where Cos. G and K and part of the field and staff were mustered out. At Grafton many of the men reënlisted and a large number of recruits joined the regiment, which was from that time employed in guarding the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, with headquarters successively at Green Spring, Beverly, Clarksburg and Parkersburg. It was finally mustered out at Clarksburg on Aug. 29, 1865. The men proceeded to Pittsburg, where they were finally paid and discharged.

Seventy-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Henry Bohlen, Philip Schapp, Francis Mahler; Lieut.-Cols., Francis Mahler, Alvin Von Matzdorff; Majs., Alvin Von Matzdorff, August Ledig. The 75th regiment originally known as the 40th, composed principally of German citizens from Philadelphia, was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Worth, Philadelphia, in Aug. and Sept., 1861, for three years. Many of the members had seen service in European armies; Col. Bohlen was a veteran of the Mexican war, and Lieut.-Col. Mahler had been an officer in the Baden revolution. On Sept. 26, 1861, the regiment, about 800 strong, left for Washington, and there its ranks were soon recruited to the maximum number. It was assigned to Blenker's division and encamped at Roach's mills until Oct. 12, when it went into winter quarters at Hunter's Chapel. A regimental band, led by Rudolph Wittig, which joined the command on the 31st, was discharged by general order on Aug. 16, 1862. In March, 1862, it moved with the army on the general advance, reaching Warrenton Junction on the 26th, when it was ordered to report with its division to Gen. Fremont, commanding the Mountain Department. In an attempt to cross the Shenandoah river in an old ferry boat on April 15, Capt. Wyck and Sergt. Tiedemann of Co. K, Lieut. Winter of Co. I, and about 50 enlisted men of the two companies were drowned. The regiment was encamped at Winchester from April 18 to May 6, recruiting from its severe marches and exposures. While here Col. Bohlen was promoted to brigadier-general. On May 14 the command reached Franklin and the latter part of the month hastened by forced marches in pursuit of Stonewall Jackson. It was in reserve at the battle of Cross Keys, and after the battle moved to Mount Jackson, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Col. Kryzanowski), 3d division (Gen. Schurz), 1st corps (Gen. Sigel), Army of Virginia. Sigel's corps arrived too late to share in the battle of Cedar Mountain, but a few days later it was engaged

in a brisk skirmish at Freeman's ford, where Gen. Bohlen was killed. It was in action at Groveton and the second Bull Run, losing in the two days' fighting, 2 officers and 28 men killed, and 5 officers and 98 men wounded, among whom was Lieut.-Col. Mahler. Color-sergeant Robert Jordan of Co. A, formerly an officer in the army of Schleswig-Holstein, displayed conspicuous courage and died while bearing aloft the colors. The following were officially reported for gallantry shown: Sergts. Haserodt of Co. A, Weigand and Maurer of Co. B, John Emleben of the same Co., who took the flag from the hands of Sergt. Jordan as he fell, though he was himself wounded, Louis Mahler and Jacob Pauley of Co. D, George Brueckmame of Co. F, Henry Schmull of Co. H, and Andrew Schmidt of Co. I; also Corps. Schweigert, Hanner, Abraham and Rosenthal, and private Jacob Ullman. The 75th was not again engaged until the battle of Chancellorsville the following year. It reached the Rappahannock too late to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg and had wintered at Stafford Court House and Hartwood Church. Meanwhile its strength was much increased by recruits and returning convalescents. At Chancellorsville it formed part of the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 11th corps, the brigade being commanded by Col. Kryzanowski. Its loss here was 1 killed, 1 officer and 6 men wounded, and 3 officers and 48 men captured, Lieut.-Col. Matzdorff being among the prisoners. Returning to its old camp on the Rappahannock, it remained there until it embarked on the Gettysburg campaign in June. It arrived at Gettysburg on the morning of July 1 and lost during the battle, 31 officers and men killed, 100 wounded, and 6 taken prisoners. Its heaviest loss was sustained on the first day, when it was severely engaged north of the village and to the right of the Carlisle road. During the next two days it was posted on the Cemetery hill and suffered somewhat from the enemy's shells. It shared in the pursuit of Lee and in the various maneuvres of the army until Sept. 24, when it moved to Bridgeport, Ala., the 11th and 12th corps having been ordered to Tennessee. Upon arriving there it was ordered to join the 3d brigade (Col. Hecker), 3d division, 11th corps, which shared in the operations for the relief of the army of the Cumberland. Crossing the Tennessee river at Chattanooga on Nov. 22, it participated in the fighting around that city, including the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge. On Jan. 2, 1864, it reënlisted as a veteran organization and was given the usual furlough of 30 days. Seventy-five men, who failed to reënlist, were temporarily transferred to the 82nd Ill. The veteran regiment, reinforced by many recruits, was back in camp at Nashville by the end of July, 1864. While here, details guarded the Northwestern railroad, and a reconnoissance against guerrillas was made in October. A part of the 75th was under fire at the battle of Franklin, but was not especially active. Co. E, stationed several miles below Nashville on the Tennessee & Alabama railroad, was captured. During the balance of its service it was chiefly engaged in guarding trains, scouting and provost duty. It was mustered out of service at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1865, and on the 9th left for Harrisburg, where it arrived on the 12th, 236 strong.

Seventy-sixth Infantry.—Cols., John M. Power, D. W. C. Strawbridge, J. C. Campbell, John S. Littell; Lieut.-Cols., D. H. Wallace, J. C. Campbell, John W. Hicks, John S. Littell, Charles Knerr; Majs., Oliver M. Irvine, Cyrus Diller, John W. Hicks, William S. Diller, Charles Knerr, W. S. Moorhead. The 76th regiment, known as the Keystone Zouaves, was recruited in the counties of Lawrence, Mercer, Blair, York, Bedford, Westmoreland, Luzerne and Beaver. It rendezvoused at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, where the members were gradually mustered into the U. S. service during the months of Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1861, for three years. On Nov. 18 the regiment received its colors from

the governor and the next day it left for Fortress Monroe. It arrived at Hilton Head, S. C., early in December and was engaged in the work of fortification here until April, 1862, being assigned to Gen. Wright's brigade. On April 8 it was ordered to Tybee island, at the mouth of the Savannah river, and assisted in the reduction of Fort Pulaski, returning to Hilton Head on the 19th. It participated in the attack on Fort Johnson, near Secessionville in June, and in October it took a conspicuous part in the Pocotaligo expedition, losing 75 officers and men. It was then engaged in picket duty on Botany Bay, St. Helena and Folly islands until July, 1863. With four companies of the 7th Conn., it made a gallant assault on Fort Wagner on Morris island, in July, losing 187 men in the bloody engagement. It was also engaged in the second desperate assault a few days later, losing 17 killed and wounded. Scout, picket and guard duties, and the work of repulsing numerous night attacks from the mainland, occupied the regiment until May, 1864, when, with the 10th corps, it was ordered to Virginia, and attached to the Army of the James as part of Barton's brigade, 2nd division, 10th corps. It was shortly afterward engaged on the Richmond & Petersburg railroad, losing 65 men; was active at Swift creek and Drewry's bluff, suffering some loss; was heavily engaged in the fighting at Cold Harbor in June; participated in the first assaults on Petersburg, and shared actively in the work of the siege, casualties occurring almost daily. It fought at Deep Bottom and Bermuda Hundred in August; suffered a heavy loss in the sanguinary engagement at New Market heights when Fort Harrison was captured; was engaged on the Darbytown road on the skirmish line from dawn until ten at night, with a loss of 1 killed and 12 wounded; and in Dec., 1864, participated in the expedition for the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C. It also shared in the second and successful expedition against the fort in Jan., 1865, being attached to Pennypacker's brigade, which lost heavily in the desperate fighting that resulted in the capture of the fort. Later it moved with the army against Wilmington, N. C., and thence to Raleigh, where the 76th was detached for provost duty. It was mustered out at this place on July 18, 1865, the original members (except vets. and recruits) having been mustered out at Harrisburg, Nov. 28, 1864. During the homeward passage, several men were lost by the sinking of one of the transports. It reached Harrisburg, July 23, and here the men were paid and finally discharged.

Seventy-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Frederick S. Stumbaugh, Thomas E. Rose; Lieut.-Cols., Peter B. Housum, Frederick S. Pyfer, Alexander Phillips, William A. Robinson; Majs., Stephen N. Bradford, Alexander Phillips, William A. Robinson, Joseph J. Lawson. The 77th regiment, principally composed of men from the counties of Franklin, Cumberland, Allegheny, Lancaster, Huntingdon, Blair, Fulton and Luzerne, rendezvoused first at Chambersburg and later at Camp Wilkins, near Pittsburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service in Sept. and Oct., 1861, for three years. Co. H was never fully organized on account of lack of numbers and was finally disbanded after being with the regiment for some time. A company of artillery under Capt. Muehler was recruited to form part of the regiment, but was detached at the beginning of 1862 and never rejoined the command. On Oct. 18, 1861, the regiment left the state and proceeded by transport to Louisville, Ky., and moved thence to Nolin creek, where it encamped for some time, and was assigned to the 5th brigade (Gen. Wood), 2nd division (Gen. McCook), Army of the Ohio (Gen. Buell). On March 2, 1862, the regiment arrived at Nashville and on April 7 it participated with its division in the second day's struggle at the battle of Shiloh, with a loss of 3 killed and 7 wounded. On May 28 the command was in front of the works at Corinth, Miss., and after the evacuation on the 30th it slowly returned to Nashville, arriv-

ing there early in September. Later in the month it hastened with Buell's army to the protection of Louisville; was engaged with the enemy at Floyd's fork, Ky., and skirmished at Fern creek and Claysville. The regiment was not engaged at Perryville and soon after that battle returned to Nashville, where it rested until the opening of the winter campaign. Late in November it had a sharp skirmish near La Vergne, and about a month later moved with the army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans on the Murfreesboro campaign. The regiment was heavily engaged in the battle of Stone's river, and was warmly commended for its gallantry by Gen. Rosecrans, who said: "It was the banner regiment at Stone river. They never broke their ranks." It was employed in guard, picket and foraging duties after the battle until Feb., 1863, and was then occupied on the fortifications at Murfreesboro until the latter part of June, when it broke camp and moved against the enemy at Liberty gap, Tenn., where it lost one-third of its effective strength. At the battle of Chickamauga the 77th fought with great courage and coolness. On the evening of the first day's battle, while attempting to hold an advanced position against great odds, it was outflanked and overpowered by a superior force, and despite the utmost bravery displayed, was forced to yield—all of its field officers, 7 line officers and 70 men being captured by the enemy. After the battle the rest of the command retired with the army to Chattanooga, whence it moved to Walden's ridge, and then to Whiteside, where it remained until the close of the year. In Jan., 1864, most of the men reënlisted and were given their veteran furlough, and on their return in April, the regiment moved with Gen. Sherman on his Atlanta campaign, being successively engaged at Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Kingston, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, Smyrna, the Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek, and in the siege operations about Atlanta, destroying railroads, etc. At the close of August it was engaged at the battle of Jonesboro; was in the action at Lovejoy's Station; and after the fall of Atlanta it moved back toward Nashville with the 4th and 23d corps. In the Nashville campaign the enemy was met at various places, including Columbia, Duck river, Spring Hill, Thompson's station, Franklin and Nashville. The 77th was sharply engaged at Franklin on Nov. 30, losing a large number killed and wounded, and it lost heavily at the battle of Nashville. After the battle it took part in the pursuit of Hood's forces as far as Huntsville, Ala. In March, 1865, it moved to Strawberry plains, Tenn., where it was joined by three new companies, and two weeks later received two more companies at Bull's gap. On its return to Nashville in April it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, Col. Rose commanding the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Robinson the regiment, and was ordered to Texas, arriving at Indianola on July 27. It moved thence to Green Lake, marched to Camp Stanley, near Victoria, on the Guadaloupe river, and on Dec. 5 was ordered home. It arrived at Philadelphia Jan. 16, 1866, where it was finally mustered out.

Seventy-eighth Infantry.—Cols., William Sirwell, Augustus B. Bonnaffon; Lieut.-Cols., Archibald Blakeley, A. B. Bonnaffon, Henry W. Torbett; Majs., A. B. Bonnaffon, James N. Hosey, Robert M. Smith. The 78th regiment was recruited in the late summer and early fall of 1861 and was mustered into the U. S. service from the middle of September to the middle of October at Camp Orr on the Allegheny river, for three years. Cos. B, F, G, I and K were raised in Armstrong county, C and E in Clarion, A in Indiana, D in Indiana and Cambria, and H in Butler. On Oct. 18, 1861, it left the state and proceeded by transport to Louisville, Ky., and thence by rail to Nolin creek, where it was assigned to Gen. McCook's division, Army of the Ohio, and was brigaded with the 79th Pa., 1st Wis., and 38th Ind., commanded by Brig.-Gen.

James S. Negley. In December it moved with the brigade to Munfordville, Ky., and in March, 1862, it arrived with the division at Camp Andy Johnson, Nashville, Tenn. Throughout the remainder of the spring and summer it performed guard duty on the railroad from Nashville to Columbia, garrison duty at Pulaski and Rogersville, guard duty on the railroad from Columbia to Elk river, and was engaged in numerous skirmishes with the enemy's cavalry. While Buell's army was marching north into Kentucky, in the race with Gen. Bragg for Louisville, the 78th was ordered into the defenses of Nashville, where the garrison was often attacked. It was engaged at La Vergne, Neely's bend, White creek, Charlottsville and Franklin Pike, remaining in Nashville until Dec. 12, when it moved to Camp Hamilton, where it was assigned to Miller's brigade, of Negley's eighth division. It was heavily engaged at the sanguinary battle of Stone's River, or Murfreesboro, where it behaved with great gallantry, losing 190 men killed and wounded. In Jan., 1863, the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans, was divided into three corps, the 14th, 20th and 21st, and the 78th was assigned to the 3d brigade (Col. Miller), 2nd division (Gen. Negley), 14th corps (Gen. Thomas). It was engaged in provost duty at Murfreesboro until April, and in June shared in Rosecrans' campaign from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma. It then encamped at Decherd until Aug. 15, when it moved with the army in pursuit of Bragg. On Sept. 11, a part of the regiment was engaged at Dug gap, Ga., the whole regiment shared in the desperate fighting at Chickamauga and then retired with the army to Chattanooga. While here it was assigned to the 3d brigade (Gen. Starkweather), 1st division (Gen. R. M. Johnson), 14th corps (Gen. John M. Palmer). In the decisive engagements at Orchard Knob, Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, the 78th was engaged with small loss, and it participated in a reconnoissance to the summit of Lookout mountain. In company with the 21st Wis., the regiment was assigned to duty on Lookout mountain until May, 1864, when it rejoined its brigade at Graysville and moved with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign. It saw much hard fighting at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church and in the long struggle before Kennesaw mountain. While in front of Kennesaw mountain it was ordered to Chattanooga to guard wagon trains to the front and was thus employed for three months, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Rousseau at Nashville. It was active at Pulaski, Tenn., and a little later was mounted and moved with Rousseau against the enemy's cavalry in Southern Tenn., returning to Nashville on Oct. 17. Its term of service having expired, all the original members, except the veterans and recruits, returned to Pennsylvania and were mustered out at Kittanning, Nov. 4, 1864. The veterans and recruits remained at Nashville and in March, 1865, the regiment was recruited to the minimum strength by the assignment of eight new companies, commanded by Col. Bonnaffon. The regiment as thus organized was finally mustered out at Nashville on Sept. 11, 1865.

Seventy-ninth Infantry.—Col., Henry A. Hambright; Lieut.-Cols., John H. Duchman, William S. Mellinger; Majs., William S. Mellinger, Michael H. Locher, John S. McBride. The 79th was raised in the late summer and early fall of 1861. It rendezvoused by companies at Camp Wilkins, Pittsburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service in September and the early part of October for three years. It was recruited from Lancaster county, with the exception of Co. D, which came from Washington county, most of the officers and men having been in the three months' service. On Oct. 17 it received its colors from the hands of Gov. Curtin at Allegheny City, and the following day embarked at Pittsburg for Louisville, Ky. From Louisville it moved to Camp Nevin, on Nolin creek, and three weeks later crossed that stream to Camp

Negley, where it was assigned to Negley's brigade, McCook's division, Army of the Ohio, under Gen. Buell. Upon the opening of the spring campaign in 1862, it moved with the division to Nashville, thence to Columbia at the end of March, where a detachment of Co. A, under Capt. Kendrick, was captured by Morgan's cavalry on the Pulaski road, but was soon paroled. About the middle of May it shared in an expedition to Rogersville, Tenn., and Florence, Ala., and on the 29th moved towards Chattanooga with Gen. Negley's column, sharing in the engagements at Jasper, Sweden's cove, and Chattanooga, after which it returned to Shelbyville, having marched 284 miles in 14 days. The records of the regiment show that on July 4, out of 998 members, 50 were in hospital, 33 dead, 51 discharged, and 7 had deserted. The regiment next proceeded to Tullahoma, where it was assigned to a brigade made up of the 15th, 16th and 19th regulars, under command of Gen. William S. Smith. It next moved to Manchester and on Aug. 8 to Nashville, where it was variously employed until September. Meanwhile, the regimental band was mustered out by order of the war department, and the regiment was assigned to the 3d brigade (Gen. Starkweather), 1st division (Gen. Rousseau), 14th corps (Gen. McCook). It moved north in September with Buell's army, in the exciting race with Gen. Bragg, and was heavily engaged at the battle of Perryville, losing 37 killed, 149 wounded and 3 missing. After the pursuit of the enemy for several days it moved to Mitchellville, Tenn., and guarded the Louisville & Nashville railroad there for a month. In December, having rejoined the main army at Nashville, it moved on the Stone's river campaign and was engaged at Murfreesboro with a loss of 2 killed and 10 wounded. The 79th numbered at this time 35 officers and 688 enlisted men, of whom 25 officers and 484 men were present for duty. It remained at Murfreesboro after the battle until the following June, being engaged in numerous foraging expeditions. Assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 14th corps, it moved with Rosecrans' army on the summer campaign, and suffered severely in the bloody two days' battle of Chickamauga, where of the 17 officers and 350 men in action, it lost 16 killed, 66 wounded and 47 missing. During the battles of Orchard Knob, Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, the 79th was employed in garrisoning the forts of Chattanooga and was not engaged. On Feb. 9, 1864, 265 men reënlisted and were mustered in on the 12th. After sharing with its division in the engagements at Buzzard Roost and Tunnel Hill, Ga., the veterans were given their furlough and on their return rejoined their brigade at Buzzard Roost on May 9, 1864. From this time on it actively participated in the almost constant fighting leading up to the fall of Atlanta. Its losses during the Atlanta campaign were 6 killed, 86 wounded (12 mortally) and 2 captured. It marched with Sherman to the sea, rested at Savannah for a month, and in Jan., 1865, moved with the army in the march through the Carolinas. It was heavily engaged at the battle of Bentonville, losing 13 killed and 46 wounded. At Goldsboro, N. C., March 22, it received 200 recruits, then marched to Raleigh and thence to Martha's Vineyard, where it encamped. After Johnston's surrender it moved via Richmond to the vicinity of Washington and was mustered out near Alexandria, Va., July 12, 1865.

Seventh Cavalry.—Cols., George C. Wynkoop, William B. Sipes, C. C. McCormick; Lieut.-Cols., William B. Sipes, James J. Seibert, James F. Andress; Majs., John E. Wynkoop, James J. Seibert, James Given, Charles C. Davis, William H. Jennings, James F. Andress, Cyrus Newlin, Benjamin S. Dartt, Charles L. Greeno, Uriah C. Hartranft. The 7th cavalry, the 80th regiment of the line, was composed of men from the counties of Schuylkill, Lycoming, Tioga, Bradford, Northumberland, Montour, Clinton, Center, Chester, Luzerne, Dauphin, Cumberland, Berks

and Allegheny. It rendezvoused by companies at Camp Cameron, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service in Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1861, for three years. Col. Wynkoop was an experienced cavalry officer in the militia and had served as brigadier-general in the three months' service, in which many of the officers and men had also served. The regiment received its colors from Gov. Curtin on Dec. 18 and the following day left the state for Louisville, Ky., where it reported to Gen. Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio. It remained in camp of instruction at Jeffersonville, Ind., until the end of Jan., 1862, when it moved to Nashville, Tenn., where the 1st battalion under Maj. Wynkoop was assigned to Gen. Negley's brigade; the 2nd, under Col. Wynkoop, to Gen. Dumont at Nashville; the 3d, under Maj. Given, to Col. Duffield's command, two companies being posted at Murfreesboro and two at Lebanon. The detachments were now employed in scouting in western and middle Tenn., the 2nd and 3d battalions, with the 1st, 4th and 5th Ky. cavalry being hotly engaged with Morgan's cavalry at Lebanon in May, when the enemy was defeated and 170 prisoners taken. The loss of the 7th was 3 killed, 13 wounded and 3 captured, Maj. Given being among the prisoners. In the early part of June the 1st battalion accompanied Gen. Negley to Chattanooga, skirmishing at Sweden's cove and in front of Chattanooga. The 3d battalion, now under Maj. Seibert, was engaged in June with Forrest's cavalry at McMinnville and Readyville, and on July 13, it was surprised and captured by Forrest at Murfreesboro, together with the rest of the garrison. The 7th lost 5 killed and 20 wounded in the engagement and the men captured were paroled. Early in July the 1st battalion, as a part of Gen. Smith's brigade, occupied Manchester. The 2nd and 3d battalions shared in Gen. Dumont's expedition across the Cumberland mountains, beating and routing the enemy at Pikeville. They were again engaged a little later with Forrest's cavalry at Calf Killer creek, where they lost some prisoners. In an engagement at Gallatin in August with Morgan's cavalry, a detachment of the 7th, under Col. Wynkoop, forming part of Gen. Richard Johnson's provisional brigade, suffered a loss of 11 killed and wounded and 43 taken prisoners. The 1st battalion was active with some loss at the battle of Perryville, Ky., but the other two battalions, atached to Negley's brigade, remained in garrison at Nashville. When Gen. Rosecrans assumed command of the Army of the Cumberland in Nov., 1862, it was completely reorganized, the 7th Pa. being assigned to the 1st brigade (Col. Minty), 2nd division, of the cavalry commanded by Gen. D. S. Stanley. The regiment was constantly skirmishing in the advance of the army on Murfreesboro and was active in the battle there, losing 2 killed, 9 wounded and 50 missing. It was again engaged at Rover, in Jan., 1863, executing a gallant charge and driving the enemy. It was once more active at Rover and Unionville in March, with a loss of 2 killed and 7 wounded. The 1st brigade now joined Sheridan's division, which marched to Franklin; skirmished with Van Dorn and Forrest at Spring Hill and Rutherford creek, and returned to Murfreesboro. From that time until the following June the command was variously engaged, being active at Snow hill, McMinnville, and Murfreesboro. On June 24 it moved on Gen. Rosecrans' campaign to Tullahoma, being active at Guy's gap, Shelbyville, Elk river and Sparta. In September it took part in the Chickamauga campaign and after the battle pursued Wheeler's cavalry for 18 days into Alabama. In the early part of the year 1864, most of the members reënlisted at Huntsville, Ala., and were given the usual veteran furlough. On their return the command was recruited to about 1,800 men and engaged in drill and preparation at Columbia for the spring campaign. On April 30, under command of Col. Sipes, it joined Gen. Sherman for the Atlanta campaign, being attached to Garrard's division, and saw much active service from this time on. It

was in actions at Rome, Dallas and Villa Rica road, Big Shanty, M'Afee cross-roads, Noonday creek and Kennesaw mountain; raided the Augusta & Atlanta railroad in July; shared in the raid on Covington; was engaged at Flatrock bridge, and on Aug. 1 entered the trenches in front of Atlanta. It joined in Gen. Kilpatrick's raid in August; skirmished at Fairburn, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, losing 43 men during the expedition. In October it was active at Rome, and the following day made a gallant charge on infantry and captured 2 pieces of artillery. It had suffered much in men, horses and equipment during the strenuous campaign and was now ordered to Louisville to refit. Here many of the officers whose original term of service had expired were mustered out. After the battle of Nashville and the defeat of Hood, the command was stationed at Gravelly Springs, Ala., on the Tennessee river, drilling and making preparation for the spring campaign. In the latter part of March, 1865, it joined Gen. Wilson in his raid through Alabama and Georgia, skirmished at Plantersville on April 1, led the assault upon the enemy's works the following day at Selma, losing heavily in killed and wounded, and was again active at Columbus. The war was now practically ended. The regiment remained at Macon until Aug. 23, 1865, when it was mustered out.

Eighty-first Infantry.—Cols., James Miller, Charles F. Johnson, H. Boyd McKeen, William Wilson; Lieut.-Cols., Charles F. Johnson, Eli T. Conner, H. Boyd McKeen, Robert M. Lee, Jr., Amos Stroh, Thomas C. Harkness, William Wilson, Lawrence Mercer; Majs., Eli T. Conner, Robert M. Lee, Jr., Thomas C. Harkness, William Wilson, Lawrence Mercer, James H. Mitchell. The 81st regiment, composed of men from the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Carbon and Luzerne, was mustered into the U. S. service in August, Sept., and Oct., 1861, at Philadelphia, for three years. Col. Miller was a soldier of the Mexican war and many of the officers and men had served in the state militia or during the three months' campaign. It left the state for Washington on Oct. 10, and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, commanded by Gens. Howard, Richardson and Sumner respectively. It remained inactive during the succeeding winter, except for numerous details sent out on scout duty. In March, 1862, active operations against the enemy commenced and a month later, having been transferred to the Peninsula, it engaged in McClellan's campaign to Richmond. Upon reaching the Chickahominy it was employed in building the Sumner bridge over which it marched to Golding's farm, where it engaged in a sharp skirmish with the enemy. The regiment saw much fighting and suffered severely during the rest of the campaign. Col. Miller was killed at Fair Oaks, and on the retreat to the James river, the 81st was engaged at Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Charles City cross-roads, where Col. Johnson and Capts. Conner and Harkness were wounded, and at Malvern hill, where Lieut.-Col. Conner was killed while gallantly leading his men. It arrived too late to share in the 2nd battle of Bull Run and was in reserve at South mountain, but was heavily engaged with loss at Antietam, where Capt. Schuyler and Lieut. Vandyke were among the killed. It fought at the battle of Fredericksburg and then returned to winter quarters near Falmouth, where it remained until April 26, 1863. It suffered considerable loss at the battle of Chancellorsville, Col. M'Keen and Maj. Harkness being among the severely wounded, and after the battle returned to Falmouth until the end of May. It then moved to Stoneman's switch and on June 18 to Stafford Court House, where it skirmished with the enemy. After a series of exhausting marches it arrived on the field of Gettysburg on the evening of July 1 and immediately threw up breast-works. On the following day it was heavily engaged until 9 p. m. in the wheat field beyond the peach orchard, losing one-half its effective strength. On the 3d day it was posted near the cemetery. It joined in the pursuit of

Lee and subsequently participated with the 2nd corps in the "campaign of maneuvres" in the Valley of Virginia, and in the operations at Mine run. The winter of 1863-64 was spent about Brandy Station and Stevensburg. A portion of the command reënlisted in Jan., 1864, and the men were given the usual veteran furlough, though the veterans, with a large number of recruits, returned before the opening of the spring campaign of 1864. Col. M'Keen commanded the brigade and Lieut.-Col. Wilson the regiment. In the desperate fighting which now ensued, the 81st had its full share, being engaged at the Wilderness, Po river, Spottsylvania, North Anna river, Totopotomy and Cold Harbor. Lieut.-Col. Wilson was severely wounded in the desperate assault by the 2nd corps at Spottsylvania, and Col. M'Keen was killed in the last assault at Cold Harbor. It was actively engaged with its corps in the first assaults on Petersburg, suffering considerable loss, and fully maintained its reputation as a fighting regiment in the engagements at Strawberry Plains, Reams' station and Deep Bottom. The winter of 1864-65 was spent in the trenches in front of Petersburg and at the end of March it participated with its corps in the final campaign. It did not again suffer serious loss, though frequently engaged, and was almost constantly on the march until the desperate assault on Lee's lines at Farmville, where the 81st suffered severely, Capts. Wilson and Bond being among the killed. After Lee's surrender it returned to Washington and was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., June 29, 1865. Its total losses during the four years of service were 14 officers killed, 45 wounded, 3 prisoners, 2 died of disease, 201 enlisted men killed, 516 wounded and 79 died of disease.

Eighty-second Infantry.—Cols., David H. Williams, Isaac C. Bassett; Lieut.-Cols., Frank Vallee, John M. Wetherill, James R. Neiler; Majs., John M. Wetherill, Isaac C. Bassett, Lyon L. Emanuel, William Clark. The 82nd regiment, numbered the 31st until after the battle of Fair Oaks, was recruited from Philadelphia, with the exception of Co. B, which was recruited in Pittsburg, in the late summer of 1861. The men rendezvoused at Suffolk Park, and in July, August and September were slowly mustered into the U. S. service for three years. On account of the threatened danger to the national capital the first four companies assembled were ordered to Washington and the other companies joined them there as fast as they were organized. The regimental organization was effected in Washington. It was assigned to the 1st brigade (Gen. Graham), 1st division (Gen. Buell and later Gen. Couch), 4th corps (Gen. Keyes). It occupied the defenses of Washington for a period of 6 months, engaged in drill, guard and fatigue duty, but March 9 it advanced with the army to Manassas. It returned again after a few days to its old quarters and two weeks later proceeded to Fortress Monroe, whence it moved upon McClellan's Peninsular campaign. The first month was passed at Yorktown, where it crossed the Chickahominy on May 22 and on the 31st engaged the enemy at Fair Oaks, its first serious battle, displaying commendable coolness and bravery. Its loss here was 8 killed and 24 wounded. On the retreat to Harrison's landing it was engaged at Charles City crossroads and Malvern hill, suffering severely in the latter battle. It was in line, but not active, at Chantilly and was only slightly engaged at Antietam. Shortly after this battle it encamped at Downsville, where it was attached to the 6th corps, with which it continued throughout the remainder of its service. It was active at Fredericksburg, but was protected by a deep ditch from the heavy fire of the enemy and suffered only small loss. The winter was without especial incident, except Burnside's Mud March in Jan., 1863. In the Chancellorsville campaign the corps was commanded by Gen. Sedgwick and the division by Gen. Newton. It was heavily engaged at the battle of Chancellorsville, where it formed part of the column which stormed Marye's heights, and it also shared in

the desperate fighting at Salem Church. Moving in June on the Gettysburg campaign, it arrived on the field of battle after a hard forced march, on the afternoon of July 2, and went into position on the left of the line near Little Round Top. The fighting had nearly ceased at this point and it was not engaged, but on the third day of the battle it was shifted to the extreme right of the line in support of Gen. Geary and was exposed to a severe artillery fire. It was then moved to the left and finally to the center, where it was in reserve until the close of the battle. In the pursuit of Lee which followed it had a sharp skirmish with the enemy at Funkstown, Md. When the army returned to Virginia it shared in the ensuing campaign of maneuvres; acted as support to a battery at Rappahannock Station; participated in the abortive movement upon Mine run; and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station upon the abandonment of the campaign. While here, about one-half the regiment reënlisted and was given a veteran furlough. It was ordered with its brigade at this time to Johnson's island, opposite Sandusky, Ohio, as it was thought best to strengthen the guard over the Confederate officers there confined until the ice on Lake Erie should break up. On May 6 it proceded to Washington and thence to Belle Plain landing, where it was engaged in guarding prisoners for a time. It rejoined the brigade at the North Anna river, but was not heavily engaged uptil the army reached Cold Harbor, where it lost 173 in killed, wounded and missing, more than half its effective strength. Among the wounded was Col. Bassett. It crossed the James river on June 16; was engaged in a brisk skirmish with the enemy's cavalry on June 29, and on July 6 hastened with the 6th corps to the defense of Washington, then threatened by Gen. Early. It was active at Fort Stevens in July and again at Summit Point in August. While at Berryville, Va., the original term of enlistment expired and the regiment, except veterans and recruits, was ordered to Philadelphia, where it was mustered out on Sept. 16, 1864. The veterans and recruits were organized into a battalion of five companies, which were subsequently joined by the veterans of the 23d Pa. and the regimental organization was maintained under the command of Col. Bassett. It now shared in the successful campaign of Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, after which it returned with the 6th corps to the trenches in front of Petersburg. In the final campaign of 1865 it was engaged with loss at Sailor's creek and was at the extreme front when Lee surrendered. The regiment was finally mustered out on July 13, 1865, at Hall's hill, Va.

Eighty-third Infantry.—Cols., John W. McLane, Strong Vincent, O. S. Woodward, C. P. Rogers; Lieut.-Cols., Strong Vincent, Hugh S. Campbell, DeWitt C. McCoy, C. P. Rogers, William O. Colt; Majs., Louis H. Naghel, Wiliam H. Lamont, William O. Colt, W. H. Dunbar, Amos M. Judson. The 83d regiment, composed principally of men from the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Venango and Mercer, rendezvoused at Camp McLane, near the city of Erie, and was mustered into the U. S. service between July 29 and Sept. 8, 1861, for three years. The regiment was recruited by Col. McLane, who formerly commanded the Erie regiment in the three months' service, and embraced nearly 300 of his old command. It left the state for Washington on Sept. 18, about 1,000 strong, was there assigned to the 3d brigade of Porter's division—later the 1st division of the 5th corps—and remained in the vicinity of Washington until the following spring, being subjected meanwhile to a rigid course of instruction and discipline. By the opening of the spring campaign it had become one of the most proficient regiments in the army. After engaging in the preliminary march of the army to Fairfax Court House early in March, 1862, it was moved to the Peninsula and there embarked on Gen. McClellan's Peninsular campaign. After engaging actively in the siege of Yorktown it advanced to Hanover Court House, where it engaged and drove

the enemy, and was again engaged for half an hour on the Ashland road, 8 men being wounded. It then remained encamped for a month along the Chickahominy river and was hotly engaged at Gaines' mill, where it fought with great bravery and sustained severe losses. It went into this action 550 strong and lost 265 in killed, wounded and prisoners, both Col. McLane and Maj. Naghel being among the killed. On the retreat to the James Porter's corps led the advance. In the action at Glendale the 83d supported Griffin's battery and was hotly engaged the following day at Malvern hill, losing about 150 in killed, wounded and missing, Capt. Campbell, commanding the regiment, being among the wounded. On the arrival of the command at Harrison's landing it could muster only 80 muskets. It now joined the forces under Gen. Pope, having been reinforced at Newport News by about 50 recruits, and fought with its usual gallantry at the second Bull Run battle, losing 20 killed and about 50 wounded, among the latter being Lieut.-Col. Campbell, commanding the regiment. Maj. Lamont was among the captured. The 83d was present but only slightly engaged at Antietam, but at the battle of Fredericksburg its loss was 6 killed and 30 wounded. It was encamped for the winter of 1862-3 near Stoneman's station, participated in the Mud March in Jan., 1863, and on April 29 started on the Chancellorsville campaign. Its loss at Chancellorsville was very small and after the battle it returned to its old quarters. Two weeks later it was ordered to the Rappahannock to guard the fords and about July 15 started towards Pennsylvania. It arrived on the field of Gettysburg on the morning of July 2 and went into position in support of the artillery at the center. Col. Vincent commanded the brigade, Gen. Barnes the division, and Gen. Sykes the corps. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2nd it was ordered to the extreme left and took position on Little Round Top, where it fought with great gallantry until evening. On the third day of the battle it was posted to the rear of the left center and suffered but little. Its loss in the battle was 6 killed and 38 wounded, 6 of whom subsequently died. Col. Vincent was among the mortally wounded. After the battle it joined in the pursuit of the enemy. About this time the regiment received about 400 drafted men and substitutes, a majority of whom proved to be worthless and were constantly deserting. It now shared in the marches and countermarches of the fall campaign, being engaged at Rappahannock Station and Mine run, and finally went into winter quarters behind the Rappahannock. While here 169 men reënlisted. It moved on the spring campaign of 1864, being assigned to Bartlett's brigade, Griffin's division, 5th corps, under Gen. Warren. In the first two engagements, at the Wilderness and at Laurel hill, it fought with desperate gallantry and lost over 300 men. It was subsequently engaged at the North Anna river and Totopotomy, but was in reserve at Bethesda Church. It crossed the James on June 16 and joined with the army in the siege of Petersburg, occupying an intrenched position close up to the enemy's works, where it was subjected to an almost ceaseless fire until relieved on the night of the 20th. It was then moved to a position on the Jerusalem plank road, and on Aug. 16 to the Weldon railroad. On Sept. 18 the original term of service expired, when, of its 350 effective men, about 100 were mustered out and the others were organized as a battalion of six companies, which was active at Poplar Grove church, and lost heavily at Peeble's farm on the evening of the same day. It was inactive during October and November, but shared in the raid on the Weldon railroad in December, after which it went into winter quarters on the Jerusalem plank road. It fought at Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865, and then encamped at Hampton Station until the opening of the final campaign. Meanwhile Cos. G, H, I and K were assigned it in March, 1865, which, with a number of recruits, brought it up to the maximum strength of a regiment. In the Appomattox campaign it was actively engaged at Jones'

farm, White Oak road, Gravelly run, Five Forks, Sutherland's station and Jetersville, and joined in the pursuit to Appomattox Court House. It was mustered out at Washington on June 28, 1865, and returning to Harrisburg, the men were finally paid and discharged there on July 4. The 83d was engaged in 25 battles during service, two more than any other infantry regiment from the state.

Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., William G. Murray, Samuel M. Bowman; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas C. MacDowell, Walter Barrett, Thomas H. Craig, Milton Opp, George Zinn; Majs., Walter Barrett, Thomas H. Craig, Milton Opp, George Zinn, Samuel Bryan. The 84th regiment, composed of men from the counties of Blair, Lycoming, Clearfield, Dauphin, Columbia, Cameron and Westmoreland, was recruited in the late summer and early fall of 1861. It rendezvoused first at Camp Crossman, Huntingdon, and afterwards at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was organized towards the close of October, and before the end of the year all the men were mustered into the U. S. service for three years. On Dec. 31, 1861, it left for Hancock, Md., and on its arrival there on Jan. 2, 1862, crossed the Potomac and moved to Bath. Here it was confronted by the enemy under Stonewall Jackson and fell back to Hancock, moving thence to Cumberland. During the remainder of the winter the command was posted along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, but in March it moved to Winchester, where it was heavily engaged as a part of the forces commanded by Gen. Shields. Its loss in the battle was 23 killed and 67 wounded out of 260 engaged. Col. Murray, Capt. Gallagher and Lieut. Reem were among the killed. It served on provost duty at Berryville until May 2; skirmished on the 31st at Front Royal; was again engaged at Port Republic in June; then remained encamped at Alexandria until July, when under the command of Col. Bowman it joined Pope's army, and was assigned to Carroll's brigade, Ricketts' division, McDowell's corps. It was only slightly engaged at Cedar mountain, but fought bravely throughout the day at the second battle of Bull Run. Only a fragment of the regiment was fit for duty when it reached Washington, and on account of its reduced condition it remained at Arlington Heights during the Antietam campaign. While here its ranks were filled by about 400 recruits and returning convalescents. At Fredericksburg it formed part of Gen. Whipple's independent division and with its brigade rendered conspicuous service during the battle. When Gen. Hooker took command of the army, the 84th was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Col. Bowman), 3d division (Gen. Whipple), 3d corps (Gen. Sickles). Its losses were very heavy at the battle of Chancellorsville, being 219 out of 391 engaged. Despite its own heavy losses it succeeded in bringing off 33 prisoners. The 84th now became a part of Gen. Carr's brigade of the 2nd corps. In the Gettysburg campaign it was detailed to guard the corps train and did not share in the great battle. In the Virginia campaign which ensued it was active at Wapping heights, Thoroughfare gap, Freeman's ford, Bristoe Station, Kelly's ford, Jacob's ford, Locust Grove and Mine run, and then went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. Many of the command reënlisted in Jan., 1864, and were given a veteran furlough. It assisted in driving the enemy at Morton's ford, Va., in February, and shared with the 2nd corps in the almost constant fighting from the Wilderness to the James. Lieut-Col. Opp was mortally wounded at the Wilderness while bravely leading a charge, and in a skirmish at Pleasant hill the gallant Lieut. Nixon, who saved the command from capture at Bull Run, was severely wounded. It shared in the siege of Petersburg until June 27, when it recrossed the James and took part in the action at Deep Bottom. It then reëngaged in the work of the siege until Aug. 14, when it was again in action at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains. Once more it returned to the work of the siege; was engaged at Yellow tavern, where Lieut.-Col. Zinn was severely wounded, and in October the

original members, except veterans and recruits, were mustered out of service. The others were organized as a battalion of four companies, which were consolidated on Jan. 13, 1865, with the 57th Pa. and served with that regiment until the end of the war. The battalion shared in the engagement of the 2nd corps at Hatcher's run in October, and was again engaged on the Weldon railroad in December. The history of the battalion after its consolidation is the same as that of the 57th (q. v.). It was finally mustered out of service with that organization on June 29, 1865.

Eighy-fifth Infantry.—Col., Joshua B. Howell; Lieut.-Cols., Norton McGiffin, H. A. Purviance, Edward Campbell; Majs., Absalom Guiler, James B. Tredwell, Edward Campbell, Isaac M. Abraham. The 85th was recruited from the counties of Fayette, Washington, Somerset and Greene, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp La Fayette near Uniontown, Nov. 12, 1861, for a three years' term. It was ordered to Washington at the end of November, went into camp at Camp Good Hope and was employed with a brigade under Col. Tidball, in strengthening the defenses of Washington. On March 29, 1862, attached to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 4th corps, it left Washington for Fortress Monroe, where it joined the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the operations on the Peninsula, being engaged at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, but was not active in the battles following. From Suffolk, where it was stationed after the close of the campaign, the 85th was ordered to New Berne, N. C., and joined the Goldsboro expedition, engaging the enemy several times en route. Jan., 1863, was spent in camp near New Berne, and at the close of the month the regiment was ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., where it remained until April 1, when it moved to Folly island. It shared in the siege of Fort Wagner, though its ranks were sadly depleted by sickness and exposure to the trying southern summer, and occupied Morris island with the rest of the troops after the fall of the fort. In December it was ordered back to Hilton Head and encamped near Port Royal, a much more healthful locality. It joined in the unsuccessful expedition to Whitemarsh island, near Savannah, in Feb., 1864; was transferred in April to the Army of the James, and posted at Bermuda Hundred, Va., where it performed picket duty until June. It then proceeded to Petersburg and was active in that vicinity in a number of engagements from June to October. On Oct. 14, the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 188th Pa. infantry and the remainder of the men, after spending a month in camp at Portsmouth, were mustered out at Pittsburg on Nov. 22.

Eighty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., George Hay, John W. Schall, William S. Franklin, James Tearney; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Schall, James A. Stahle, Noah G. Ruhl, Samuel S. Bulford; Majs., Charles H. Buehler, James A. Stahle, Noah G. Ruhl, F. J. Thomas. The 87th, eight companies of which were recruited in York county and two in Adams, was mustered into the U. S. service at York in Sept., 1861, for a three years' term. The winter was spent on guard duty along the Northern Central railroad from the Pennsylvania state line to Baltimore and on May 26, 1862, the regiment moved to Baltimore, where it remained until June 23, when it left for Martinsburg. Shortly afterward it moved to New creek and was stationed there until late in August, when it joined an expedition to Elk Water under Gen. Kelley in pursuit of the enemy. This was followed by a march to Beverly, Franklin and Webster under Gen. Milroy in October and November. On Dec. 6, it moved to Petersburg and on the 18th to Winchester, where it went into winter quarters. In May, 1863, the regiment undertook an expedition to Webster, leaving two companies at Bunker Hill on its return. In June these two companies were attacked and obliged to fall back to Winchester. The other section of the regiment was engaged at Middletown and Winchester, after which the entire regiment withdrew

to Harper's Ferry, and went into camp on Maryland heights. Early in July it moved to Tennallytown, where it joined the Army of the Potomac, being assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, with which it took part in the battles of Manassas gap, Bealeton, Kelly's ford, Brandy Station and the Mine Run campaign. The regiment spent the winter of 1863-64 in camp at Brandy Station, where 180 men reënlisted. With the 1st brigade, 3d division, 6th corps, it participated in the Wilderness campaign and the movement to Petersburg. At Cold Harbor its loss in killed and wounded was almost one-third of its strength. On July 6, it was ordered to the defense of Washington, which was threatened by Gen. Early, and met him at the Monocacy, losing more heavily than in any other battle of its service. It also participated in the engagements of the Opequan and Fisher's hill. On Sept. 23, 1864, the original members not reënlisted left the regiment and the veterans and recruits were formed into a battalion of five companies, which was closely engaged at Cedar creek. In March, 1865, the addition of five new companies perfected the regimental organization. It then participated in the final assault on Petersburg and the engagement at Sailor's creek. It was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., June 29, 1865.

Eighty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., George P. McLean, George W. Gile, Louis Wagner; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph A. McLean, George W. Gile, Louis Wagner, Edmund A. Moss; Majs., George W. Gile, D. A. Griffith, Benezet F. Foust, John S. Steeple, Aaron Bright, Jr. The 88th regiment, three companies of which were recruited in Berks county and the remainder in Philadelphia, was known as the Cameron Light Guards and was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia in Sept., 1861, for a three years' term. It was ordered to Washington on Oct. 1 and assigned to guard duty at Alexandria, where it received its arms and equipment. On Feb. 18, 1862, five companies were detailed for garrison duty in forts on the Potomac, and on April 17, the regiment, reunited, moved to Cloud's mills, to guard the line of the Orange & Alexandria railroad from Bull Run to Fairfax Court House. May 7, the command was ordered to report to Gen. McDowell and assigned to Gen. Ricketts' division, with which it fought at Cedar mountain, Thoroughfare gap, the second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam and Fredericksburg, its heaviest loss being at Bull Run, where 15 were killed, 102 wounded and 48 missing. It went into winter quarters at Fletcher's Chapel and, with the exception of the "Mud March," remained there until April 28, 1863, when it started on the Chancellorsville movement. Its part in this was not important, but its service at Gettysburg was brilliant and resulted in the capture of the colors of the 16th Ala. and 23d N. C. The regiment shared in the movements of the army during the remainder of the year, ending with the Mine Run campaign, after which it went into winter quarters at Culpeper. Enough men reënlisted to insure the continuance of the 88th as a veteran organization and on May 3, 1864, it broke camp and spent the next three days in guarding wagon trains on their way to the Wilderness. Engagements followed in rapid succession at Spottsylvania, the North Anna river, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor and White Oak swamp and on June 16 the command arrived at Petersburg. Here it was engaged on June 18 and at the Weldon railroad in August, besides performing arduous siege duties. In Feb., 1865, it joined in the Hatcher's run movement, being engaged at Dabney's mills and afterward encamping on Hatcher's run. It participated in the final assault on Petersburg and in the pursuit after the evacuation of the city and returned to Washington, where it was mustered out of the service on June 30, 1865.

Eighth Cavalry.—Cols., David McM. Gregg, Pennock Huey, E. G. Chorman, William A. Corrie; Lieut.-Cols., A. E. Griffiths, Samuel Wilson, William A. Corrie, Robert Oldham; Majs., Albert J. Enos, Pennock Huey,

William H. Forrest, Peter Keenan, William A. Corrie, Joseph W. Wistar, Robert McCool, Robert Oldham, Benjamin A. Phifer. It was at first intended to equip this regiment—the 89th of the line—as a rifle regiment, but it was afterwards changed to a cavalry organization. It was recruited in Philadelphia and in Lycoming, Bucks and Schuylkill counties, and was mustered into the U. S. service from July 23 to Sept. 17, 1861, at Philadelphia, for a three years' term. It left the state for Washington on Oct. 4, where it was brigaded with the 3d Pa. cavalry and spent the winter in the vicinity of the capital in the performance of various routine duties. On Jan. 17, 1862, the vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. Chorman was filled by the appointment of Capt. David M'M. Gregg, of the 6th U. S. cavalry, an experienced officer and a graduate of West Point. In the Peninsular campaign the brigade was enlarged by the addition of the 1st regular cavalry and was attached to the 4th corps. It shared in a light skirmish at New Kent Court House and soon after participated in a severe skirmish near Garnett's house, where it suffered its first losses. It was present at the battle of Fair Oaks and active at Malvern hill. During this campaign companies D, A and B were detached from the regiment on special duties. Upon its arrival at Harrison's landing, Col. Gregg assumed the command of a cavalry brigade which included the 8th, which was employed in heavy picket duties. It moved with Pleasonton's brigade to Yorktown, serving as rear-guard, but returned to Alexandria just after the second Bull Run battle. On Sept. 4, it was sent to Freedom hill, encountering the enemy there, at Sugar Loaf Mountain and Darnestown. On the 12th it entered Frederick and drove out the rear-guard of the enemy's cavalry, securing a number of prisoners. It then moved on a reconnoissance to Gettysburg, captured about 50 more prisoners, and thence marched to the battle-field of Antietam, skirmishing on the Sharpsburg pike on the day after the general engagement. It remained encamped at Sharpsburg for a time; had a sharp engagement with the enemy at Charlestown; and on Oct. 26, as a part of Pleasonton's cavalry, led the advance of the army into Virginia, being engaged in rapid succession with heavy losses at Philomont, Upperville, Aldie, Barbour's cross-roads, Ashby's gap, Chester gap, Orleans, Amissville and Hazel river. It was next assigned to picket duty at the fords of the Rapidan and Rappahannock, and while in the vicinity of Leeds, a squadron under Capt. Wilson, was captured after a spirited resistance. It moved to Fredericksburg on the night before the battle and had one squadron engaged on the following day. When Gen. Bayard fell, Col. Gregg was ordered to assume command of the division and was officially notified on the field of his promotion to brigadier-general. Maj. Huey succeeded to the command of the regiment on June 17, 1862. The regiment now returned to Falmouth and was employed in scout and picket duty along the Rappahannock, going into winter quarters at Acquia creek about the middle of Feb., 1863. While here it was assigned to Col. Devin's brigade of Pleasonton's division, comprising the 8th and 17th Pa. and 6th N. Y. cavalry. On April 21 it embarked upon the Chancellorsville campaign and in the first day's fighting at Chancellorsville suffered heavily in killed, wounded and horses. On May 2nd, it made one of the most gallant charges in the war, winning for itself the following commendation from Gen. Pleasonton: "The distinguished gallantry of the 8th Pa. regiment, in charging the head of the enemy's column, advancing on the 11th corps, on the evening of the 2nd inst., has excited the highest admiration. * * * The gallant McVikar, the generous chivalric Keenan, with 150 killed and wounded from your small numbers, attest the terrible earnestness that animated the midnight conflict of the second of May." After the battle, it moved to Potomac creek, and on the 14th to Acquia creek and Falmouth, being engaged in picket duties until the Gettysburg campaign. It was in action at New Market,

losing 15 killed and wounded, and as part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd cavalry division, it moved on the 30th to Westminster, thence to Hanover Junction and on July 4, to Emmitsburg, where it joined the command of Gen. Kilpatrick, crossed South mountain and assisted in the capture of 250 wagons and 600 prisoners of the enemy's wagon train. During the next few days it was engaged in constant skirmishing in the vicinity of Boonesboro and Jones' cross-roads. Returning to Virginia, it was engaged in guard and picket duty on the Manassas railroad and at Thoroughfare gap, and in August it became a part of the 1st brigade commanded by Gen. J. Irvin Gregg. In the campaign which followed, the regiment was heavily engaged at Sulphur springs, and was again in action two days later at Bristoe Station. In the advance to Mine Run it was sharply engaged at New Hope Church and on its return went into winter quarters at Bealeton Station. During the winter it engaged in the raids into the Luray valley and through Chester gap. Most of the men reënlisted at this time and were given veteran furloughs by battalions. Upon the opening of the Wilderness campaign the 8th participated in the various movements and battles of Sheridan's corps, losing about 100 men on the Richmond raid, 25 at Haw's shop, and 35 at Trevilian Station. At St. Mary's Church, Gregg's division was attacked by superior numbers, and the 8th again lost heavily, Col. Huey and Capt. Piggott being captured and some 40 men being killed, wounded or missing. On July 1 it crossed the James with its division, moved to Blackwater, and was engaged on picket duty until the 26th on the Jerusalem plank road. It then crossed the Appomattox and the James; was in action at Malvern hill, and again on the Charles City road. About two weeks later it was again engaged at Charles City road and in August was in action the whole day at Yellow tavern, where Lieut.-Col. Wilson was among the wounded, and the command devolved on Maj. Wistar. The regiment was now reduced to about 200 men fit for duty. At Reams' station, on Aug. 23, Maj. Wistar was among the wounded and the command devolved on Capt. Alex. M'Callum, all its field officers having been killed, wounded or captured. It participated in the cavalry operations during the siege of Petersburg and in the spring of 1865, moved with Sheridan to Five Forks, participating in a brilliant campaign which resulted in the surrender of Lee, after which the 8th was ordered to Lynchburg and consolidated with the 16th Pa. cavalry on July 24. It was finally mustered out with that organization on Aug. 11, 1865, at Richmond.

Ninetieth Infantry.—Col., Peter Lyle; Lieut.-Col., William A. Leech; Majs., Alfred J. Sellers, Jacob M. Davis. This regiment was organized at Philadelphia from Oct. 1, 1861, to March 10, 1862. Its colonel and line officers, as well as many of the men, had already served in the three months' campaign in the 19th infantry; William A. Leech had been major of the 17th, and nearly all had had experience in the militia. Recruited to 900 men, it left for Baltimore on March 31, 1862, and then proceeded to Washington and Acquia creek landing, where it reported to Gen. McDowell, commanding the 3d corps, and was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Gen. Ricketts), 2nd division (Gen. Ord). It was brigaded with the 26th and 94th N. Y. and 88th Pa., and with its division moved into the Shenandoah Valley in May against the enemy under Stonewall Jackson. Returning to Waterloo on July 22, it moved with Pope to the relief of Banks' army at Cedar mountain, then to Mitchell's station and after destroying the railroad bridge served as rear-guard to the army retreating across the Rappahannock. With its brigade it checked the enemy for three days at Rappahannock Station, and on Aug. 28 assisted its division in holding back Longstreet for 8 hours at Thoroughfare gap, retiring in good order to Gainesville. The next day it was heavily engaged at Groveton, losing about 200 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. On Sept. 6, it embarked

on the Maryland campaign, attached to Gen. Hooker's command, with which it fought at South mountain and Antietam, its loss at the latter place being 98. On the close of this campaign the division was transferred to the 1st corps, under Gen. Reynolds, and the brigade was made to include the 88th, 90th and 136th Penn., and 26th and 94th N. Y., Col. Lyle in comand. On the return of the army into Virginia, Gen. Gibbon became division commander and the 12th Mass. took the place of the two New York regiments. It was actively engaged at Fredericksburg as a part of Franklin's Grand Division on the left of the line, losing about 90 men in the battle. On Dec. 19 it moved to Belle Plain, but was detached for fatigue duty at Pratt's point and remained here without incident, with the exception of the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863, until April 28, following, when it embarked with its division on the Chancellorsville campaign. It was active in all the operations at Chancellorsville, as a part of the 1st corps, and withdrew with the army across the river on the morning of May 6 to its old camps. With the departure at this time of the nine months' regiments, their terms having expired, the brigade was reorganized to include the 11th, 88th and 90th Penn., 12th Mass., and 97th N. Y. Toward the middle of June the 90th moved on the Gettysburg campaign and crossed the southern border of Pennsylvania on the 30th. It entered the battle of Gettysburg with 191 men and lost in killed, wounded and missing, 100. After joining in the pursuit of the enemy, it returned to Bealeton Station, Va., and later moved to Stevensburg, where it performed guard duty and drilled the new recruits received there. It remained upon the Rappahannock with the army until the middle of October, when it retreated to Centerville and was later employed in repairing the railroad near Bristoe Station until it took part in the Mine Run campaign, after which it went into winter quarters at Cedar mountain. In Jan., 1864, the 90th was quartered in the Baptist church at Culpeper, and then went into camp with its brigade on the Sperryville pike. It became a part of the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps, during the winter and on May 4, 1864, moved with the army for the Wilderness. In a fierce charge on the 5th, in which the regiment was unfortunately unsupported by the rest of its brigade, it lost 124 men out of 251 who went into action. In all the fierce fighting which now ensued the 90th had its full share, being successively engaged at Spottsylvania, the North Anna river, Totopotomy, and Bethesda Church, suffering severely. Early in June the division was reorganized, becoming the 3d of the 5th corps, Gen. Crawford commanding. On the 16th it crossed the James river and shared in the operations before Petersburg. From June 24 to July 6 it was engaged in picket duty on the Jerusalem plank road; assisted in building Fort Davis, which it later garrisoned; and shared in the movement on the Weldon railroad, where Col. Leech, Maj. Davis and about 90 men were captured, and some 20 men were killed and wounded. Capt. William P. Davis now assumed command and the regiment was variously employed in destroying the Weldon railroad, building roads, etc., and in a reconnoissance to Poplar Spring Church in September, after which it served as garrison at Fort Dushane. On Nov. 26, their original term of service having expired, the members who had not reënlisted were mustered out and the veterans and recruits were consolidated with the 11th Pa. On their arrival at Washington the men were paid; at Philadelphia the regiment was welcomed by an escort of military and firemen, and proceeded to the armory, where it was finally disbanded.

Ninety-first Infantry.—Col., Edgar M. Gregory; Lieut.-Cols., Edward C. Wallace, Joseph H. Sinex, John D. Lentz, Eli G. Sellers; Majs., George W. Todd, John D. Lentz, Eli G. Sellers, John F. Casner. This organization was recruited in the fall of 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Chase, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, where it was mustered into

the U. S. service on Dec. 4, 1861, for three years. It left for Washington on Jan. 21, 1862, and did guard and patrol duty at the national capital until April 27, when it moved to Alexandria, where it served as provost guard until Aug. 21. It was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps and entered on the Maryland campaign on Sept. 15, arriving at Antietam on the 18th. In October it shared in a reconnoissance across the Potomac to Shepherdstown; on the 30th moved with the army under Gen. Burnside to Warrenton; was encamped near Falmouth at Stoneman's switch until Dec. 11, and then proceeded to the Phillips house, where the men lay on their arms until the opening of the battle of Fredericksburg. At that battle the regiment charged gallantly with its brigade and did all that brave men could in this, its maiden battle. Its loss in the charge was 2 officers and 87 men. It was among the last troops to recross the Rappahannock, and was engaged until Jan. 28, 1863, in picketing the rear line of Burnside's army. It shared in the "Mud March" and was engaged in various fatigue and picket duties until the beginning of the Chancellorsville campaign. At Chancellorsville, where the command was actively engaged, Capt. Theodore H. Parsons and Lieut. George Black received mortal wounds and Col. Gregory was wounded in the leg. The regiment was at this time a part of the 1st brigade (Tyler's), 3d division (Humphreys'), 5th corps, commanded by Gen. Meade. It was engaged in railroad guard duty at Stoneman's switch from May 28 to June 4, when it moved to United States ford, and thence to Mount Holly Church and Catlett's station. Gen. Weed now assumed command of the brigade which began its march towards Gettysburg, where it arrived on the morning of July 2. Its loss in this engagement was 2 officers and 19 men. The command was heavily engaged on the afternoon of the 2nd on Little Round Top, where it met with its chief loss. After the battle it participated in the pursuit of Lee's army and during the fall campaign of 1863, was constantly marching and maneuvering, but saw little hard fighting. It shared in the Mine Run campaign and was then assigned to duty along the Rappahannock river and the Orange & Alexandria railroad. On Dec. 26, most of the command reënlisted, those who did not reënlist were transferred to the 155th Pa., and the veterans left for home on furlough in Jan., 1864. The regiment returned to the front on March 2, and went into quarters at Warrenton Junction. On May 4 it started on the Wilderness campaign, being active at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy and Bethesda Church, finally crossing the James on June 16, and moving up in front of Petersburg. At Cold Harbor the 91st was transferred to the 1st brigade (Col. Seitzer), 1st division. In the first assaults on the Petersburg works the regiment lost 82 men killed and wounded, and a few days later was in action on the Jerusalem plank road. On July 3, the veterans and recruits of the 62nd Pa. were transferred to the 91st, whose ranks had been sadly depleted during the trying campaign of the year. The regiment was then engaged in the work of fortification until the 21st, Col. Gregory commanding the brigade. It was in reserve on the 30th when the mine was exploded and served on garrison duty in the forts until Aug. 18. It shared in the movement against the Weldon railroad; was in action at Peeble's farm, where it charged the enemy's works with the division and captured a fort and a number of prisoners. It remained there strengthening the position until Oct. 8, when it charged and captured the Davis house. On Oct. 14, its depleted ranks were partially filled with 100 drafted recruits, and in the latter part of the month it shared in the advance to Hatcher's run. In Jan., 1865, it participated in the movement to destroy the Weldon railroad, losing several men captured, and in February it again lost heavily at Hatcher's run. It was active in the final campaign, being engaged at Dabney's mill, Gravelly run, Five Forks and Sailor's creek, and was near Appo-

mattox Court House with the 5th corps when the truce was proclaimed. The 5th corps was ordered to receive the enemy's surrender, a ceremony which lasted throughout the entire day of the 9th. From Appomattox the regiment returned to Petersburg, thence to Sutherland station, Richmond and Bailey's cross-roads, where it encamped. It shared in the grand review at Washington and on July 10 was mustered out, returning thence to Philadelphia, where it was finally disbanded after nearly four years of service.

Ninth Cavalry.—Cols., E. C. Williams, Thomas C. James, Thomas J. Jordan; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas C. James, George B. Brown, R. M. Russell, Edward G. Savage, David H. Kimmel; Majs., R. M. Russell, Griffith Jones, Edward G. Savage, John S. Detweiler, David H. Kimmel, Charles A. Apple, W. H. Longsdorf, John M. Porter, John F. Miller, Elisha Hancock, George A. Shuman. The 9th cavalry, or the 92nd regiment of the line, originally known as the Lochiel Cavalry, was recruited principally in the counties of Dauphin, Luzerne, Lancaster, Huntingdon, Perry, Cumberland, Mifflin, Blair, Wayne, Chester, Lehigh, Susquehanna, and in the city and county of Philadelphia. It rendezvoused at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service during the fall of 1861 for three years. The field and most of the line officers, as well as many of the privates, had already served for the three months' term. Col. Williams was an experienced veteran, having served in the militia as early as 1832; was under Gen. Scott, in the Mexican war; and had been in command of the Scott Legion of Philadelphia in the three months' service. On Nov. 20, 1861, the regiment left for Pittsburg, then proceeded by boat to Louisville, Ky., where it reported to Gen. Buell, commanding the Army of the Ohio, and went into camp at Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite Louisville. It spent the time until Jan. 10, 1862, in perfecting itself in drill and discipline, and was then ordered to the front. By the urgent request of the citizens and legislature of Kentucky it was ordered to remain for the protection of the state, when the advance under Gens. Buell and Mitchell was begun in the early part of February. The 1st battalion, under Col. Williams, was posted at Grayson springs, the 2nd, under Lieut.-Col. James, at Calhoun, and the 3d, under Maj. Jordan, on the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. On March 5 the regiment was ordered into Tennessee, the 1st battalion moving to Springfield, the 2nd to Nashville and the 3d to Gallatin. The 3d saw considerable active service at this period, first meeting the enemy under Morgan at Lebanon, where, with the 7th Pa. and the 3d Ky. cavalry, it defeated that gallant leader, capturing 293 prisoners, including Lieut.-Col. Wood, Morgan's second in command. It was engaged in a skirmish with Morgan's rear-guard near Livingston in May, capturing the guard and scattering Morgan's forces. On June 3 it moved from Lebanon to Tompkinsville, Ky., and a detachment was engaged on the 6th at Moore's hill, losing 5 killed and 10 wounded, Capt. McCullough being among the killed. It was again in action at Tompkinsville in July against the same enemy, and was forced by superior numbers to retire to Burkesville. In this action the enemy lost 57 killed and 140 wounded, while Maj. Jordan's force escaped with a loss of only 10 killed, 14 wounded and 19 prisoners—Jordan himself being among the latter. In August the regiment was reunited at Lebanon, Ky., and was employed in watching Morgan and Kirby Smith. It covered Gen. Nelson's retreat after the battle of Richmond, having a sharp encounter with the enemy's cavalry at Shelbyville. At Louisville it guarded the roads leading to Tennessee, while Gen. Buell was marching to the relief of the state. It was heavily engaged at Perryville, losing 10 killed and 27 wounded, and won the following words of praise from Gen. Buell: "The 9th Pa. cavalry behaved most bravely, being at one time compelled to stand for three-quarters of an hour under the concentrated fire of three

batteries of the enemy's artillery, and only retiring when ordered to do so." It was now ordered to Louisville to recruit, and on Dec. 22 it shared in a daring and successful raid across the mountains of eastern Tennessee, returning to Nicholasville in Jan., 1863. Col. Williams resigned in Oct., 1862, Lieut.-Col. James died on Jan. 13, 1863, and Maj. Jordan was promoted to the colonelcy. After being refitted at Louisville it moved to Nashville, skirmished at Franklin with Forrest's brigade, and operated for a period of 18 days on the right wing of the army of the Cumberland, holding in check a superior force of the enemy under Gens. Van Dorn, Wheeler and Forrest. On March 4 it was heavily engaged near Franklin, losing 12 killed and 51 wounded, but drove the enemy, and was active the next day at Thompson's station. For its gallantry on this occasion it received honorable mention in special orders by Gen. Rosecrans. It next shared in the campaign against Bragg, ending in the battle of Chickamauga, as a part of the 1st brigade, 1st cavalry division, Gen. Stanley commanding. The cavalry division led the advance of the army and the 9th Pa. was active at the battles of Rover, Middleton and Shelbyville, capturing at the latter place nearly 1,000 prisoners and a battery, and breaking the enemy's cavalry organization. It was active at Elk river and captured 200 of Bragg's rear-guard at Cowan a few days later. It penetrated to Lafayette, Ga., capturing a part of Longstreet's advance guard, and obtaining positive information of that general's presence. At the battle of Chickamauga it was again commended for its gallantry. During the winter of 1863-64 it was in east Tennessee and was active at the battles of Dandridge, New Market, Mossy creek and Fair Garden. About this time the command reënlisted for a three years' term and returned to Pennsylvania on a 30 days' furlough early in April, 1864. It was recruited to 1,200 men and returned to Louisville in the latter part of May. Gen. Morgan made his last raid into Kentucky at this time and Col. Jordan hastened with his regiment to the relief of Frankfort, compelling Morgan to fall back. The regiment then marched to Nashville and thence to Chattanooga. Ordered against Gen. Wheeler, it reached Murfreesboro early in September and defeated Dibrell's brigade at Readyville a few days later, capturing 294 prisoners. Maj. Kimmel led the gallant charge in this action. Col. Jordan was now placed in command of all the cavalry in Tennessee and drove and scattered the enemy under Gen. Williams. The 9th was now assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d cavalry division, Gen. Kilpatrick commanding, joined Gen. Sherman at Marietta, and marched with him to the sea. On the right wing of the army, under Gen. Howard, it led the advance to Macon and Milledgeville; attacked and captured the enemy's works at Lovejoy's Station, taking over 300 prisoners together with the guns, which were retained until the end of the war; it was heavily engaged at Griswoldville in November, losing 95 men killed and wounded; was active at Waynesboro, and Buckhead creek; and after a month's delay at Savannah it entered on the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Blackville and Aiken. The brigade then moved rapidly toward Columbia and after taking Lexington, marched toward Charlotte, N. C., where it met and defeated the enemy. The regiment reached Fayetteville on March 11, and rested a few days. It was heavily engaged at Averasboro and Bentonville, N. C., after which it rested and refitted at Goldsboro, again taking the field on April 9. It entered Raleigh on the 13th, met and engaged the Confederate forces on the Hillsboro road beyond the city, and pursued them for a number of miles until the surrender was made of the troops under Gen. Johnston. Gen. Sherman's escort, when he met Gen. Johnston, was furnished by the 9th Pa., after which the regiment waited at Lexington for its muster out which took place on July 18, 1865.

Ninety-third Infantry.—Cols., James M. McCarter, John M. Mark, C. W. Eckman; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Johnston, John E. Arthur, John S.

Long, John J. Nevin, C. W. Eckman, David C. Keller; Majs., John C. Osterloh, John M. Mark, John S. Schultze, John J. Nevin, C. W. Eckman, David C. Keller, John Fritz. The 93d was organized at Lebanon and mustered into the U. S. service between Sept. 21 and Oct. 28, 1861, for three years. It left Lebanon for Washington on Nov. 21, and moved to Tennallytown on Jan. 22, 1862, where it was assigned to Peck's brigade of the division later commanded by Gen. Couch. It took part in the Peninsular campaign, being present at the siege of Yorktown, active at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern hill and was then stationed at Harrison's landing until the battle of Chantilly. The regiment was held in reserve at Antietam and Fredericksburg and the winter of 1862-63 passed without further events of importance. Attached to the 6th corps, it participated in the Chancellorsville campaign and the battle of Gettysburg, where it arrived on July 2 and made a gallant charge. After the battle it was ordered to guard the artillery while it crossed the mountains, and was then detailed for picket duty at Funkstown. It shared in the Mine Run campaign, returning to winter quarters at Brandy Station, but late in December was ordered to Harper's Ferry. In Feb., 1864, about three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted and received their veteran furlough. In March it was joined by 800 men at Halltown and returned to Brandy Station. The 93d was assigned to the 2nd division of the 6th corps and was early on the field at the Wilderness, where it met with heavy losses. Engaged almost daily in the active campaign which followed the regiment lost many gallant men at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor and then marched to Petersburg where it obtained little rest, being posted close to the enemy's works. On July 9, it was ordered to the defense of Washington, which was threatened by Gen. Early, and it took part in the marches which followed, fighting at the Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek. On Oct. 28, 1864, the members who had not reënlisted were mustered out and in November the regiment was ordered to Philadelphia for guard duty during the presidential election. Returning to Winchester it was ordered to Petersburg in December and went into winter quarters. On March 25, 1865, it charged the enemy's works and again on Apr. 2, when Sergt. Charles Marquette won a medal of honor for the capture of a flag. The 93d fought at Sailor's creek and then joined Sherman at Danville, remaining there until ordered back to Richmond and then Washington, where it was mustered out on June 27, 1865.

Ninety-fifth Infantry.—Cols., John M. Gosline, Gustavus W. Town, Thomas J. Town, John Harper; Lieut.-Cols., Gustavus W. Town, Elisha Hall, Edward Carroll, J. G. C. MacFarlan, John Harper, John A. Ward; Majs., William B. Hubbs, David F. Foley, Thomas J. Town, Theodore H. McCalla, Francis J. Randall, Hugh O. Roberts, John Harper, John A. Ward, W. J. MacDonald. The 95th, many of whose members had belonged to the militia or had served with the three months' troops, was composed of men from Philadelphia and vicinity, excepting one company, which was recruited in Burlington county, N. J. It was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 23 to Oct. 16, 1861, at Philadelphia, for a three years' term, and went into camp at Hestonville. It left camp for Washington on Oct. 12 and was attached to Gen. Newton's brigade which was stationed at Fairfax seminary in an instruction camp. It engaged in the Peninsular campaign early in 1862 and suffered severe losses at Gaines' mill. It joined Pope's army after Bull Run and Chantilly; was engaged at Crampton's gap and Antietam; participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, and went into winter quarters near White Oak Church, where it remained until the Chancellorsville action in the spring of 1863, in which it lost many men. It reached Gettysburg on July 2 and was ordered into action the same day. After the battle it camped at Warrenton and performed picket duty at New Baltimore and Culpeper, going into winter quarters

near Hazel river. At the end of the year 245 members of the regiment reënlisted and were furloughed. On May 2 the veteran regiment broke camp, and as part of Upton's brigade, Russell's division, 6th corps, joined the Army of the Potomac for the Wilderness campaign. It took part in all the many engagements of the 6th corps until July 10, when it was ordered to Washington, where it was engaged at Fort Stevens, participating in the movements against Gen. Early which followed, and fighting at Fisher's hill and Cedar creek. On Oct. 15, 1864, the original members who had not reënlisted were ordered home for muster out and the regiment was reinforced by the addition of a battalion from the 96th. In December the 95th returned to Petersburg, where it spent the remainder of the winter. In the spring of 1865 it joined in the advance upon the city and after the evacuation, in the battle at Sailor's creek. It then moved to Danville, thence to Richmond and returned to Washington, where it was mustered out on July 17, 1865.

Ninety-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Henry L. Cake, William H. Lessig; Lieut.-Cols., Jacob G. Frick, Peter A. Filbert, William H. Lessig; Majs., Lewis J. Martin, William H. Lessig, Levi Huber. The 96th, whose nucleus was the National Light Infantry of Pottsville, one of the original five companies, was organized at Pottsville, and most of its members were Schuylkill county men. Here it was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 23-30, 1861, for a three years' term, and on Nov. 8 proceeded to Washington. Slocum's brigade, to which it was assigned, became the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 6th corps. Winter quarters were made at Fourmile run on the Loudoun & Hampshire railroad, where the regiment remained until March 10, 1862, when it joined in the Manassas campaign and subsequently in the campaign on the Peninsula. Engaged at West Point in May, it was present during the Seven Days' battles; was then ordered to Alexandria and from there to Bull Run. After that battle the regiment was next engaged at Crampton's gap, where it suffered severely; was active at Antietam; fought at Fredericksburg in December; shared in the discomforts of the "Mud March," and went into winter quarters near White Oak Church until Feb. 1, when all but two companies were posted at Windmill point on fatigue duty. On March 1, the 96th rejoined the brigade, and took part in the Chancellorsville campaign, being engaged at Salem Church. It fought bravely at Gettysburg; joined in the pursuit which followed; was active at Rappahannock Station in November; took part in the Mine Run campaign, and made its winter quarters near Rappahannock Station. Through the eventful month of May, 1864, the regiment was almost constantly engaged from the battle of the Wilderness to Cold Harbor. It moved with the Army of the Potomac to Petersburg, but on July 10, was sent to the relief of Washington and continued with the Army of the Shenandoah. On Sept. 22, the original members not reënlisted were ordered home and the remaining battalion was consolidated with the 95th Pa. infantry in October. It was mustered out with the 95th at Washington on July 17, 1865.

Ninety-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Henry R. Guss, Galusha Pennypacker, John Wainwright; Lieut.-Cols., Augustus P. Duer, Galusha Pennypacker, G. W. Hawkins, John Wainwright, William H. Martin; Majs., Galusha Pennypacker, Isaiah Price, William H. Martin, L. R. Thomas. The 97th was composed of two companies mainly from Delaware county, and the remainder from Chester county, a great many of its members having previously served in the militia and in the three months' service. It was organized at Camp Wayne, West Chester, from Aug. 22 to Oct. 28, 1861, and mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. It left for Washington on Nov. 12, was ordered to Fortress Monroe and embarked for Port Royal, S. C. In Jan., 1862, it embarked on an expedition to Warsaw sound, near Savannah, proceeding thence to Fernandina

and Jacksonville, Fla., returning to Hilton Head in March. On April 19 it was ordered to Edisto island and in June to Legareville, where two companies were detailed, while the remainder camped before Secessionville and was warmly engaged in the battle of June 16. In July it returned to Hilton Head and was posted in September at various points on Broad river, where the men suffered so terribly from fevers that it was found necessary to order them to St. Helena island, which was done on Nov. 20. The regiment participated in the expedition to Charleston in April, 1863, but returned to Hilton Head, where it was transferred from the 1st to the 3d brigade and sent to Seabrook island. It joined in the siege of Fort Wagner and in October was ordered to garrison Fernandina. In March, 1864, 337 men reënlisted and were furloughed. In April the 97th was ordered to Fortress Monroe and assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 10th corps, Army of the James. It was active at Swift creek, Drewry's bluff, and Ware Bottom Church. On May 27, part of the 10th corps was sent to the support of Gen. Grant at Cold Harbor, where it remained until June 12. Moving to Petersburg it was in action repeatedly. In December the white troops of the 10th and 18th corps were reorganized to form the 24th, and in December the 97th, with the 2nd division of the 24th corps, joined in an expedition to Fort Fisher, N. C., but returned without making an assault. In Jan., 1865, a second expedition composed of the same troops, with some additions, succeeded in capturing the fort after a desperate struggle. Wilmington next fell into their hands and on March 15, they joined Gen. Sherman at Goldsboro. After being posted for a time at Raleigh and Gaston, the regiment was finally mustered out at Weldon, N. C., Aug. 28, 1865. It lost during service 136 killed in action or died of wounds out of a total number of 1,794.

Ninety-eighth Infantry.—Cols., John F. Ballier, Adolph Mehler; Lieut.-Cols., Adolph Mehler, George Wynkoop, John B. Kohler, Charles Reen; Majs., George Wynkoop, John B. Kohler, John W. Beamish, Bernhard Gessler. The greater number of this regiment was composed of German soldiers who had served in the 21st. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia from Aug. 17 to Sept. 26, 1861, for three years, with the exception of two companies, which joined the regiment in December. On Sept. 30 it left for Washington and was assigned to Peck's brigade, Couch's division at Tennallytown, where it remained until March 10, 1862, when it joined in the campaign on the Peninsula, taking part in the battles of Williamsburg and Malvern hill. Held in reserve during the battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment participated in the "Mud March" and afterward went into winter quarters near Falmouth. Attached to the 6th corps it left camp early in the spring of 1863 to share in the Chancellorsville movement and was engaged at Salem Church. It arrived at Gettysburg on July 2 after a forced march, and was immediately ordered into action, but escaped with few losses. It followed the enemy southward, took part in the Mine Run campaign, and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, where a large number of the men reënlisted. At the end of the year the regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry, where the veterans received their furlough early in Feb., 1864. They returned to Brandy Station in March, and the remainder of the regiment, which was at Halltown, joined them at the end of the month. The 98th was closely engaged at the Wilderness; was on picket duty at Spottsylvania, but constantly under fire; was active at Cold Harbor, and on June 18 it joined in the unsuccessful assault on Petersburg. After taking part in the expedition to the Weldon railroad the regiment was despatched to Washington on July 9, reinforcing the troops at Fort Stevens. It shared in the arduous marches which followed: was active at the battles of the Opequan, at Fisher's hill and Cedar Creek; returned to Petersburg in Jan., 1865; took part in the final assault and in the battle of Sailor's creek, and then moved

to join Gen. Sherman at Danville. Upon its return to Washington it was there mustered out on June 29, 1865.

Ninety-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas W. Sweeny, Peter Fritz, Jr., Asher S. Leidy, Edward R. Biles; Lieut.-Cols., William P. Seymour, Asher S. Leidy, Edward R. Biles, John W. Moore, Peter Fritz, Jr.; Majs., Asher S. Leidy, Henry A. Read, John W. Moore, Peter Fritz, Jr., G. W. Tomlinson. The 99th regiment, composed of Philadelphia men, most of whom had served in the 22nd, was organized at Philadelphia and mustered into the U. S. service at different times from July, 1861, to Feb., 1862. The first three companies left for Washington on Aug. 8, 1861, and camped near Alexandria, where they were joined by the other companies as they arrived. On Feb. 19, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Washington for garrison duty at various forts, and in April it was assigned to similar duty along the Anacosta river from Burning bridge to Alexandria. On July 4, at Harrison's landing, it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, with which it had taken part in the campaign on the Peninsula and was active at the second Bull Run battle. It was engaged at Chantilly, but was not called into action at Antietam, being next closely engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg. In May, 1863, at Chancellorsville, the regiment shared in the famous charge made by Gen. Kearny. It remained in this vicinity until the opening of the Gettysburg campaign. On July 2 the regiment was hotly engaged, but held its ground with great loss of numbers until relieved. For its heroism it was highly complimented and thanked by Gen. Ward and Gen. Birney. Moving southward with the army, the 99th went into camp near the Warrenton sulphur springs, where it was stationed until Oct. 10. On Nov. 7 it captured a large body of prisoners at Kelly's ford on the Rappahannock, where it was sent to clear the way for the troops. It participated in the Mine Run campaign, then established winter quarters at Brandy Station, where in Feb., 1864, a large number of the regiment reënlisted and were furloughed. On April 7 they returned to Brandy Station, when the Army of the Potomac was reorganized, the 99th forming part of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, which left Brandy Station on May 3 and was called into action at the Wilderness. It held its ground during the night of May 5 and advanced the next day, displaying great bravery, holding its position until all the other troops except the 20th Indiana had been forced back. It was thanked for its heroism by Gen. Birney. At Spottsylvania it participated in the gallant charge of the 2nd corps, capturing 2 battle-flags and 2 pieces of artillery, besides its share of the prisoners. Another successful assault was made by the 99th Pa. and the 20th Ind. on the 17th, and on the 29th the regiment received the veterans and recruits from the 26th Pa. Moving to Petersburg it was engaged at Deep Bottom in July, capturing a battery and on its return to Petersburg the troops were complimented by Gen. Hancock in special orders. Again, for gallantry in capturing a picket line on Sept. 10, the 99th was mentioned in special orders by Hancock. Early in October it had several skirmishes with the enemy about Poplar Grove Church and a few days later met the enemy on the Boydton plank road. It took part in the raid on the Weldon railroad, going into winter quarters at Fort Seibert near the Vaughan road, along which it spent considerable time on picket duty. It engaged at Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865, and near the Davis house in March. Advancing with the army it was active at Sailor's creek and at Appomattox Court House, where it received the welcome news of Lee's surrender. Returning to Richmond and then Washington it took part in the grand review of the Union armies, and was mustered out on July 1, 1865.

One Hundredth Infantry.—Cols., Daniel Leasure, N. J. Maxwell; Lieut.-Cols., James Armstrong, David A. Leckey, Matthew M. Dawson, Joseph H. Pentecost, N. J. Maxwell, Charles Wilson; Majs., David A.

Leckey, Matthew M. Dawson, James Armstrong, James H. Cline, T. J. Hamilton, David Critchlow, N. J. Maxwell, James W. Bard. The 100th, known as the Round Head regiment, was recruited in the southwestern part of the state in Aug., 1861, and ordered to Washington on Sept. 2, where its organization was completed and it was mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. Twelve companies were recruited but one was transferred to the 105th infantry. It was next ordered to Fortress Monroe, where it embarked on what proved to be an expedition to Port Royal. Here the fleet arrived Nov. 7 and captured Forts Walker and Beauregard. Beaufort was next occupied and the regiment remained in this vicinity for several months, the men suffering very much from sickness. The 100th participated in the operations against Charleston in June, 1862, and lost very heavily in the engagement of June 16 near Secessionville. Returning to Hilton Head and Beaufort in July, it was ordered to Virginia, later being sent to Fredericksburg and attached to the 9th corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. After various marches during the month of August, the regiment met the enemy on the Bull Run battlefield, where it saw hard service. After engaging all day and losing heavily, a final charge was ordered, from which only 198 out of 450 returned unhurt. It was active at Chantilly and South mountain, but was held in reserve at Antietam, owing to its crippled condition. It was engaged at Fredericksburg and after the battle performed important duty in covering the withdrawal of the troops, being selected as "The most reliable skirmish regiment in the brigade." In March, 1863, it was transferred to the Department of the Ohio and sent to Lexington, Ky., from which place it was ordered in June to the support of Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. It participated in the fighting at Jackson, Miss., after the fall of Vicksburg, and lost many men from sickness as well as from the enemy's fire. On its return north it was ordered to East Tennessee though many of the men were not fit for active service. It participated in an engagement at Blue Springs and in the hardships of the siege of Knoxville, in spite of which almost the entire regiment reënlisted on Jan. 1, 1864. At Annapolis, the rendezvous of the 9th corps, the 100th reported in March and became a part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, attached to the Army of the Potomac. The 9th corps was closely engaged at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna river and Cold Harbor. Moving to Petersburg, the 100th was repeatedly in action, notably at the explosion of the mine, the raid on the Weldon railroad, Poplar Spring Church, the Hatcher's run movements, and in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865. The regiment was mustered out at Washington on July 24, 1865.

One Hundred and First Infantry.—Cols., Joseph H. Wilson, David B. Morris, James Sheafer; Lieut.-Cols., David B. Morris, Joseph S. Hoard, David M. Armour, Alexander W. Taylor, Melvin L. Clark; Majs., Joseph S. Hoard, David M. Armour, Alexander W. Taylor, David W. Mullin, Henry S. Benner. The 101st regiment, of which seven companies were recruited in the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence, and three in the counties of Tioga, Bedford and Adams, was organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, late in the autumn of 1861 and there mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. On Feb. 27, 1862, it left for Washington and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 4th corps, under Gen. Keyes. On March 28 it moved to Newport News and was soon actively engaged in the operations on the Peninsula. It took part in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of Williamsburg, and in the battle of Fair Oaks its losses were very heavy, but the behavior of the men was most heroic. Various details occupied the regiment during the Seven Days' battles, after which it was stationed at Suffolk from Sept. 18 to Dec. 4, when it was ordered to New Berne, N. C., to join the expedition to Goldsboro. The enemy was encountered at Kinston, Whitehall

and Goldsboro, but the object of the movement, the destruction of the railroad bridge, was accomplished and the troops returned to New Berne, near which city they went into winter quarters. The next movement of importance was the relief of Little Washington in April, 1863. After an unsuccessful attempt to reach the city by water another effort was made by land and after a sharp encounter with the enemy at Swift creek a force was able to reach Little Washington. The regiment was stationed at Plymouth from July, 1863, to April, 1864, and there early in 1864 a large proportion of the members reënlisted. It made many excursions into the surrounding country, frequently encountering detachments of Confederate troops, and in March, 1864, was ordered for a short time to Roanoke island. Returning to Plymouth in April, Gen. Hoke's large force approached and after three days' resistance the forts were obliged to surrender, the entire 101st being captured. The officers were imprisoned at Macon and the men at Andersonville. A few afterward escaped, some were exchanged during that summer, but the remainder were held in prison until the summer of 1865, and over half of the number died. Those of the regiment who were absent on leave or with the sick at Roanoke island, with such of the prisoners as were exchanged, kept up the regimental organization and received in March, 1865, eight new companies, which were, however, never incorporated with the original members. The regiment was mustered out at New Berne, N. C., June 25, 1865.

One Hundred and Second Infantry.—Cols., Thomas A. Rowley, Joseph M. Kinkead, John W. Patterson, James Patchell; Lieut.-Cols., J. M. Kinkead, John W. Patterson, William McIlwaine, Thomas McLaughlin, James H. Coleman, James Patchell, James D. Kirk, James D. Duncan; Majs., John Poland, John W. Patterson, Joseph Brown, Thomas McLaughlin, James H. Coleman, James Patchell, James D. Kirk, James D. Duncan, Robert W. Lyon. The 102nd, whose nucleus was the old 13th regiment, was recruited at Pittsburg in Aug. and Sept., 1861, and ordered to Washington in detachments, where the organization was completed. It was assigned to Peck's brigade, Couch's division, Keyes' corps, and was stationed at Washington during the winter, except two companies, which were detailed at Great Falls for a short time. It participated in the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern hill. The brigade was detached from the 4th corps; met the army at Centerville after the second Bull Run battle; acted as support to a battery during the engagement at Chantilly; was held in reserve at Antietam, and was attached to the 6th corps when Gen. Burnside assumed command of the army. The regiment was next actively engaged in the Chancellorsville campaign in May, 1863, at Fredericksburg, Salem Church and Marye's heights, after which it retired to Falmouth until the battle of Gettysburg. There it arrived on July 2 and was ordered into action the same afternoon, changing its position only slightly during the battle. It joined in the pursuit of the Confederate Army and the Mine Run campaign, after which it established winter quarters at Brandy Station. Late in Dec., 1863, almost the entire regiment reënlisted and were furloughed. The veterans rejoined the regiment at Halltown, Va., in March, 1864, and the brigade returned to Brandy Station, where it was assigned to the 2nd division. The losses of the regiment at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor were very heavy and it was again in action in the first assaults on Petersburg. On July 9 the corps was hurried to the defense of Washington and arrived in time to render the most important service in checking Gen. Early. It shared in the marches and counter-marches which followed, and in the battles of the Opequan, Fisher's hill and Cedar creek, returning in December to Petersburg, where it went into winter quarters. On March 25, 1865, it advanced upon the enemy, joined in the final assault on April 2, and the fight at Sailor's creek. It then moved to

Danville to join Gen. Sherman's force, but returned to Washington and was there mustered out on June 28, 1865.

One Hundred and Third Infantry.—Col., Theodore F. Lehmann; Lieut.-Col., Wilson C. Maxwell; Majs., Audley W. Gazzam, James F. Mackey. The 103d was composed mainly of men from the counties of Armstrong, Allegheny, Butler, Clarion and Indiana, and was recruited in the autumn and early winter of 1861, the men reporting at Kittanning. On Feb. 24, 1862, it left for Harrisburg, where its organization was completed and it then proceeded to Washington. It was assigned to Keim's brigade, Casey's division, Keyes' corps, and participated in the siege of Yorktown and the engagements at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. It was inactive during the Seven Days' battles, being on the left of the line, and was in reserve at Malvern hill, its losses during the campaign having been very heavy. It was stationed for a time at Suffolk and in December was ordered to New Berne, N. C., and joined the expedition to Kingston, after which it returned to New Berne, where it remained for the rest of the winter. In the spring of 1864 it aided in the relief of Little Washington; was next quartered at Plymouth, being stationed there when the town was attacked by a large force of the enemy and captured in April, 1864. With the exception of one company, which was on duty at Roanoke island, the 103d regiment joined its comrades of the 101st in prison and 132 of its members died in Andersonville alone. In March, 1865, eight new companies were added to the regiment, but never became incorporated with it, and the regiment was mustered out at New Berne June 25, 1865, only 81 of its original muster being present.

One Hundred and Fourth Infantry.—Cols., William W. H. Davis, Theophilus Kephart; Lieut.-Cols. John W. Neilds, Thompson D. Hart, Theophilus Kephart, J. McD. Laughlin, T. B. Scarborough; Majs., John M. Gries, Edward L. Rogers, Theophilus Kephart, J. McD. Laughlin. The 104th, all of whose members came from Bucks county except one company, was organized at Doylestown in Sept. and Oct., 1861, and mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. The loyal ladies of Doylestown presented the regiment with a beautiful stand of colors, and many comforts were furnished the soldiers by the inhabitants of the city. It proceeded to Washington on Nov. 7 and was quartered during the winter at Georgetown. As part of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 4th corps, it took part in the siege of Yorktown early in 1862, and the actions at Savage Station and Fair Oaks. In the latter engagement the conduct of the regiment was most gallant, but it paid the penalty of the loss of many brave men. The regiment was in reserve during the Seven Days' battles and arrived at Harrison's landing on July 3. It was next stationed at Gloucester point through the autumn and there winter quarters were established, but on Dec. 28, the 104th was ordered to Beaufort, N. C. Soon afterward it proceeded to Hilton Head to join in the operations against Charleston. Camp was occupied on St. Helena island until April, 1863, when an unsuccessful movement against Charleston was made. The regiment then went into camp at Beaufort where it remained until July 6, Cos. C and H having been in the meantime transferred to Battery Taylor and Co. B to Battery Brayton. Leaving Beaufort, the regiment moved to Folly island and thence to James island to threaten Charleston by way of Secessionville. James island was held against the attack of the enemy on July 16, but the troops were withdrawn to Folly island the next day. In the siege of Fort Wagner which followed, much arduous duty was the portion of the troops and Aug. 29 the brigade was ordered to Morris island. The island was evacuated by the enemy early in September and the 104th was stationed there during the winter of 1863-64. In Dec., 1863, a large number of the regiment reënlisted. On April 26, 1864, Col. Davis was placed in command of the district between St. Helena

sound and the mouth of the Savannah river and various details occupied the regiment during the early summer. In June the troops concentrated for an attack upon Charleston, but encounterd the enemy upon John's island, which they were obliged to evacuate, and the expedition proved fruitless. The regiment then returned to Hilton Head, where it remained until the end of July, when it was ordered to Florida and guarded the railroad between Jacksonville and Baldwin for a month. On Sept. 1 it returned to Alexandria and the original members not reënlisted were mustered out at Philadelphia on Sept. 30, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, which was ordered to Harper's Ferry and formed part of Heine's brigade. In November the regiment was ordered to Philadelphia to preserve order at the presidential election, but soon after returned to Harper's Ferry. On Nov. 22 it joined the Army of the Potomac at Petersburg and remained there during the winter of 1864-65. In April, 1865, five new companies were received and the organization of the regiment was once more complete. It joined in the final assault on Petersburg and followed the retreating force as far as Chesterfield Station, when it returned to Petersburg and remained there until ordered to Fortress Monroe on April 20. The men were posted at Norfolk and Portsmouth until mustered out of the service at the latter place on Aug. 25, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Amor A. McKnight, William W. Corbett, Calvin A. Craig, James Miller; Lieut.-Cols., William W. Corbett, Calvin A. Craig, J. W. Greenawalt, L. B. Duff, Oliver C. Reddie; Majs., Mungo M. Dick, J. W. Greenawalt, Levi B. Duff, John C. Conser, James Miller. The 105th was raised mainly in the counties of Jefferson, Clarion and Clearfield; was organized at Pittsburg in Sept. and Oct., 1861, and mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. It was ordered to Washington in October and assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 3d corps, in camp near Alexandria. Leaving camp on March 17, 1862, the regiment took part in the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks. In the latter engagement the troops fought like veterans, holding their position unsupported until nearly surrounded. Three companies were on special duty at the opening of the action and being unable to reach the regiment in its exposed position fought with the 57th Pa. After a month spent on picket duty the 105th was again in action at Glendale and Malvern hill, and by the time it reached Harrison's landing the ranks were so reduced by wounds and sickness that less than 100 were fit for active duty. While posted along the railroad between Manassas and Warrenton Junction, Cos. B, G and H were captured by the enemy. An engagement resulted at Bristoe Station, by the 1st and Hooker's divisions, on Aug. 29, and the following day of the entire army at Bull Run, where once more the gallant work of the 105th resulted in the loss of many of its bravest. The regiment was specially complimented by Gen. Kearny for its gallantry. September and October were spent at Washington which place the command left on Oct. 28, and after some scouting near Leesburg arrived at Falmouth on Nov. 24. Its next battle was Fredericksburg, after which the winter was spent in camp near Brandy Station. At Chancellorsville in May, 1863, the troops were warmly engaged and many won the Kearny medal of honor. The first two weeks of June were spent at Banks ford and then the troops started northward. At Gettysburg many fell and after the return to Virginia engagements followed at Auburn, Kelly's ford, and Locust Grove in the Mine Run campaign late in November. At the end of that campaign the camp at Brandy Station was occupied for the winter, and on Dec. 28, 1863, nearly the entire regiment reënlisted. At the Wilderness and Spottsylvania in May, 1864, the regiment did its share of the fighting and then moved to Petersburg with the army, where it took part in the opera-

tions of the 10th corps in August and the movements upon the Weldon railroad in October and December. On Sept. 5 the remainder of the 63d was added to the regiment and in March, 1865, about 300 new recruits were received. At Sailor's creek the 105th was actively engaged, after which it returned to Alexandria. It participated in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out in that city on July 11, 1865. Out of a total of 2,040 the regiment lost 309 members by death from wounds or disease and 199 were reported missing, but its record through all its long term of service was one of unwavering devotion to the cause, combined with heroic courage.

One Hundred and Sixth Infantry.—Cols., T. G. Morehead, John H. Gallagher; Lieut.-Cols., William L. Curry, John J. Sperry, John H. Gallagher, Francis Wessels; Majs., John H. Stover, John J. Sperry, J. R. Breitenbach, Ralph B. Clarke. The 106th, many of whose members had served in the militia and the 22nd infantry, was organized at Philadelphia from Aug. 14 to Oct. 31, 1861, and mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. Co. K was added on Feb. 28, 1862, from the 67th Pa. It was ordered to Poolesville, Md., and assigned to Col. Baker's brigade, Gen. Stone's division, but was unable, through lack of transportation facilities, to participate in the battle of Ball's Bluff in which Col. Baker and his regiment were engaged. It took part in the siege of Yorktown in the spring of 1862; was held in reserve during the battle of Williamsburg; was active at Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, and Malvern hill, after which a short respite followed. It arrived at Bull Run after the severest fighting was over, but at Antietam its losses were very heavy. At Fredericksburg it made a gallant charge and held the ground gained under heavy fire. Camp was broken for the Chancellorsville campaign in the spring of 1863 and the most important service rendered by the regiment was the reinforcement of the 6th corps at Salem Church. At Gettysburg it was closely engaged and captured many prisoners. After the battle it moved southward with the army; was engaged at Robertson's tavern and shared in the Mine Run campaign. Winter quarters were established at Stoneboro, where a number of the regiment reënlisted. The 106th was in action at the Wilderness; was for a number of days in the front ranks at Spottsylvania, joining in the successful charge on May 12; was also active at the North Anna river and Cold Harbor; moved to Petersburg about the middle of June and joined in the siege operations. On July 27 the veterans and recruits were formed into a battalion of three companies and united with the 69th Pa. for field service. The original members not reënlisted were mustered out at Philadelphia on Sept. 10, 1864, and the veteran battalion was mustered out on June 30, 1865, at Munson's hill, Va. The loss by death from wounds, accident and disease in the regiment was 191.

One Hundred and Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Thomas A. Zeigle, Thomas F. McCoy; Lieut.-Cols., Robert W. McAllen, James MacThomson, Henry J. Sheafer, Edwin E. Zeigler; Majs., Jacob Forney, James MacThomson, Henry J. Sheafer, Edwin E. Zeigler. The 107th was recruited in the counties of Franklin, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Lebanon, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Mifflin, Juniata, Bedford and Fulton, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg, March 5, 1862, for a three years' term. Four days later it proceeded to Washington, then to Cloud's mills, where it was assigned on April 16 to Duryea's brigade, Ord's division, McDowell's corps. In May it was posted on the Orange & Alexandria railroad to guard the portion between Manassas and Catlett's station. On the 28th it was sent to Front Royal, but returned to Catlett's station and remained there until Aug. 5, when it joined Gen. Pope's army at Culpeper. It was held in reserve at Cedar mountain, but was active at Bull Run, sustaining heavy loss. It was then attached

to the 1st corps, under Gen. Hooker, supported the reserves at South mountain, and was hotly engaged at Antietam, losing 64 men killed or wounded out of 190 engaged. On Oct. 25, camp was established at Brook's station, which the troops left to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg and the "Mud March," after which they returned to their winter quarters. On April 28, 1863, they broke camp for the Chancellorsville movement, returning again to camp on May 6. At Gettysburg the loss in killed and wounded was heavy and 100 of the 107th were captured by the enemy, many dying in prison. The regiment moved south with the army, joined in the Mine Run campaign, and went into winter quarters at Mitchell's station, where it was constantly employed on picket and guard duty. The 2nd division, to which it belonged, was now made a part of the 5th corps under Gen. Warren. In Feb., 1864, almost all the members of the regiment reënlisted but failed to receive their veteran furlough until April. They rejoined the army on May 15 and were almost daily engaged in the actions of the Army of the Potomac until it reached Petersburg. For gallant defense of its position on May 13, the regiment was specially thanked by Gen. Crawford. In August it met the enemy at the Weldon railroad and 145 men and 6 officers were captured. Private Solomon Hottenstein, while under guard of a N. C. regiment, led 300 other prisoners in an attack upon their guard by which they succeeded in escaping and bringing the guard into the Union lines as prisoners, for which gallant act he received a thirty days' furlough and a medal of honor. The regiment joined in the movements to Poplar Spring Church, Hatcher's run, the raid on the Weldon railroad in December and action at Dabney's mill in Feb., 1865, when it was attached to the 3d brigade. On March 31 it met the enemy on the Boydton plank road and on April 1, took part in the engagement at Five Forks. After the fall of Petersburg it was posted for a time on the South Side railroad near Nottoway Court House and then returned to Washington, where it participated in the grand review and was mustered out on July 13, 1865.

Eleventh Cavalry.—Cols., Josiah Harlan, Samuel P. Spear, Frank A. Stratton; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel P. Spear, George Stetzell, Frank A. Stratton, James A. Skelly; Majs., George Stetzell, Samuel Wetherill, Noah M. Runyon, Frank A. Stratton, George T. Curnog, Albert J. Ackerly, James A. Skelly, John Cassells, Samuel N. Titus, J. E. McFarland, Robert S. Monroe, John S. Nimmon, Archibald A. Menzies. The 11th cavalry, the 108th regiment of the line, known first as Harlan's light cavalry, was recruited in different states in Aug. and Sept., 1861, as an independent regiment and was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia for three years. Co. A was recruited in Iowa, parts of E and F in New York, part of I in New Jersey, M in Ohio and the remainder of the regiment in Pennsylvania. It moved to Washington, 1,130 strong, early in October and was assigned to Gen. I. N. Palmer's brigade, then encamped at Ball's cross-roads, Va. On Nov. 13, it was designated the 108th regiment, Pa. volunteers, as only state organizations were accepted. From Nov. 17 to March, 1862, it was stationed at Fortress Monroe. In March two companies were sent to Newport News; in May five companies were sent to Portsmouth and thence to Suffolk, being relieved by one of the companies from Newport News; the other five companies joined the Army of the Potomac in June at White House, moving to Suffolk on the 20th. From Suffolk many excursions were made into the surrounding country and the enemy was frequently encountered, the most important actions being at Deserted House, the attack on Franklin and the defense of Suffolk. On June 21 the regiment moved to Hanover Court House, where it arrived on the 26th, having been joined by the company which had been stationed at Portsmouth and Norfolk. The works at this place, with a number of prisoners, were captured and the regiment moved to White

House, where it started on a raid on the Richmond & Fredericksburg railroad. Returning to Portsmouth an expedition was undertaken into North Carolina and the enemy encountered at Jackson. An expedition into Mathews county, Va., followed in October, after which headquarters were established at Camp Getty, near Portsmouth, whence various raids were made during the early winter. At this time 400 members of the regiment reënlisted. On Jan. 23, 1864, the 11th was ordered to Williamsburg, but returned to Portsmouth early in April. In February, Co. G was sent to eastern Virginia on special duty. In May a raid was made on the Weldon railroad, near the Nottoway river, followed by a raid on the Danville railroad at Coalfield and the South Side railroad. From May 28 to June 9 the regiment encamped at Bermuda Hundred, after which an unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy the railroad bridge over the Appomattox. On May 11, Cos. B and H were ordered on special duty at the headquarters of the 18th corps, Co. B rejoining the regiment on June 20. Late in June the cavalry division undertook the destruction of the Danville railroad, along which and the South Side railroad, miles of track and much other property were destroyed and sharp engagements fought at Stony creek and Reams' station. July was spent in camp at Jones' neck on the James and while here Co. L relieved Co. G in eastern Virginia, the latter returning to the regiment. Late in the month the division was made a part of Gen. Sheridan's force and joined in his famous operations, engaging the enemy at Reams' station and at other points along the Weldon railroad. Stationed during September at Mount Sinai Church, the regiment returned to Jones' neck on Sept. 28 and was joined by Co. H. In October the cavalry participated in a number of engagements in the vicinity of Petersburg and in November went into winter quarters north of the James. In December it was engaged at New Market heights and in Feb., 1865, made a raid into Surrey and Isle of Wight counties. Late in March it moved to join Gen. Sheridan at Reams' station and with him shared in the success at Five Forks on April 1 and the pursuit which followed, with frequent encounters culminating in Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. Returning to Richmond it moved to Staunton and returned to Charlottesville, remaining there and in the vicinity until ordered to Richmond to be mustered out, which took place on Aug. 13, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninth Infantry.—Cols., Henry J. Stainrook, Lewis W. Ralston; Lieut.-Cols., Charles M. Harris, Lewis W. Ralston, Frederick L. Gimber; Majs., William A. Gray, Frederick L. Gimber, Moses Veale. The 109th, for which the recruiting was almost all done in Philadelphia from Dec., 1861, to March, 1862, was mustered in at Philadelphia in the spring of 1862 for three years. Ordered to Harper's Ferry to join Gen. Banks' army, the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division of the corps which became the 2nd corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. It was closely engaged at the battle of Cedar mountain, and for the 109th it was truly Slaughter mountain, for less than half of its troops engaged escaped unhurt. Guard duty with the wagon trains employed the regiment until after Antietam, when the corps was reorganized and the 109th became part of Greene's brigade, Geary's division, 12th corps, and moved to Bolivar heights. Early in December it was engaged at Winchester, then advanced to Fredericksburg, but did not arrive until too late for the battle. Returning to Fairfax it encamped there until the "Mud March," after which it was posted at Acquia creek landing on fatigue duty. When Gen. Hooker was placed in command of the army the regiment was assigned to a brigade under Gen. Kane of the Bucktails, which was active at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Moving with the army as far as Brandy Station, the 12th corps was ordered to Chattanooga and arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., on Oct. 25. Still advancing toward

Chattanooga it was attacked at Wauhatchie, but with the assistance of Knap's battery was able to hold its position. It next aided in fortifying Raccoon mountain opposite Lookout mountain and was there stationed until in Jan., 1864, when it was returned to Bridgeport for guard duty. Here nearly the entire regiment reënlisted and went home on furlough. The veterans joined the 1st brigade of the division on May 5 and marched with the army of Gen. Sherman to Atlanta, taking part in the Hundred Days' battles and losing heavily day after day until but a handful remained. These followed the victorious Sherman to the sea, northward to Goldsboro and then to Washington. On March 31 they were incorporated with the 111th Pa. infantry and with that organization were mustered out at Washington on July 19, 1865.

One Hundred and Tenth Infantry.—Cols., William D. Lewis, Jr., James Crowther, Isaac Rodgers, Frank B. Stewart; Lieut.-Cols., James Crowther, David M. Jones, Isaac Rodgers, William D. Lewis, Isaac T. Hamilton, John B. Fite, Frank B. Stewart, John L. Ellis; Majs., John C. Johnson, David M. Jones, Isaac Rodgers, Isaac T. Hamilton, Frank B. Stewart, John L. Ellis, Samuel McCune. The 110th was recruited in Blair, Huntingdon, Bedford, Center, Philadelphia and Clearfield counties, rendezvoused at Huntingdon and was organized early in Dec., 1861, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years and left on Jan. 2, 1862, to join the troops in Maryland under Gen. Lander. At Cumberland it was assigned to Tyler's brigade, Lander's division, Banks' corps (later the 2nd), and guarded the Baltimore & Ohio bridge over the South Branch of the Potomac until Feb. 6. The remainder of February was spent at Paw Paw and on March 8 the regiment moved to Winchester, where Banks was attacked by Stonewall Jackson's force on the 23d, and a desperate struggle ensued in which the 110th met with severe loss and won mention in special orders for its heroism. During April the regiment was stationed at Winchester on guard duty and moved about the first of May to Fredericksburg, where it was assigned to the brigade under Col. Carroll, which became a part of Ricketts' division, McDowell's corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. It met Jackson again at Port Republic in June, but was obliged to retire in the face of overwhelming numbers. It next moved to Cloud's mills; thence to Warrenton; was in reserve at Cedar mountain until the close of the battle, when it supported the artillery; was closely engaged at Thoroughfare gap and the second battle of Bull Run. The 110th was stationed at Washington during the battle of Antietam, but was active at Fredericksburg in December, sustaining heavy loss. Winter quarters were established at Stoneman's switch and on Dec. 31, 1862, the regiment was consolidated into six companies, owing to reduction in its numbers. It participated in the "Mud March" and afterward remained in camp until the Chancellorsville campaign. On May 3 the 110th was closely engaged and lost one-half its members in the action. It returned to camp until the Gettysburg campaign, in which it participated with De Trobriand's brigade, Birney's division, 3d corps. Its most arduous service in this battle was on the afternoon of July 2, when, fighting beside the 5th Mich., the two regiments held their position against the enemy's onslaught. It moved southward with the army; was active at Kelly's ford, Nov. 7, and in the Mine Run campaign; went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, where in Jan., 1864, almost the entire regiment reënlisted, receiving verteran furlough and returning in time for the Wilderness campaign, when the regiment was assigned to the 2nd corps. In the campaign which followed it fought at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the Po river, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Shady Grove Church, Cold Harbor and the Chickahominy. It took part in the first assaults on Petersburg and the action at the Weldon railroad, and on June 23 it received the members of the

115th Pa. In the operations about Petersburg it was active at Deep Bottom, Hatcher's run, in the raid on the Richmond & Danville railroad, and during the winter made its headquarters at Fort Hell. On March 25, 1865, the regiment assisted in repelling the attack on Fort Stedman and after the fall of Petersburg it was engaged at Sailor's creek. When the news of Lee's surrender was received the regiment started for Washington, where it was mustered out on June 28, 1865.

One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., Matthew Schlaudecker, George A. Cobham, Jr., Thomas M. Walker; Lieut.-Cols., George A. Cobham, Jr., Thomas M. Walker, W. J. Alexander, Frank J. Osgood; Majs., Thomas M. Walker, John A. Boyle, William A. Thomas, W. J. Alexander, Frank J. Osgood, Frederick L. Gimber. The 111th was recruited in the counties of Erie, Warren and Crawford and its organization was completed at Erie on Jan. 24, 1862, when it was mustered in for three years' service. It moved to Harrisburg and thence to Baltimore, where it remained until May, when it was sent to Harper's Ferry to join Gen. Banks. It remained in that vicinity until July and then proceeded to Cedar mountain, where it fought as part of the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps. At Antietam it lost over one-third of the number engaged, but was highly praised for its daring by Gen. Greene, who commanded the division, and it was presented with a stand of colors by Col. Stainrook, commanding the brigade. Two months were spent in camp on Loudoun heights, near Harper's Ferry, and with the 12th corps, to which it had been transferred, the 111th arrived at Fredericksburg too late for the battle. Winter quarters were established at Fairfax Station, the regiment leaving camp for the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863, after which it was sent to Acquia creek and assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 12th corps. On March 3 it was selected by Gen. Hooker as one of ten regiments to receive special commendation, practically shown by increase of absences and furloughs allowed. It joined in the Chancellorsville campaign, but returned to Acquia creek landing until June 13, when it was ordered to Leesburg. It was active at Gettysburg, where it was more fortunate than many of the Pennsylvania regiments. It remained with the army until Sept. 15, when it was ordered west with the 12th corps and reached Murfreesboro, Tenn., on Oct. 6. It took part in the battle of Wauhatchie; went into camp on Raccoon mountain; and fought in the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge in November. In December practically the whole regiment reënlisted and in the spring of 1864, returned to Bridgeport, Ala., strengthened by the addition of new recruits. It was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 20th corps, and took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Peachtree creek and Atlanta. On Sept. 2, with five other regiments, it was sent forward to reconnoiter and entered the city. It camped in Atlanta until about the middle of November, when it rejoined the division at Milledgeville. In March, 1865, the 109th Pa. was consolidated with it and it moved on to Washington, where it participated in the grand review and on July 19, 1865, was mustered out of the service of the Union it had served so well. The total strength of the regiment is recorded as 1,847, but 100 drafted men deserted on the journey to Tennessee; 310 recruits belonged to the 109th Pa.; 42 members failed to report, making the actual strength 1,395. Of this number 549 died during service from wounds or disease. W. T. Fox in his "Regimental Losses," names the 111th as one of the "three hundred fighting regiments."

Second Artillery.—Cols., Charles Angeroth, August A. Gibson, James L. Anderson, William M. McClure, S. D. Strawbridge; Lieut.-Cols., J. H. Oberteuffer, S. D. Strawbridge, Benjamin F. Winger; Majs., William Candidus, James L. Anderson, David Sadler, Thomas Wilhelm, Edward S. Rowland, Benjamin F. Winger, David Schooley, William S. Bailey.

The 112th regiment, 2nd heavy artillery, whose members were principally from the counties of Franklin, Allegheny and Monroe, was mustered in at Philadelphia in Jan., 1862, for three years. On Jan. 9, three companies were ordered to Fort Delaware and the remaining companies moved to Washington on Feb. 25, when they were assigned to duty at Bladensburg, Md., where the command was reunited on March 19, and in November two independent companies from Fort Delaware were added to the regiment. The regiment remained at Bladensburg until March, 1864, when it was ordered to the forts near Chain bridge. So large a number of recruits were added to the originally large regiment, that in April the 2nd provisional heavy artillery was organized from the surplus, the two regiments numbering 3,300 men. The 2nd was attached to the 9th corps and participated in the Wilderness campaign, fighting at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. The 1st regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor on June 4, when it was divided into three battalions and attached to the 18th corps. The 2nd battalion shared in the charge at Petersburg on June 18, by which the ground was gained that became the front line of the army. The provisional regiment joined the 1st on Aug. 26, 1864, having been on duty at Petersburg and active at the explosion of the mine, where it lost heavily. Its ranks were by this time reduced to 400 men. In a charge on Sept. 20, the 1st and 2nd battalions lost 200 men, after which they were stationed with the remainder of the regiment near Fort Harrison until December. In Jan., 1865, a large number of the men reënlisted and the regiment joined in last charges upon the enemy's works, afterward entering the city with the army. For the remainder of the year the regiment was occupied in detachments in preserving peace and order in the southern part of Virginia. Returning to City Point, Va., it was there mustered out on Jan. 29, 1866.

Twelfth Cavalry.—Cols., William Frishmuth, Lewis B. Pierce, Marcus A. Reno; Lieut.-Cols., Lewis B. Pierce, Jacob Kohler, Joseph L. Moss, William Bell, James A. Congdon, W. H. McAllister; Majs., Jacob Kohler, Darius Titus, James A. Congdon, William Bell, Nathaniel Payn, Edson Gerry, David B. Jenkins, W. H. McAllister, John Johnson, George W. Henrie. The 12th cavalry, the 113th regiment of the line, was composed of members from various parts of the state, and was organized at Philadelphia in the winter of 1861-62, when it was mustered in for three years. It left for Washington late in April, 1862, and was posted near Manassas Junction to guard the Orange & Alexandria railroad. On Aug. 26, it was ordered to White Plains to ascertain the location of the enemy, who soon afterward arrived at Manassas in force. Withdrawing to Centerville after a narrow escape at Bristoe, where a heavy loss was sustained, the regiment proceeded to Alexandria and was ordered to guard the north shore of the Potomac from Chain bridge to Edwards' ferry. It was held in reserve at South mountain and was in the rear at Antietam, but was employed after the battle in ascertaining the position of the retreating foe and then stationed along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Bath. Several excursions into the surrounding country were undertaken and at Fisher's hill the enemy was encountered and an engagement ensued. This duty occupied the regiment for the winter of 1862-63, its next engagement of importance being at Winchester in June, 1863, when it broke through the investing Confederate lines, sustaining some losses. After the battle of Gettysburg some of the wagon trains of the retreating foe fell into the hands of the 12th Pa. and 1st N. Y. at Cunningham cross-roads and Mercersburg. July was spent at Sharpsburg, and the regiment was then ordered to Martinsburg, in which vicinity it remained until the spring of 1864. At the beginning of the year 1864 nearly the entire regiment reënlisted, were furloughed and returned to Martinsburg in April. Upon the advance of Gen. Early's army toward

Washington in July, 1864, the cavalry retired before him, disputing the way and engaging at Solomon's gap, Pleasant valley, Crampton's gap, Winchester and Kernstown. It became necessary to remount and recruit and the regiment was stationed in the autumn at Charlestown. During the following winter it was on guard duty along the railroad between Winchester and Harper's Ferry and in March, 1865, was sent across the Blue ridge to clear the country of guerrillas, engaging at Harmony with some loss on March 22. In April the 12th moved to Winchester and was assigned to the Army of the Shenandoah, the cavalry force under the command of Col. Reno. When the news of Lee's surrender was received the regiment was stationed at Mount Jackson to intercept and parole soldiers of Lee's army passing there. Returning to Winchester it was mustered out on July 20, 1865.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry.—Col., Charles H. T. Collis; Lieut.-Cols., Frederick F. Cavada, Edward R. Bowen; Majs., Joseph S. Chandler, Edward R. Bowen, Henry M. Eddy. The 114th was recruited at Philadelphia in Aug., 1862, and on the last day of the month left for Washington, where its organization was completed. It was mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. Co. A had already seen service as an independent company, known as the Zouaves d'Afrique, which was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 17, 1861. It had served with Gen. Banks and was highly complimented by him for efficiency. It joined his army at Darnestown, Md., spent the winter at Frederick and was active at Middletown, Cedar mountain, the second Bull Run, Chantilly and Antietam. At Gen. Banks' suggestion a Zouave regiment was organized and the 114th was the result. This regiment was held in Washington and assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 3d corps. In October it joined the corps at Poolesville, moved to Falmouth, fought at Fredericksburg, shared in the "Mud March" and went into camp near Potomac creek. It was active at Chancellorsville, losing heavily, after which it returned to camp near Falmouth. At Gettysburg the regiment was placed in an exposed position, near the Sherfy house, which it held valiantly during the heavy fighting on July 2 until late in the afternoon when it was forced to retire and a new position was occupied by the brigade upon the line between Cemetery hill and Little Round Top. Moving into Virginia with the army, engagements followed during the fall and early winter at Wapping heights, Kelly's ford, Auburn and Rappahannock Station and winter quarters were established at Brandy Station. For special merit the 114th was chosen by Gen. Meade to guard his headquarters and it formed later, one of seven regiments detailed for duty under Col. Collis at the headquarters of Gen. Grant. In the Wilderness campaign it was frequently selected for difficult details and for its part in the defense of headquarters when attacked at Guiney's station it was complimented especially by Gen. Meade and Gen. Grant, who witnessed the action. It continued on duty at headquarters at Petersburg until March 15, 1865, when it was ordered to City Point for picket duty for a fortnight. In the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, it won the intrenchments opposite Fort Hell, sustaining severe loss. Returning to Washington after the surrender, it was mustered out of the service on May 29, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., Robert E. Patterson, F. A. Lancaster, William C. Ward; Lieut.-Cols., Robert Thompson, William C. Ward, John P. Dunne; Majs., F. A. Lancaster, John P. Dunne, William A. Reilly. The 115th was recruited in Philadelphia and the counties of Cambria, Lebanon and Lancaster and was organized early in the year 1862. It encamped at Diamond Cottage, Camden, N. J., where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, and until June 25 it guarded prisoners at Harrisburg, when it moved to join the army on

the Peninsula. At Harrison's landing, where it arrived on July 4, the regiment was assigned to the 3d brigade, Hooker's division, 3d corps, with which it was engaged at Malvern Hill in August. It was active at Kettle run, and the second Bull Run; was in support at Chantilly, after which Hooker's division was ordered to Washington, where it remained until November. It then rejoined the army, being encamped during November and the first part of December, at Catlett's station, Bristoe Station, Manassas Junction and Falmouth, leaving the last camp to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg and the "Mud March," and returning to occupy it until the Chancellorsville movement. In this action the part of the 115th was an important one and it sustained heavy losses. Again the camp at Falmouth was occupied until the troops left for Pennsylvania, arriving at Gettysburg on the evening of July 1. The next day the regiment was first posted in advance of the line of battle near Round Top, which position proved too exposed to be held and the troops were obliged to withdraw to the main line. Here they withstood steadfastly the terrific onslaughts of the enemy until relieved. The regiment sustained severe losses on this bloody field. Returning southward with the army, the 3d corps met the enemy at Wapping heights and went into camp at Bealeton Station. September was spent in camp at Culpeper and on Oct. 15, the regiment engaged at McLean's ford, where it moved to relieve the 6th N. J. It was next in action at Kelly's ford and Mine run and it went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. With Birney's division of Hancock's corps, it fought at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. By this time the ranks had become so thinned by the arduous service of the campaign that it was considered advisable to consolidate the 115th with the 190th Pa. infantry, which was accordingly done by special order of the war department on June 22, 1864. The field and staff were mustered out on June 23, the company officers retained in service, and the enlisted men were mustered out with the 190th at Washington on June 28, 1865.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry.—Cols., Dennis Heenan, St. C. A. Mulholland, David W. Megraw; Lieut.-Cols., St. Clair A. Mulholland, Richard C. Dale, David W. Megraw, Robert J. Alston; Majs., George H. Bardwell, St. Clair A. Mulholland, John Teed, David W. Megraw, Robert J. Alston, Robert J. Taggart. The 116th, recruited in Philadelphia, was there mustered into the U. S. service in July and Aug., 1862, for a three years' term. On Aug. 31, though not complete in numbers, it was ordered to Washington on account of the necessity for troops to reinforce Gen. Banks in the Shenandoah Valley. It reported to Gen. Couch at Rockville, Md., but was immediately returned to Washington, where it was assigned to the camp of Gen. Sigel at Fairfax Court House. Here it remained until Oct. 6, when it moved to Harper's Ferry and became a part of the Irish brigade, under Gen. Meagher, the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps. It went into camp at Charlestown; was engaged at Snicker's gap in November; then moved to Warrenton and Falmouth, where winter quarters were built. It shared in the brilliant but unfortunate charge of the Irish brigade at Fredericksburg, losing in killed and wounded, 43 per cent. of the members engaged. Owing to the sad reduction in its effective strength the 116th was consolidated into a battalion of four companies in Jan., 1863, remaining in the camp at Falmouth until the opening of the Chancellorsville movement, in which it was active, and returning afterward to its old camp. Its work at Chancellorsville received special complimentary mention by Gen. Hancock. The battalion lost heavily at Gettysburg, where it was active on July 2 and 3, and joined in the southward movement which followed, being engaged at Auburn, Blackburn ford, and in the Mine Run movement. Winter quarters were established at Stevensburg and during the winter the regiment

was reorganized, three companies from Philadelphia and three from Pittsburg, being added to the reënlisted men of the battalion, which filled the ranks to the required strength. The Irish brigade was closely engaged at the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, the Po river, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, its ranks being again greatly reduced in numbers by the almost daily encounters with the enemy. The 116th arrived in front of Petersburg on June 15, charged the works the next day and joined in the action at Reams' station a few days later. Upon the reorganization of the 2nd corps it was attached to the 4th brigade, 1st division, with which it shared in the engagements at Deep Bottom and the raid on the Weldon railroad in July, the Hatcher's run movement in December, and the skirmish at Dabney's mill in Feb., 1865. At the close of the siege the regiment participated in the battle at Five Forks, and after Lee's surrender returned to Alexandria, where Cos. A, B, C and D were mustered out on June 3, and the remainder of the regiment at Washington on July 14.

Thirteenth Cavalry.—Cols., James A. Galligher, Michael Kerwin; Lieut.-Cols., James A. Galligher, Peter C. Shannon, Garrick Mallery, Jr., Jacob H. Dewees; Majs., Henry A. White, M. J. Byrne, Michael Kerwin, Jacob H. Dewees, George F. McCabe, Timothy A. Byrne, Henry H. Gregg, John W. Berks. The 13th cavalry, the 117th regiment of the line, was recruited in Philadelphia and Pittsburg to form a squadron of Irish dragoons to be attached to the Irish brigade, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia in the fall of 1861 for three years' service. It was ordered to Baltimore and while there was organized into a regiment by the addition of six companies in July and Aug., 1862. On Sept. 24 it left Baltimore, three companies were posted along the Potomac between Berlin and Edwards' ferry on guard duty, and the remaining companies occupied in Loudoun and Jefferson counties to prevent communication between the inhabitants and the enemy. In Feb., 1863, the 13th was sent to Winchester, where the tenth company joined it in March. Here it undertook many excursions into the surrounding country, often encountering the enemy's cavalry, and losing a considerable number. At Middletown, on June 11, it had a sharp engagement and for several days following was active at Winchester, returning to Harper's Ferry with only half of its members fit for active service. Leaving Harper's Ferry on June 30, it joined the Army of the Potomac at Boonesboro on July 8 and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, (Col. J. I. Gregg) of Gen. D. McM. Gregg's division, with which it encamped at Amissville and Jefferson and was engaged at Culpeper in September. After a month at Catlett's station, it returned to Culpeper, where it received a new company from Huntingdon county. It then moved to Jeffersonton, where it was attacked in October and forced to retire. Two more companies from Huntingdon county joined the regiment in November, as it returned from Mine Run, and the command was assigned to duty along the Orange & Alexandria railroad near Bristoe Station during the winter of 1863-64. The regiment was reorganized on Feb. 8, 1864, twelve companies being formed from the original fifteen. In the Wilderness campaign it was on duty with the 9th corps at the rear until May 5, when it went into action and was with the advance of the army for a number of days. It rejoined the brigade at White's tavern on May 26 and shared in the expedition of Gen. Sheridan toward Richmond, being engaged at Haw's shop. The next action of importance was at Trevilian Station in June, followed by fighting at Jones' bridge, and Samaria Church. In July it went to the support of Wilson's cavalry as it returned from the Danville railroad, after which it shared in the raid on the Jerusalem plank road and a movement to Lee's mill. A detail of 50 men, engaged in guarding supplies of the commissary department, was captured by a large force of Confederates. In September the regiment was closely engaged at Wyatt's farm; fought

in the several engagements at Hatcher's run and Dabney's mill, where Gen. Gregg was wounded; was ordered to Wilmington, N. C., in Feb., 1865; thence to Elizabethtown, where it reported to Gen. Sherman and became a part of the 3d brigade, Kilpatrick's division, Col. Kerwin, being placed in command. After the surrender the 13th was posted at Fayetteville to clear the country and preserve peace. On July 14 it moved to Raleigh and was mustered out on the same day.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry.—Cols., Charles M. Prevost, James Gwyn; Lieut.-Cols., James Gwyn, Charles P. Herring; Majs., Charles P. Herring, Henry O'Neill. The 118th, known as the Corn Exchange regiment, because a bounty of $10 for each man as well as the funds necessary for raising the regiment were furnished by the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, rendezvoused at Camp Union, Philadelphia, where it was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 30, 1862, for a three years' term, and ordered at once to Washington. With the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, it reached Antietam on Sept. 16 but was held in reserve during the ensuing battle. At Blackford's ford, near Shepherdstown, it received a baptism of blood on Sept. 20, and left 282 men on the field. Col. Prevost was made brevet brigadier-general for gallantry in this battle. The regiment moved south in early November and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, where it joined in the assault on Marye's heights and suffered severely. After the "Mud March," it returned to camp at Falmouth, which it occupied until April 27, 1863. It was closely engaged at Chancellorsville and was in camp at Falmouth until June 10, when the northward movement was commenced. It acted as support in the cavalry engagements of Aldie, Upperville and Middleburg and reached Gettysburg early on July 2. At 4 o'clock that afternoon it went into action in support of Gen. Sickles' corps and was closely engaged with considerable loss, but was inactive on the 3d. It then joined in the pursuit which followed the battle and encountered the enemy on July 4. At Warrenton in August and September about 300 recruits were received, and after participation in the Mine Run campaign the regiment went into winter quarters at Beverly ford. On May 1, 1864, it started for the Wilderness, where it was engaged. It also fought at Laurel Hill, the North Anna river, Mechanicsville, at Bethesda Church and at Petersburg. During the siege of Petersburg the 118th remained in the trenches until Aug. 15; then joined in the movement upon the Weldon railroad; was posted near Yellow house in September; joined in the Hatcher's run movement in October; the raid on the Weldon railroad in December and the engagement at Dabney's mill in Feb., 1865. On April 1, it participated in the battle of Five Forks and continued the pursuit to Appomattox Court House, where its brigade received the arms and flags of Lee's army. On April 15 it started for Washington, where it was mustered out on June 1, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the 91st Pa. infantry.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry.—Cols., Peter C. Ellmaker, Gideon Clark; Lieut.-Cols., Gideon Clark, William C. Gray; Majs., Charles C. Knight, Henry P. Truefitt, William C. Gray, Edwin A. Landell. This regiment was recruited at Philadelphia in Aug., 1862, and ordered to Washington before its ranks were filled. Here an additional company was received and the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. In October it joined the Army of the Potomac near Antietam and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps. It was first under fire at Fredericksburg and acquitted itself with credit, returning to camp at White Oak Church. With the 3d brigade, 1st division, it joined in the Chancellorsville movement, being engaged at Salem Church, and then returned to occupy the old camp until the Gettysburg campaign. The troops supported the cavalry engaged at Beverly ford and arrived on the field of Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 2. The 119th

was posted on the left of the line and did not become engaged, but immediately took up the pursuit after the battle and went into camp at Warrenton on July 26, where 205 substitutes were received. At Rappahannock Station in November, a gallant assault was made for which the 6th corps received special commendation by Gen. Meade. After participation in the Mine Run expedition, winter quarters were made near Brandy Station, which were occupied until May 4, 1864. The regiment fought valiantly at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and by May 12 had lost half of its effective strength. At Cold Harbor it also sustained heavy loss. From Petersburg, where it moved with the army, the 119th was sent to the defense of Washington, which was threatened by Gen. Early, and took part in the marches and countermarches in the Valley of the Shenandoah and the battle of the Opequan. It was then posted at Winchester to garrison the town and returned to Petersburg early in December. It took part in the Dabney's mill battle in Feb., 1865, the final assault on April 2, the battle of Sailor's creek, and was present at Lee's surrender, after which the regiment moved to Danville, but returned to Washington and Philadelphia where the troops were mustered out on June 19, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry.—Cols., Chapman Biddle, Alexander Biddle, James Ashworth; Lieut.-Cols., Elisha W. Davis, Alexander Biddle, James Ashworth, Thomas M. Hall, Samuel T. Lloyd, James S. Warner; Majs., Alexander Biddle, James Ashworth, Thomas M. Hall, West Funk. The 121st was recruited in Philadelphia and Venango county and mustered into the service for three years, in Sept., 1862, at Philadelphia. It was ordered to Washington, where it was attached to Casey's provisional brigade, and in October it became a part of Gen. Meade's division near Antietam. Fredericksburg was its first engagement, after which it went into camp at Belle Plain for the winter. It broke camp to participate in the "Mud March," and again for the Chancellorsville movement in May, 1863, returning to camp near Falmouth until the Gettysburg campaign. On July 1, the regiment was hotly engaged and out of 263 men who entered the fight only 84 reported for duty after the day was over. The next day the men had some rest, but were active again on the 3d and then joined in the pursuit. The 121st guarded Kelly's Ford and Cedar Run bridge, near Catlett's Station; joined in the Mine Run movement, and then made winter quarters at Culpeper. Attached to the 5th corps, the regiment participated in the battle of the Wilderness, where it sustained heavy loss. At Spottsylvania, Jericho ford, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor the men fought bravely, their ranks greatly reduced in numbers. At Cold Harbor the 121st was assigned to the 1st division. It aided in the construction of "Fort Hell" at Petersburg; shared in the raid upon the Weldon railroad in August; fought at Peebles' farm, at which time it formed part of the 3d brigade, 3d division. In this engagement a large number of the 121st were cut off by the enemy and made prisoners. The remnant of the regiment had a part in the movement on the Weldon railroad in December, the Hatcher's run movement in Feb., 1865, the fight at the Boydton plank road in March, was active at the battle of Five Forks and was present at Lee's surrender at Appomattox. A few days of guard duty at Appomattox and two weeks' encampment on the South Side railroad followed, after which the regiment proceeded to Washington and was there mustered out on June 2, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry.—Col., Emlen Franklin; Lieut.-Col., Edward McGovern; Maj., Thaddeus Stevens, Jr. This regiment was recruited at Lancaster in July and Aug., 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Lancaster on Aug. 12 for nine months. It proceeded to Washington and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, which joined the army after the battle of Antietam and went

into camp at Falmouth. It was held in reserve at Fredericksburg, but took part in the "Mud March" fiasco and then occupied its camp at Falmouth until the Chancellorsville movement in May, 1863. The 3d corps, under Gen. Sickles, was not actively engaged on the opening day but the following day it was in the thick of the fight and after holding its ground bravely till no longer tenable, it was forced back with heavy loss—135 in this one engagement. At Harrisburg the regiment was mustered out of service on May 15 and 16, 1863.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Infantry.—Col., John B. Clark; Lieut.-Cols., Frederick Gast, Richard C. Dale; Majs., Hugh Danver, Charles D. Wiley. This was a nine months' regiment, recruited mainly in Alleghany county, and mustered into the U. S. service in Aug., 1862. It left Harrisburg on Aug. 21 for Washington and was at once ordered to Camp Stanton, where it was attached to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 5th corps. During the battle of Bull Run it was posted at Bailey's cross-roads to prevent stragglers from passing, but was soon returned with the other troops to Washington. Late on the afternoon of Sept. 17 it was sent to Antietam, but was too late to participate in the battle which was not continued as expected on the next day. The regiment then proceeded to Warrenton with the army and encamped at Potomac creek, near Fredericksburg, until Dec. 12. On the afternoon of the next day it was ordered into action and charged the heights, but unsuccessfully as had the previous divisions, the loss of the regiment being 152 killed and wounded. Returning to the former camp, it remained there until Jan., 1863, when it moved to Falmouth, and on April 28, started for Chancellorsville, where on May 1, it was posted on the left of the line, which was not engaged. On the 3d it was placed in support of the artillery and met with a few losses. The 123d was mustered out of the service at Harrisburg on May 13, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Joseph W. Hawley; Lieut.-Cols., Simon Litzenberg, William B. Waddell; Maj., I. L. Haldeman. Under the call of July, 1862, the 124th regiment was recruited in Chester and Delaware counties, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and on Aug. 12 was ordered to Washington, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for a nine months' term. On Sept. 7, it was sent to Rockville, Md., and attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 12th corps, which started two days later for South mountain and Antietam. In the battle of Antietam it was ordered to reinforce Gen. Hooker on the right of the line and was soon in action, losing 50 in killed and wounded. It then went into camp at Pleasant valley, where it was transferred to the brigade under Gen. Kane and on Oct. 30, occupied Loudoun heights. It was next ordered to the support of the troops engaged at Fredericksburg, but arrived too late for the battle. The regiment then encamped at Fairfax Station, joined in the "Mud March," and returned to camp near Stafford Court House. On April 27, 1863, as part of Geary's division, 12th corps, the regiment started for Chancellorsville, where it was posted on the right and was closely engaged on May 2. It then returned to camp and remained there until the expiration of its term of service, being mustered out at Harrisburg on May 16-17, 1863.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Jacob Higgins; Lieut.-Col., Jacob Szink; Maj., John J. Lawrence. This regiment, recruited in Blair and Huntingdon counties, was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg on Aug. 16, 1862, for a nine months' term, and moved to Washington the same day, where it was assigned by Gen. Casey to a provisional brigade under Col. Higgins. It was first posted at Hunter's Chapel, later at Fort Bernard, Va., on guard duty, and on Sept. 6, moved to Rockville, where it was united with the army and became a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, Banks' corps, later commanded by Gen.

Mansfield and Gen. Williams. At Antietam the regiment was closely engaged, the total loss being 150. Five color-bearers were killed, but the men fought with the courage and steadiness of veterans. The regiment encamped at Pleasant valley, Maryland and Loudoun heights, and then moved to Fredericksburg, but not in time for the battle. It returned to Fairfax Station, joined in the "Mud March," and then went into winter quarters near Stafford Court House. On March 24, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 12th corps and posted at Acquia creek. It was active at Chancellorsville, then returned to Acquia creek for a few days, and was mustered out at Harrisburg on May 18-19, 1863.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Col., James G. Elder; Lieut.-Col., D. W. Rowe; Majs., James C. Austin, Robert S. Brownson. In response to the call of July, 1862, the 126th was recruited in Juniata, Fulton and Franklin counties and mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg early in August for a nine months' term. It moved to Washington on Aug. 15 and was sent to Cloud's mills, where it was attached to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th corps. On Sept. 12, it started for Antietam, but was held in reserve during the battle, afterward encamping at Sharpsburg, where many of the men were near home. The next post was at Warrenton, Va., and then the army moved to Falmouth. In the battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment participated in the ineffectual charge of Humphrey's division upon Marye's heights, sustaining severe loss. The charge of the division was highly complimented by Gens. Hooker and Tyler. After sharing in the discomforts of the futile "Mud March," the regiment established winter quarters at Falmouth and remained there until the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign at the end of April, 1863. It was closely engaged on May 2, the brigade holding its ground until its ammunition was exhausted, when, failing to receive support, it was obliged to fall back after suffering heavy loss. For its courage and steadiness it was highly praised by Gen. Tyler. On May 20, 1863, the 126th was mustered out of service at Harrisburg.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Col., William W. Jennings; Lieut.-Col., Henry C. Alleman; Maj., Jeremiah Rohrer. Most of the 127th regiment came from Dauphin county, the remainder from Adams, Lebanon and Schuylkill counties. At Harrisburg, Aug. 16, 1862, the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service for nine months. Co. A was detailed to act as provost guard at Harrisburg and never served with the regiment in the field. On Aug. 17, nine companies, consisting of 869 men, left for Washington and were soon assigned to guard Chain bridge on the Potomac. The regiment was then ordered to Fredericksburg, where it arrived on Dec. 9. The 127th became a part of the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps, which was the first brigade to cross the river after the pontoons were laid, the crossing being made in the face of the enemy's sharpshooters, thus clearing the way for the rest of the army. The regiment joined with Owen's brigade in a desperate attack on Marye's heights, but like others it was unsuccessful, 257 of the regiment being killed or wounded. The 127th then went into camp at Falmouth. In the Chancellorsville campaign of the following spring it was with Gen. Gibbon's division, which made another assault on the same heights, and this time succeeded. At Harrisburg, May 8 and 29, the 127th was mustered out, having lost 52 by death from wounds and disease.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., Samuel Croasdale, Joseph A. Mathews; Lieut.-Cols., W. W. Hamersley, L. Heber Smith; Majs., Joel B. Wanner, Cephas W. Dyer. The 128th regiment was mustered in at Harrisburg, Aug. 13 to 15, 1862, for nine months, most of its members having been recruited in Berks county and the remainder in Lehigh and Bucks. On Aug. 16, it moved to Washington, encamped

at Arlington Heights, Fairfax seminary and Fort Woodbury and was occupied in erecting fortifications at the last-named place. Attached to the brigade under Col. Crawford, Williams' division, Mansfield's corps, the regiment was active at Antietam, losing heavily. During the next two months it was encamped at Sandy Hook and Maryland heights with the 12th corps, under command of Gen. Williams, who succeeded Gen. Mansfield after the battle of Antietam, in which Mansfield was severely wounded. The 12th corps arrived too late to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg and encamped at Fairfax Station until in Jan., 1863, when it participated in the "Mud March." The remainder of the winter was spent at Stafford Court House and camp was broken late in April, 1863, for the Chancellorsville movement. The 128th fought at the left of the line on May 2 and during the night, on returning to a position previously occupied, but then in the hands of the enemy, 9 officers, including Col. Mathews and Lieut.-Col. Smith, and 225 enlisted men, were taken prisoners. The remainder of the regiment was closely engaged on the following day and after the battle was over but 172 men reported for duty at Stafford Court House. The regiment was mustered out at Harrisburg on May 19, 1863, the prisoners having been exchanged.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Jacob G. Frick; Lieut.-Col., W. H. Armstrong; Maj., Joseph Anthony. Volunteers from Schuylkill, Northampton and Montgomery counties rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and were mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 15, 1862, for a nine months' term, forming the 129th infantry. The regiment was ordered to Washington the next day, one detachment of two companies was posted at Bull Run, across which it was to re-build and guard a bridge, and the remainder acted as escort to an ammunition train as far as Centerville. On its return the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 5th corps, which on Sept. 14, started for Antietam, but arrived after the battle had been fought. At Fredericksburg, the first battle of the regiment, the men joined bravely in a gallant but futile charge upon the heights and were highly praised by Gen. Tyler. In this action the 129th lost 142 in killed and wounded, many of its dead lying close to the impregnable stone wall. Winter quarters were established near Falmouth, which were occupied until the battle of Chancellorsville, except during the "Mud March." On May 3, the regiment was closely engaged at Chancellorsville and the loss was heavy. Gen. Tyler said of the 129th in this battle that "No one ever saw cooler work on field drill than was done by this regiment." It returned to Harrisburg soon after and was there mustered out of the service on May 18, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.—Cols., Henry I. Zinn, Levi Maish; Lieut.-Cols., Levi Maish, John Lee; Majs., John Lee, Joseph S. Jenkins. Two companies from Cumberland county, three from York and two from the counties of York, Montgomery, Cumberland, Dauphin and Chester, made up the 130th, which was mustered in at Harrisburg on Aug. 15, 1862, for nine months, and moved to Washington on the 18th. It was posted for a week at Camp Wells, near Arlington Heights, and was then sent to Fort Marcy, near Chain bridge, which it garrisoned until Sept. 7, when it moved to Rockville, Md., where it was assigned to Morris' brigade, French's division, Sumner's corps, which took an active part in the battle of Antietam, the brigade, composed entirely of new troops, behaving as coolly under fire as veterans and winning the praise of Gen. French. The loss of the 130th in this battle was 296 in killed and wounded. After a short time spent in camp at Harper's Ferry, the regiment arrived at Falmouth in November and was posted at Belle Plain landing on guard duty until Dec. 5. French's division made a gallant charge at Fredericksburg, losing many brave men, and after the battle retired to its camp near Falmouth, which it occupied, with the exception

of the "Mud March," until the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign in the spring of 1863. In the battle of Chancellorsville the 130th was closely engaged, after which it returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on May 21, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry.—Col., Peter H. Allabach; Lieut.-Col., William B. Shaut; Maj., Robert W. Patton. The 131st regiment was recruited in the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, Mifflin, Union and Snyder and mustered in at Harrisburg early in Aug., 1862, for nine months. It was ordered to join the 3d provisional brigade in Virginia, but was soon transferred to the force at Alexandria, and at the opening of the Maryland campaign, made a part of the 3d division, 5th corps. It reached Antietam too late to participate in the battle and went into camp at Sharpsburg. Fredericksburg was the first battle of the regiment and it made a desperate charge to within 30 feet of the celebrated stone wall, losing in an hour and one-half 177 killed, wounded and missing, the men fighting with the steadiness of veterans. Winter quarters were established near Falmouth with no event of importance, except Burnside's second attempt in Jan., 1863, which was rendered futile by the impassable roads. On May 3, the regiment was warmly engaged at Chancellorsville and after the battle returned to its former camp. Its term of service expired on May 15, and it was then ordered to Harrisburg where it was mustered out on the 23d.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry.—Cols., Richard A. Oakford, Vincent M. Wilcox, Charles Albright; Lieut.-Cols., Vincent M. Wilcox, Charles Albright, Joseph E. Shreve; Majs., Charles Albright, Joseph E. Shreve, Fred L. Hitchcock. This regiment, from the north-central part of the state, was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Aug. 11-18, 1862, for nine months. Col. Oakford had commanded the 15th regiment in the three months' service, and the rank and file were of good physique. It left the state for Washington on Aug. 19, encamped near Fort Corcoran on its arrival, and there engaged in the work of drill and preparation. On Sept. 2 it moved to Rockville, Md., where it was assigned to Kimball's brigade, French's division, Sumner's corps, which arrived at South mountain too late to share in the battle. The regiment suffered severely in its first battle, that of Antietam, losing 30 killed, 114 wounded and 8 missing. Col Oakford and Lieut. Cranmer were among the killed. It then moved with the corps to Bolivar heights and during October shared in reconnoissances to Leesburg and Charlestown. Nov. 6 found it at Falmouth, whence it was detached for duty at Belle Plain for a month. As a part of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, it was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, losing 150 out of 340 men engaged, but behaving like a veteran regiment. Gen. French complimented the troops very highly in orders for their heroism in the two battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. It remained in winter quarters at Falmouth until the close of April, 1863, and then engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, where it was in reserve the first 2 days, but was active at the front on May 3 and 4, its loss being about 50. On May 14 its term expired and it was mustered out at Harrisburg on the 24th.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry.—Col., Franklin B. Speakman; Lieut.-Cols., Abraham Kopelin, W. A. McCartney; Maj., Edward M. Schrock. The 133d regiment, composed of men from the counties of Cambria, Perry, Bedford and Somerset, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service for nine months by companies, from Aug. 5 to 15, 1862. It left for Washington on the 19th and during the progress of the second Bull Run battle and for two weeks thereafter, it was posted at Fort Ward on picket duty and building intrenchments. It was brigaded with the 123d, 131st, 134th and 155th Pa. regiments, under Col. Allabach of the 131st, and attached to Humphreys'

division, 5th corps. It arrived on the field of Antietam the day after the battle; encamped near Sharpsburg until the close of October; moved thence to Falmouth; and lost severely at the battle of Fredericksburg in charging the works on Marye's heights, where its casualties were 184, killed, wounded and missing, including 3 officers killed and 8 wounded. With the exception of the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863, it remained in Camp Humphreys until it moved on the Chancellorsville campaign. It was actively engaged on the third day of that battle, losing 1 killed and 9 wounded. Its term having expired it soon after left for Harrisburg, where it was mustered out, May 21-26, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Matthew S. Quay, Edward O'Brien; Lieut.-Cols., Edward O'Brien, John M. Thompson, William H. Shaw; Majs., John M. Thompson, William H. Shaw, Cyrus E. Anderson. This regiment was recruited under the call of July, 1862, for nine months. Cos. A, B. D and H were raised in Lawrence county, C, F, G and K in Butler, and E and I in Beaver. The men rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and were mustered into service during the first half of Aug., 1862. On account of the advance of the enemy on Washington the regiment was ordered to the capital before its organization was completed and left the state on Aug. 20. Its organization was completed at Washington. Very few of the officers and men had seen service before. It arrived too late to participate in either the second Bull Run or Antietam battles, and encamped near Antietam until the end of October. While here Col. Quay was stricken with typhoid fever and resigned on Dec. 7, being succeeded by Lieut.-Col. O'Brien. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg as part of Tyler's brigade, Humphreys' division, 5th corps, and was on the right of the first line in the final charge on the stone wall, in which it lost 14 killed, 106 wounded and 19 missing. Maj. Thompson had his horse shot under him, and was among the wounded. Col. Quay was a volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Tyler during the engagement. The 134th remained in camp, except for Burnside's abortive movement in Jan., 1863, until April 27, when it moved upon the Chancellorsville campaign. The regiment was active on the 3d day of the battle and was highly commended in Gen. Tyler's official report of the engagement. Its loss was 48 killed, wounded and missing. On the expiration of its term of service soon after, it proceeded to Harrisburg and was there mustered out on May 26, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Col., James R. Porter; Lieut.-Col., David L. McCulloch; Maj., Rudolph W. Shenk. The 135th regiment, composed of men from the counties of Lancaster, Indiana, Westmoreland and Jefferson, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service during the first half of Aug., 1862, for a term of nine months. On the 19th it left for Washington and remained in the performance of provost guard duty at the capital and in Georgetown until Feb. 16, 1863, the field officers meanwhile being detailed on special duty. It then moved to Belle Plain and was there assigned to the 1st brigade (Col. Porter), 3d division, 1st corps. It was occupied in guard and picket duty until the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, when it moved to Pollock's mills, below Fredericksburg, and supported the batteries along the Rappahannock, losing 3 men wounded. Later it was relieved and covered the front of the 1st brigade at the battle of Chancellorsville, but was not actively engaged. On the expiration of its term, it returned to Harrisburg and was mustered out of service on May 24, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Thomas M. Bayne; Lieut.-Col., Isaac Wright; Maj., Charles Ryan. The 136th regiment was recruited in the counties of Allegheny, Tioga, Luzerne, Dauphin, Crawford, Center, Columbia and Cambria; rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Har-

risburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service in Aug., 1862, for 9 months. It reached Washington while the second Bull Run battle was being fought, and was stationed in the defenses of the city until the close of September, when it moved to Sharpsburg, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 1st corps. Early in November it moved into Virginia, marching via Warrenton, Brooks' station and White Oak Church to Falmouth. It was hotly engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg, as part of Lyle's brigade, Gibbon's division, 1st corps, Franklin's Grand Division, on the left of the line. Its loss in the battle was 140 in killed, wounded and missing, Capt. Chapman being killed and Capt. Marchand mortally wounded. It then returned to its old camp, where it remained without incident, except Burnside's "Mud March" in Jan., 1863, until the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign. On the night of May 2 it went into position on the extreme right, where breast-works were hurriedly thrown up, and this intrenched position was maintained during the last two days of the battle. On the expiration of its term of service it returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service on May 29, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Henry M. Bossert, Joseph B. Kiddoo; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph B. Kiddoo, Charles W. Wingard; Majs., Charles W. Wingard, De Los Walker. This regiment was raised in the counties of Wayne, Crawford, Clinton, Butler, Bradford and Schuylkill and rendezvoused by squads and companies at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service during the latter half of August, 1862, for a term of nine months. A very few of the officers and men were experienced in the art of war. At the end of August it left the state for Washington and was assigned to Gen. Hancock's brigade, Smith's division, 6th corps. It received its first baptism of fire at Crampton's gap, South mountain, though not actively engaged. With the exception of Co. I, which supported the brigade battery at the battle of Antietam, the regiment was in reserve. At the time of Stuart and Hampton's raid into Pennsylvania in Oct., 1862, the brigade, under Gen. Pratt, was sent in pursuit. It did not succeed in coming up with the daring raiders and the command went into camp near Hagerstown until the close of October, when the 137th was ordered into the defenses of Washington, where it engaged for a time in drill and discipline. During the battle of Fredericksburg it was posted opposite Acquia Creek, guarding the landing and the railroad leading to Fredericksburg. In Jan., 1863, it shared in the "Mud March," being assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, and was then encamped at Belle Plain. After the rout of the 11th corps at the battle of Chancellorsville, the regiment was moved to the front with its corps and posted on the extreme right of the line, where it remained during the remainder of the battle, but was not actively engaged. On the expiration of its term of enlistment, it returned to Harrisburg and was mustered out on June 1 and 2, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., Charles L. K. Sumwalt, M. R. McClennan; Lieut.-Cols., M. R. McClennan, Lewis A. May; Majs., Lewis A. May, Simon Dickerhoof. The 138th was composed of men from the counties of Montgomery, Adams, Bedford and Bucks, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, during the latter part of August and the first part of Sept., 1862, for a term of three years. On Aug. 30, 1862, before the regimental organization was completed, it moved to Baltimore and was there employed in guarding the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, with headquarters at the Relay house until the middle of June, 1863, when it moved to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to Elliott's brigade of French's division. On the evacuation of Harper's Ferry on July 1, it moved to Washington, thence to Frederick, Md., and joined in the pursuit of Lee as part of the 3d

corps. It was under fire but not active at Wapping heights and during the remainder of the fall shared in the various marches and countermarches during the Virginia campaign, being engaged at Brandy Station with small loss, and in the Mine Run campaign at Locust Grove, where it behaved with great gallantry and repulsed repeated charges, losing 7 killed, 45 wounded and 3 missing, Col. McClennan being among the wounded. It then went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, Col. McClennan resuming command on March 13, 1864, and on May 3 it moved on the spring campaign, attached to Seymour's brigade, Rickett's (3d) division, 6th corps. It suffered severely at the Wilderness, losing 27 killed, 94 wounded and 35 missing. It shared in the fighting at Spottsylvania, but its losses there were small, as it was not heavily engaged. At Cold Harbor it shared in the gallant assaults of the division, losing 7 killed, 54 wounded and 7 missing. Crossing the James, it went into the trenches at Bermuda Hundred; later joined its corps before Petersburg; shared in the movement on the Weldon railroad at Reams' station; and moved with its division in July to Monocacy, where it was hotly engaged against the forces under Early on the 9th, its losses in the battle being 68 killed, wounded and missing. After rejoining its corps, it shared in the various maneuvres between Washington and the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Sheridan now assumed command of the Army of the Shenandoah, composed of the 6th, 8th and 19th corps. The 138th formed part of the cavalry support at Smithfield; was actively engaged at the Opequan and Fisher's hill, losing in the two engagements 46 killed, wounded and missing; shared in the pursuit of the enemy to Harrisonburg; returned with the army and encamped at Cedar creek, where it was warmly engaged in the battle in October, losing 42 killed and wounded. In the early part of November the regiment was encamped at Philadelphia and then returned to Winchester. In December it moved with its corps to Petersburg and was detailed as garrison for Fort Dushane. While stationed there it received a Christmas present of a beautiful stand of colors from the "loyal citizens of Norristown and Bridgeport, Pa." On April 1, 1865, it rejoined the corps and on the 2nd shared in the final assault on the enemy's works at Petersburg. It then joined in the pursuit of Lee's army, taking a large number of prisoners. It was active at Sailor's creek, where it fought its last battle. After the surrender of Lee, it made a forced march with its corps to Danville, Va., but was not needed by Gen. Sherman, so it returned to Richmond and proceeded thence to the vicinity of Washington, where it was finally mustered out of service on June 23, 1865. The total enrollment of the regiment was 955. It had 51 killed in action, 339 wounded, 31 missing. Killed and died of wounds during service 94, died by disease and accident 54, captured 48.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Frederick H. Collier; Lieut.-Cols., James D. Owens, William H. Moody, James L. McKean, John G. Parr; Majs., William H. Moody, A. H. Snyder, John G. Parr, Robert Munroe, James McGregor. This regiment, composed of men from the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Mercer and Beaver, rendezvoused at Camp Howe, Pittsburg, and was there mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Sept. 1, 1862. The second Bull Run battle had just been fought, and there was an urgent demand for more troops at the front. The 139th, therefore, departed on the evening of the 1st and arrived at Washington on the 3d. It was immediately sent to the Bull Run battlefield to bury the Union dead, and after this sad duty was performed joined the army at Antietam on the day of the battle, but was not engaged. It was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 6th corps, and was exposed to a severe artillery fire while in reserve at the battle of Fredericksburg. During the battle of Chancellorsville, the 6th corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, was engaged at Fredericksburg, Salem Church and

Marye's heights, and Wheaton's brigade, to which the 139th belonged, was hotly engaged on May 3-4. The whole brigade suffered severely, the loss of the 139th being 123 in killed, wounded and missing. Wheaton's brigade arrived on the field of Gettysburg on the afternoon of the second day of the battle, and at 5 o'clock went into position in support of the 3d and 5th corps, being posted in front of Little Round Top, a short distance to the right of the road leading to the Peach Orchard, where it charged the enemy and drove him in disorder. That night and the 3d day of the battle it was in the second line, supporting the Pennsylvania reserves. On the evening of the 3d, it aided in advancing the left, drove the enemy, and a brass piece and 3 caissons belonging to the 9th Mass. battery were recaptured by the 139th. Its losses were 1 killed and 19 wounded. It shared in the pursuit of Lee's army and in the fall campaigns in Virginia, being active at Rappahannock Station, and in the Mine Run campaign. On the close of the offensive operations it encamped at Brandy Station and at the end of the year was ordered to Harper's Ferry with its brigade. In March, 1864, it rejoined its corps at Brandy Station and was transferred to the 2nd division. Meanwhile a number of recruits had been received and the command was restored to nearly its original strength. It next entered on the bloody series of battles of the spring campaign, losing 196 at the Wilderness, including nearly all its commissioned officers. It was almost constantly engaged at Spottsylvania, again losing heavily; was only lightly engaged at the North Anna river, but was in the fierce assaults on the fortified lines of the enemy at Cold Harbor. Maj. Snyder was among the killed at the Wilderness, and Lieut.-Col. Moody, at Cold Harbor. Crossing the James, it shared in the first assaults on Petersburg and in the movement on the Weldon railroad in June. In July it moved to Washington with the 6th corps to confront Gen. Early, and after Gen. Sheridan assumed command of the forces, it took an honorable part in the victories achieved at the Opequan, Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek. On Dec. 1 it again took its place in the lines before Petersburg, where it shared in the advance of the 2nd and 6th corps in March, 1865, and was active in the final successful assault which led to the evacuation of Petersburg and the fall of Richmond. Color-Sergt. David W. Young of Co. E was designated by Gens. Wright and Grant as one of the three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry, in the final assault, receiving an autograph letter from the commanding general warmly praising his heroism. It engaged in the final pursuit of the enemy and was active in the fight at Sailor's creek. After the surrender it moved to the support of Sherman, but on the surrender of Johnston, returned to Washington, where it was finally mustered out on June 21, 1865.

One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry.—Cols., Richard P. Roberts, John Fraser; Lieut.-Cols., John Fraser, Thomas B. Rodgers; Majs., Thomas B. Rodgers, Thomas Henry. The 140th was recruited in the counties of Greene, Mercer, Washington and Beaver and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 22 to Sept. 4, 1862, for three years. On Sept. 10, it left the state for Parkton, Md., and guarded the line of the North Central railroad for some time. While posted here it was thoroughly drilled and disciplined and in December joined the army just after the defeat at Fredericksburg. It was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, and encamped at Falmouth. Here it was only too glad to exchange the old Vincennes muskets for new Springfield rifles. It participated with credit in the battle of Chancellorsville, where its losses were 44 killed, wounded and missing, and then returned to Falmouth. It arrived at Gettysburg on the morning of July 2 and lost heavily in the fierce fighting at the wheatfield. Its total losses during the battle were 241, more than half its effective strength, Col. Roberts being among the killed. In the ensuing

campaigns in Virginia it was assigned to the 1st brigade under Col. Miles, was active at Bristoe Station, and skirmished with some loss in the Mine Run movement. It then recrossed the Rapidan and went into winter quarters until May 3, 1864, when it started on the sanguinary spring campaign. It lost heavily at the Wilderness; skirmished at Corbin's bridge; was engaged on the 9th at the Po river; its losses up to this time aggregating about 75. In two fierce engagements at Spottsylvania, on the 11th and 18th, the loss of the 140th was more than 100. It was also engaged at the North Anna river, suffered some loss at Totopotomy creek and again at Cold Harbor. Crossing the James, it shared with loss in the two assaults on Petersburg on June 16-17, and a few days later was engaged on the Jerusalem plank road. Late in July it crossed to the north side of the James and took part in the action at Deep Bottom; was engaged at Strawberry Plains and Reams' station in August; had its full share in all the subsequent operations of the corps, being active before Petersburg in September and in the expeditions to Hatcher's run in December. It fought at Dabney's mill in Feb., 1865; started on the final campaign on March 25; was engaged for four days at Hatcher's run; and participated in the final assault on Petersburg April 2. Joining in the pursuit, it was engaged at Sailor's creek, and fought its last battle at Farmville. Returning to the neighborhood of Washington after Lee's surrender, it was mustered out of service, with the exception of the recruits, at Alexandria, Va., May 30, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry.—Col., Henry J. Madill; Lieut.-Cols., Guy H. Watkins, Casper W. Tyler, Joseph H. Horton; Majs., Israel P. Spaulding, Casper W. Tyler, Joseph H. Horton, Charles Mercur. This regiment was composed of recruits from the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service in the latter part of Aug., 1862, for three years. It was barely organized, when it was hurried to Washington, arriving on Aug. 30 during the progress of the second battle of Bull Run. It was a raw, inexperienced regiment and the privations and exposure of the first few weeks told heavily on the health of the men, 300 being in hospital at one time and 500 being reported unfit for duty. It was assigned to the 1st brigade (Gen. Robinson), Birney's division, 3d corps. It remained at Washington, engaged in perfecting itself in drill and discipline, until the close of the Maryland campaign, and was then posted at Poolesville for a time, engaged in picket duty. It went into winter quarters at Falmouth on Nov. 25, and was in reserve during most of the battle of Fredericksburg, losing but 1 killed and 4 wounded. At the battle of Chancellorsville the 141st was heavily engaged, sustaining its chief loss in a desperate charge on the morning of the third day of the battle, where it fought with great courage and lost 235 killed, wounded and missing, out of 419 in action. Lieut.-Col. Watkins was severely wounded and was taken prisoner. The regiment reached the field of Gettysburg on the evening of July 1, after a most fatiguing march. On the next day it went into position at the angle of Sickles' line, on the right of the Peach Orchard, which was the most exposed part of the whole field. Its action was most heroic throughout the day, during which it sustained fearful losses. It went into action on that morning with 198 men, and lost during the battle 136 in killed, wounded and missing, or nearly 70 per cent. of its numbers. Its total loss during the two days was 149. In the ensuing campaigns in Virginia it was engaged at Kelly's ford, Locust Grove, and several minor actions. Winter quarters were established at Brandy Station and while here many convalescents returned to the ranks. Its strength was further augmented by the transfer of many men from the 105th, 99th and 110th Pa. regiments. It entered on the spring campaign of 1864 as part of the 4th division, 2nd

corps. In a single charge at the Wilderness the 141st captured 50 prisoners and the colors of the 13th N. C. It was fiercely engaged at the Po river and a few days later at the "bloody angle." In front of the regiment in the latter engagement stood the great tree which was cut in two by bullets, and whose trunk is now one of the treasured memorials of the war at Washington. Around this tree the enemy's slain were strewn by hundreds. The losses of the regiment up to this time amounted to 9 killed, 98 wounded and 21 missing. It was first to plant its colors on the enemy's works in a gallant charge at the North Anna river. More severe fighting followed at Cold Harbor and on the 14th it crossed the James. Lieut.-Col. Watkins was killed while leading his men in the charge on the works of Petersburg on June 18. Maj. Tyler now assumed command and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. On July 1, the regiment numbered only 170, and had but 7 of its 39 original officers. During the balance of the year it shared in all the fighting of its corps, being engaged at Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, on the Weldon railroad in October and again in December. It was stationed during the winter near Fort Hell, and on March 27, 1865, began its final campaign, taking part in the final assaults on Petersburg and maintaining its reputation for gallantry in the bloody engagement of Sailor's creek. At the surrender of Lee it was in line of battle, prepared to continue the bloody fighting if necessary. On May 28, it was mustered out at Washington, with the exception of the recruits, which were transferred to the 57th Pa. Few regiments achieved a more honorable record for gallantry and efficient service. The number on the regimental rolls was 1,036, and its losses during service were 156 killed or died of wounds, 404 wounded, and 75 captured or missing.

One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry.—Cols., Robert P. Cummins, Alfred B. McCalmont, Horatio N. Warren; Lieut.-Cols., Alfred B. McCalmont, Horatio N. Warren; Majs., John Bradley, Horatio N. Warren, Henry G. Elder. This regiment was recruited from the state at large during the summer of 1862, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service between Aug. 22 and Sept. 1 for three years. On Sept. 2, it left the state for Washington and was employed for a month on the fortifications and in guard and hospital duty at Frederick, Md. In October it was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Col. Magilton), 3d division (Gen. Meade), 1st corps (Gen. Reynolds), and moved to Brooks' station, on the Acquia Creek railroad. It suffered severely at Fredericksburg, its first battle, where it made a heroic charge, losing 243 in killed, wounded and missing, Maj. Bradley being among the mortally wounded. It went into winter quarters at Belle Plain landing and passed the winter without unusual incident, except the "Mud March" in Jan., 1863. During this interval it was assigned to a new brigade, commanded by Col. Porter and later by Gen. Rowley, the 1st brigade, 3d division, 1st corps. It went into action at Chancellorsville on May 3, on the right of the line, but was not heavily engaged and suffered but little. At Gettysburg Col. Biddle commanded the brigade, Gen. Rowley the division, and Gens. Doubleday and Newton the corps, Gen. Reynolds in command of the left wing of the army, comprising the 1st and 11th corps, being killed on the first day of the fight. In the disastrous struggle of that day, Col. Cummins was killed and the regiment suffered severely. Retiring through the town to the cemetery, it was in reserve the second day, and on the third was posted midway between the cemetery and Round Top, where it was exposed to the heavy artillery fire, but suffered little from the grand infantry charge. It lost in the battle, 3 officers killed, 11 wounded, 2 missing; 10 men killed, 117 wounded, 68 captured or missing, a total of 211. After the battle it shared with its corps in the futile campaigns of the fall, ending at Mine run, and wintered in the vicinity of Culpeper. Throughout the rest of its service the regiment was commanded by Col.

Warren. In the campaign of 1864 it was assigned to Stone's brigade, 1st division, 5th corps; was engaged with heavy loss at the Wilderness; and was active at Laurel hill, Spottsylvania, the North Anna river, Bethesda Church, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, and in the first assaults on Petersburg. It assisted in the construction of the redoubt known as "Fort Hell;" was engaged at Six-mile house and Peebles' farm; was in the second raid on the Weldon railroad in December; and participated in the action at Dabney's mill in Feb., 1865. On the opening of the final campaign it was in action on the Boydton and White Oak roads, and the following day fought at Five Forks, where its losses were severe, Col. Warren and Maj. Elder being wounded. After Lee's surrender it proceeded to Burkesville, and two weeks later to the vicinity of Washington, where it was mustered out of service on May 29, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-third Infantry.—Col., Edmund L. Dana; Lieut.-Cols., George E. Hoyt, John D. Musser, George N. Richard; Majs., John D. Musser, C. M. Conyngham, Chester H. Hughes. This regiment rendezvoused at Wilkes Barre during the summer of 1862, coming from Luzerne county, except Cos. H and K, from the counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Lycoming. It was slowly mustered into the U. S. service at Wilkes Barre from Aug. 26 to Sept. 10, 1862, for a term of three years. Col. Dana was a veteran of the Mexican war and a major-general of militia. On Nov. 7 it broke camp and proceeded to Washington, being armed with the Enfield rifle at Harrisburg en route. It was stationed near Fort Slocum for three months, and then proceeded to Belle Plain, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade (Col. Stone), 3d division (Gen. Doubleday), 1st corps (Gen. Reynolds). The corps went into position on the extreme right of the army on the third day of the battle of Chancellorsville, but the fighting on the last two days did not reach the position of the 143d. After encamping for a month at Falmouth, it moved on the Gettysburg campaign, arriving on the field of Gettysburg on the morning of July 1 and becoming heavily engaged by noon. Most of its losses were incurred in the first day's fighting, in which it bore itself with great gallantry, slowly yielding to superior numbers and contesting the ground stubbornly. It was not heavily engaged on the next two days, though exposed to a heavy artillery fire in its position on low, open ground on the left center, midway between the cemetery and Round Top. Its loss during the 3 days was 253 killed, wounded and missing, out of 465 engaged, or more than one-half its effective strength. After engaging in the pursuit it was stationed for some time at Bealeton Station on guard duty. A large number of recruits—upward of 360—were received in September and October, and in November it shared in the various maneuvers of the army in the Valley of Virginia, having a sharp skirmish with the enemy at Haymarket. From Nov. 22 to Dec. 5 it performed railroad guard duty at Manassas, marched thence to Paoli mills, and finally, after 8 months' constant campaigning, went into winter quarters at Culpeper on Dec. 27. Before moving on the spring campaign of 1864, the 143d was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps. It suffered severely at the Wilderness, Col. Dana being wounded and captured, and Lieut.-Col. Musser being among the killed. More heavy fighting followed at Laurel hill—where Maj. Conyngham, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded in one of the assaults—the North Anna river, Totopotomy and Cold Harbor. It shared in the first general assaults on Petersburg and from June 20 to Aug. 14 it aided in the construction of Fort Hell. In August it was engaged at the Six-mile house, on the Weldon railroad. In September it was transferred to Gen. Crawford's (3d) division, and welcomed its old commander, Col. Dana, back from captivity at Charleston. It shared in the movement on the Vaughan road, then garrisoned Fort Howard for a few weeks, when it was en-

gaged at Hatcher's run. In December it assisted in destroying some 20 miles of the Weldon railroad, when it repulsed repeated charges of the enemy. In Feb., 1865, it was heavily engaged at Dabney's mill, and a few days later, now greatly reduced in numbers, it was detailed for special duty at the camp of rendezvous on Hart's island, New York harbor. It was employed here until June 12, 1865, when it was mustered out of service, and proceeded to Harrisburg, where the men were finally paid and discharged. Col. Dana was brevetted brigadier-general and mustered out the following August.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry.—This regiment was never organized, the men enlisted for it being assigned to other regiments.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Hiram L. Brown, David B. McCreary; Lieut.-Cols., David B. McCreary, Charles M. Lynch; Majs., John W. Patton, John W. Reynolds, Charles M. Lynch, James H. Hamlin. The 145th, composed of men from the counties of Erie, Warren, Crawford and Mercer, rendezvoused at the old camp of the 83d and 111th, near Erie, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, during the latter part of August and the first part of Sept., 1862. Col. Brown had previously served in the militia and as a captain, both in the three months' Erie regiment and the 83d. Lieut.-Col. McCreary had also served in the militia and in the Erie regiment. Such was the demand for troops at the front at this time, the 145th was hurried to Chambersburg on Sept. 11, where it could hear Lee's guns at South mountain, and where it was supplied with arms of an obsolete pattern. After two days at Camp McClure, it hurried forward towards Hagerstown, only partially equipped, and on the morning of the 17th was only 10 miles from the field of Antietam. About noon it reached the battlefield and at once went into position between the Union left and the Potomac, where it did picket duty until the morning of the 19th, when it assisted in burying the dead and caring for the wounded. The sudden transformation from civil life to active military duty worked havoc with the men and over 200 were incapacitated for duty, while many died or were permanently disabled. It next moved to Harper's Ferry, where it was temporarily assigned to the Irish brigade and later to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps. In October it moved to Warrenton and thence to Falmouth. It shared in the bloody charge on Maryc's heights at the battle of Fredericksburg and behaved with the steadiness of a veteran organization. Less than 500 men were engaged and of these 226 were killed or wounded. Nine commissioned officers were killed, Col. Brown was severely wounded, and only 2 field officers in the entire brigade escaped injury. At the battle of Chancellorsville it suffered another severe loss, more than 100 detailed on the skirmish line being captured, as they did not receive the order to retire when the army fell back toward the river. Its total loss was 122 killed, wounded and captured. It reached the field of Gettysburg with the 2nd corps on the morning of July 2 and suffered severely in the two days' fighting, its heaviest loss being incurred at the Peach Orchard. Altogether 90 men were killed, wounded or missing, out of 200 engaged, Col. Brown and Maj. Reynolds being among the wounded. It then shared in the pursuit of Lee, the campaign of maneuvres in the Valley of Virginia, and the Mine Run campaign, being active at Auburn, Bristoe Station and Raccoon ford. It went into permanent winter quarters on the close of the Mine Run campaign near Germanna ford, its camp being pronounced by medical directors the best in the army. During the winter it received a large number of recruits and on May 5, 1864, it moved on the Wilderness campaign. Its loss was light at the Wilderness, but it suffered severely at the Po river and again on the following day, when under Gen. Hancock, it led the assault on the enemy's intrenched works. It was active at the North Anna river, Totopotomy and Cold Harbor,

losing heavily in the last named action. In an assault on the works of Petersburg on June 16, the regiment suffered a serious disaster, for of 200 men engaged, about 50 were killed and wounded, and 9 officers and about 80 enlisted men were taken prisoners, Lieut.-Col. McCreary being among the captured. It suffered more loss on July 22, when Maj. Lynch, commanding the regiment, was among the prisoners. A mere fragment of the regiment was now left, which did duty in the trenches and was active at Deep Bottom, Reams' station and Five Forks. After the surrender of Lee it returned to Alexandria, and after participating in the grand review at Washington, was mustered out near Alexandria on May 31, 1865. It returned to Erie, Pa., under the command of Col. McCreary, and was there finally paid and discharged on June 5.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry.—This regiment was never organized and the recruits were transferred to other commands.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Ario Pardee, Jr., John Craig; Lieut.-Cols., Ario Pardee, Jr., John Craig; Majs., John Craig, William J. Mackey. Cos. A, B, C, D, and E of this regiment were formerly Cos. L, M, N, O and P, of the 28th, (q. v.), and were transferred to the 147th in Sept., 1862; Cos. F, G and H were mustered in at Harrisburg, Pa., from Aug. 22 to Nov. 20, 1862, for a three years' term; Co. I was organized at Philadelphia on Oct. 10, 1863, and Co. K in Feb., 1864. Co. K was formed from the men of the first five companies who did not reënlist for another term. It was disbanded in March, 1864, and its members were assigned to the other companies. The regiment was organized at Loudoun Heights, Va., Oct. 10, 1862, with Ario Pardee, Jr., as lieutenant-colonel, and John Craig, major. On Jan. 27, 1864, Pardee was commissioned colonel. The regiment moved from the vicinity of Harper's Ferry to Fairfax Court House just after the battle of Fredericksburg. It shared in Burnside's "Mud March" in Jan., 1863, and was stationed at Acquia Creek landing until the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign. As part of the 1st brigade (Col. Candy), 2nd division (Brig.-Gen. Geary), 12th corps (Maj.-Gen. Slocum), it took an honorable part in the battle of Chancellorsville, losing 94 killed, wounded and missing, including 3 officers killed and 4 wounded. It arrived on the field of Gettysburg on the evening of July 1 and during the night went into position to the right of Round Top, but was posted during the next two days of the battle on Culp's hill, on the right of the line. It suffered a loss of only 5 killed and 15 wounded, on account of the favorable nature of the ground it occupied. On its return to the Rappahannock it received 160 drafted men and a little later, with the 11th and 12th corps, it proceeded west and joined the Army of the Cumberland. It participated with some loss in the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, and during the pursuit was active at Ringgold, after which it went into winter quarters at Wauhatchie. On Dec. 29, 1863, a majority of the members reënlisted and received the usual veteran furlough. A large number of recruits were also received during the winter and early in May, 1864, it moved with Gen. Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Dug gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain and Peachtree creek. In the last named action, the regiment held its position at a critical point on the line with great tenacity and heroism and aided largely in saving its corps from serious disaster. After sharing in the operations about Atlanta it marched to the sea and then north through the Carolinas. When Gen. Johnston surrendered in April it moved with the army to the vicinity of Washington, and was there mustered out on July 15, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., James A. Beaver, James F. Weaver; Lieut.-Cols., Robert McFarlane, George A. Fairlamb, James F. Weaver, George A. Bayard; Majs., George A. Fairlamb, Robert Henry Forster, James F. Weaver, George A. Bayard, Silas J. Martin.

This regiment was composed of seven companies recruited in Center county, two in Indiana and Jefferson counties, and one in Clarion. It rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 22 to Sept. 8, 1862, for three years. Col. Beaver had served in a militia company, as 1st lieutenant in the 2nd volunteer infantry, and as lieutenant-colonel of the 45th. He was appointed colonel of the 148th at the request of the line officers. A number of the other officers had also previously been in service. The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,339, of whom 12 officers and 198 enlisted men were killed or died of wounds, and 4 officers and 183 enlisted men died of disease, accident or as prisoners. The total of killed and wounded was 769, and 62 died in Confederate prisons. It was one of the three hundred fighting regiments enumerated in Fox's "Regimental Losses," and participated in the following engagements: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Po river, Spottsylvania, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor, Prison Guard, Salisbury, N. C., first assaults on Petersburg, siege of Petersburg, Jerusalem plank road, Deep Bottom, Reams' station, Hatcher's run, White Oak road and Farmville. For three months after its organization it was engaged in guarding a section of the Northern Central railroad in Maryland, with headquarters at Cockeysville, and joined the Army of the Potomac at Falmouth immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg. It was assigned to Caldwell's (1st) brigade, Hancock's (1st) division, 2nd corps, and remained with this division throughout its term of service. It suffered severely in its first battle, Chancellorsville, where it lost 31 killed, 119 wounded and 14 missing, Col. Beaver being severely wounded early in the engagement. It arrived on the field of Gettysburg on the second day of the battle and took position on the crest to the left of Cemetery hill. It was hotly engaged for about an hour in the afternoon of July 2 at the wheatfield in front of Round Top and then retired to its original position. Its loss was 19 killed, 101 wounded and 5 missing. After the battle it shared in the pursuit of the enemy, and in the Virginia and Mine Run campaigns. On Oct. 29 it received 125 drafted men and towards the middle of November 158 more were added to the ranks. Many of these were good recruits, though a few were worthless and depraved. The command went into winter quarters near Stevensburg, Va., where 120 more recruits were received. It lost only 1 man killed at the Wilderness, as it acted mainly as support to the other troops. It was heavily engaged at the Po river and Spottsylvania, where it lost 33 killed, 235 wounded and 33 missing, a total of 301, the greatest loss inflicted on any infantry regiment at Spottsylvania. Lieut.-Col. Fairlamb was here severely wounded and taken prisoner. In the assault on Petersburg on June 16, Col. Beaver, in command of the 3d brigade, was severely wounded. He rejoined the regiment as the battle of Reams' station was beginning and was again wounded, losing a leg. The 148th was one of the regiments—one from each division being selected—to be armed with breech-loading rifles, the selection being made by Gen. Hancock. It was highly commended by Gen. Miles for its gallant conduct at Sutherland's station on the South Side railroad in April, 1865. After sharing in the closing movements of the campaign it returned to the neighborhood of Alexandria, Va., and was there mustered out on June 3, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Roy Stone, John Irvin; Lieut.-Cols., Walton Dwight, John Irvin, James Glenn; Majs., George W. Speer, John Irvin, James Glenn, Edwin S. Osborne. This regiment (Bucktail) was recruited in the late summer of 1862 from the counties of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Clearfield, Clarion, Lebanon, Allegheny, Luzerne, Mifflin and Huntingdon, and was mustered into the U. S. service at the general camp of rendezvous in the month of August for a three years' term. Such had been the efficient service rendered during

the first year of the war by the original Bucktails, the 42nd of the line, a strong demand arose for a Bucktail brigade from the state. Maj. Stone of the 42nd was accordingly authorized by the secretary of war in July, 1862, to proceed to the state and raise such a brigade. Within 20 days twenty companies were organized, which formed the 149th and 150th regiments, and there was a good prospect of raising a third and even a fourth regiment, when the Confederate army suddenly invaded Maryland and the two regiments already organized were immediately ordered to Washington. The men of the 149th were of fine physique, accustomed to the rifle, and wore the bucktail, as did the original regiment of that name. It remained on duty in the vicinity of Washington until the middle of Feb., 1863, when it joined the Army of the Potomac at Belle Plain, Va., and was there assigned to Stone's (2nd) brigade, Doubleday's (3d) division, Reynolds' (1st) corps. It was in position on the right of the line at Chancellorsville, but was only lightly engaged and suffered no loss. It arrived on the field of Gettysburg at 11 o'clock a. m. on the first day of the battle and at once went into position on the ridge in front of the seminary, near the Chambersburg pike. It maintained its position with great heroism throughout the first day until the whole line retreated through the town. Its heaviest losses were sustained in the fierce fighting of this day, though it was fearfully exposed during the great artillery duel of the third day. It lost 53 killed, 172 wounded and 111 captured or missing, a total of 336. Among the severely wounded were Col. Stone, commanding the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Dwight, the regiment. It moved with the army in pursuit of Lee and did not bear an important part in the minor engagements of the fall campaigns. While in winter quarters near Culpeper, it received a large number of recruits, mostly conscripts. On May 4, 1864, it moved on the Wilderness campaign and fought at the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel hill, the North Anna, Totopotomy, Cold Harbor and the first assaults on Petersburg. Its losses were enormous from the beginning of the campaign up to the end of July, amounting to 34 killed, 249 wounded and 121 missing, a total of 404. It was active in the work of the siege until the middle of August, when it was engaged with its corps on the Weldon railroad, suffering some loss. Three weeks were then spent in fortifying, when it was relieved and held in reserve until Oct. 1. It was present, but not active in the engagement at Peebles' farm; fought at Hatcher's run in October; shared in the raid on the Weldon railroad in December; and fought its last engagement at Dabney's mill in Feb., 1865, after which it was ordered north and was engaged in guarding the prison camp at Elmira, N. Y., until the close of its term of service. It was mustered out at Elmira on June 24, 1865, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., where the men were paid and finally discharged.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry.—Cols., Langhorn Wister, Henry S. Huidekoper, George W. Jones; Lieut.-Cols., Henry S. Huidekoper, Thomas Chamberlin, Cornelius C. Widdis, George W. Jones, John W. Sigler; Majs., Thomas Chamberlin, Cornelius C. Widdis, George W. Jones, Benjamin F. Topham. This regiment (Bucktail), like the 149th, was intended to form part of a Bucktail brigade, which Maj. Stone of the original Bucktails was authorized to raise in July, 1862. (See 149th.) Four companies, A, B, E and F were raised in Philadelphia, C, H, I and K, in Crawford county, D in Union, and G in McKean. It rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, in the latter part of Aug., 1862. Col. Wister had commanded a company of the old Bucktails, and Maj. Chamberlin, one in the 5th reserves, while Lieut.-Col. Huidekoper had prepared himself for service by diligent study during the previous year at Harvard university. The organization was completed on Sept. 4, 1862, and was composed of an ex-

cellent body of recruits. Soon afterward it proceeded to Washington and was engaged in guard duty in and around the capital until ordered to the front about the middle of Feb., 1863. Co. K had been detailed for guard duty at the soldiers' home, the summer residence of the president, and remained on duty alternately, winter and summer, at the home and the White House, serving as President Lincoln's body guard, until the close of its term of service. In Feb., 1863, the Bucktail troops—the 150th and 149th—joined the Army of the Potomac at Belle Plain, Va., and were assigned to Stone's (2nd) brigade, Doubleday's (3d) division, Reynolds' (1st) corps. The 150th was in position, but was not active at the battle of Chancellorsville and suffered no loss. It was hotly engaged on the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, in which it fought with the utmost bravery, changing front forward and also front to rear while under fire. While retiring with the rest of the line through the town in the evening, the last of the color-guard was killed, clasping the colors, and the regimental flag was lost. In the spring of 1865, it was found among the effects of Jefferson Davis, when he was captured in Georgia, and was held by the secretary of war, until Oct. 25, 1869, but is now among the other tattered emblems at Harrisburg. The regiment was held in reserve the second day of the battle and was exposed to the severe artillery fire of the third day. Its total losses in killed, wounded and missing were 264, out of 17 officers and about 400 men engaged. Of the officers, 2 were killed, 10 wounded and 4 captured or missing. One of the heroic incidents of the first day's fight occurred when old John Burns asked and received permission from Col. Wister to fight with the regiment, at the time it was rallied in the orchard during the retreat. Another hero who joined the command and remained with it throughout the first day was Dennis Buckley, Co. H, 6th Mich. cavalry, whose horse had been shot under him earlier that morning. The 150th joined in the pursuit after the battle; subsequently shared in the various marches and countermarches of the army; was stationed at Warrenton junction upon railroad guard duty from Nov. 1, until the return of the army from the Mine Run campaign, when winter quarters were established at Paoli mills and afterwards at Culpeper. Meanwhile the command was reduced to less than 200 men and Capt. Jones and Lieut. Kilgore were sent to Philadelphia on recruiting service, returning with a large number of new men. On May 4, 1864, it entered on the Wilderness campaign, assigned to the 3d brigade (Col. Stone, afterwards Col. Bragg), 4th division (Gen. Wadsworth, afterwards Gen. Cutler), 5th corps (Gen. Warren). At the Wilderness it lost 92, killed, wounded and missing; at Spottsylvania Court-House, including the engagement at Laurel hill, its losses were 51; in the engagements at the North Anna and Totopotomy 7 in killed and wounded, the Bucktail brigade being highly praised for its gallantry at the North Anna. It did not suffer heavily in the fighting at Cold Harbor and Bethesda Church, having only 2 men wounded. On June 6, while at Cold Harbor, it was transferred to the 1st brigade, Col. Chamberlain, 1st division, Gen. Griffin. It was engaged in the assault on the works of Petersburg on June 18, being highly praised for its valor by Gen. Griffin, and a few days later skirmished on the Jerusalem plank road. It shared in the raid on the Weldon railroad in August, and then assisted in building Fort Dushane. It was active at Hatcher's Run in October; in the raid on the Weldon railroad in December; and participated in its last fight at Dabney's mill in Feb., 1865, after which it was relieved at the front and sent north to guard the camp of Confederate prisoners at Elmira, N. Y., where it was mustered out on June 23, 1865. Co. K was mustered out on June 15, at Harrisburg, Pa. The total enrollment of the regiment during service was 1,039, of whom 112 were killed or died of wounds, and 95 died of disease or in prison.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry.—Col., Harrison Allen; Lieut.-Col., George F. McFarland; Maj., John W. Young. The 151st was composed of men from the counties of Susquehanna, Pike, Warren, Juniata, Berks and Schuylkill, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service from Oct. 17 to Nov. 3, 1862, for a nine months' term. Col. Allen had resigned as major of the 10th reserves on Feb. 14, 1862, on account of ill health; Lieut.-Col. McFarland was principal of M'Alisterville academy, most of the members of Co. D being instructors and pupils of that institution, and nearly 100 other members had been school teachers. On Nov. 26, 1862, it left the state for Washington and a week later moved to Union mills, where it engaged in drill and guard and picket duty. In Feb., 1863, it joined the Army of the Potomac at Belle Plain and was assigned to the 1st brigade (Col. Porter and later Gen. Rowley), 3d division (Gen. Doubleday), 1st corps (Gen. Reynolds). At this period the command suffered considerably from cold and exposure, some dying and many being in hospital. It was not heavily engaged at the battle of Chancellorsville, but lost 16 men, killed, wounded and missing. Few regiments in the Union army displayed more intrepidity, coolness and heroism than the 151st during the great three days' battle at Gettysburg, where both the regiment and its gallant commander, Lieut.-Col. McFarland, won the unstinted praise of Gen. Doubleday. Out of 21 officers and 466 men engaged it lost 2 officers and 49 men killed, 9 officers and 202 men wounded, and 4 officers and 71 men captured or missing, a total loss of 337, or about 70 per cent. Lieut.-Col. McFarland was severely wounded in the legs, one of which was amputated on the field. Col. Allen, who was away on furlough, learned that a battle was impending and hastened to rejoin the regiment, arriving on the third day of the battle. The regiment shared in the pursuit of Lee's army until its escape into Virginia. Its term was then nearly expired and it returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out, July 27-31, 1863.

Third Artillery.—Col., Joseph Roberts; Lieut.-Col., R. V. W. Howard; Majs., John A. Darling, J. S. Stevenson, F. Von Schilling, John A. Blake. This regiment, the 152nd of the line, was recruited from the state at large, rendezvoused at Philadelphia, and was mustered into the U. S. service at various periods during the latter part of the year 1862 and the early part of 1863. Cos. A and B had been organized as a battalion of marine artillery in 1861 by Hermann Segebarth, and garrisoned Fort Delaware. Late in the summer of 1862, authority was given Col. Segebarth to increase this battalion to a full regiment of heavy artillery and batteries D, F, G and H were recruited during the fall and winter and mustered in for three years. In Sept., 1862, Maj. Roberts, of the 4th regular artillery, was authorized by the war department to raise a picked battalion of artillery for service at Fortress Monroe and as fast as the companies were organized and mustered in they were sent to that point, where they were drilled in infantry, light and heavy artillery tactics. In the spring of 1863, by order of the war department, the commands of Segebarth and Roberts were consolidated to form the 3d Pa. heavy artillery. Co. H, Capt. William D. Rank, was detached for garrison duty in the defenses of Baltimore, where it remained throughout its term of service with a single exception, when a section was ordered to the front during the battle of Gettysburg and served as light artillery in McIntosh's brigade, 2nd cavalry division, losing 2 killed, 10 wounded and 1 missing. The headquarters of the regiment were at Fortress Monroe and from this point detachments were sent out, both by land and sea, to serve in any arm of the service and wherever troops were needed. During the invasion of Eastern Virginia by Longstreet's corps, in the spring of 1863, Cos. A, B, F and G served in the defenses of Suffolk throughout the

siege. Every company except H furnished detachments for service at the front in the campaigns of 1864-65, and they were engaged on the James, Chickahominy and Nansemond rivers in numerous battles, as well as in the capture of Fort Fisher. In the engagement at Smithfield, Va., in Feb., 1864, detachments from Cos. A and B, serving on the army gunboats, suffered a loss of 38 captured, many of whom afterwards died at Andersonville. A detachment of Co. A, serving on the gunboat Bombshell, at Plymouth, N. C., in April, 1864, lost 27 captured when the boat was sunk. During most of its term of service Co. I performed guard duty at the headquarters of the Army of the James and was present at the surrender of Lee. As its numbers exceeded the requirements of the army regulations, many of the original members volunteered to form the 188th Pa. infantry in connection with a number of unassigned recruits, though new recruits were added to the 152nd and its ranks were still more than full. Cos. D, E, G and M served with the Army of the James before Petersburg, being stationed at Bermuda Hundred; Co. E, with others, under command of Capt. Hazard, was posted at Fort Converse, covering the pontoon bridge across the Appomattox. Many details were furnished for work on the fortifications and for duty in the various arms of the service. After the close of hostilities, detachments of the 152nd served as guard for Jefferson Davis during his confinement in Fortress Monroe. Sixteen men of Co. F were lost on March 31, 1865, while returning to Fortress Monroe from Wilmington, N. C., on account of the destruction by fire of the transport General Lyon. From the foregoing sketch it will be noted that, though this command was originally organized for special duty at Fortress Monroe, it performed a large amount of duty at the front, both by land and sea. By reason of its excellent training in every branch of the service, it was enabled to furnish details when called upon for every branch of the artillery service, as well as in the infantry and naval arms. The regiment was mustered out as follows: Cos. A and B, at Fortress Monroe, Va., July 11, 1865; Co. H, at Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1865; the remaining companies, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 9, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry.—Col., Charles Glanz; Lieut.-Col., Jacob Dachrodt; Maj., John F. Frueauff. Under the president's call of Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 militia for nine months' service, thirteen companies were promptly raised in Northampton county and rendezvoused at Easton. These companies were afterwards consolidated into ten and on Oct. 6, 1862, proceeded to Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where they were mustered into the U. S. service from Oct. 7 to Oct. 11, 1862. On the 12th the regiment left for Washington and shortly afterwards was ordered to Gainesville, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade (Col. Von Gilsa), 1st division (Gen. Stahel), 11th corps (Gen. Sigel). It joined the army on Dec. 16, just after the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg and after sharing in Burnside's "Mud March" of Jan., 1863, went into permanent winter quarters at Potomac creek bridge. It had a rough experience in its first battle—that of Chancellorsville—being posted with its brigade on the extreme right of the line on the old turnpike. It was the first regiment to feel the shock of Stonewall Jackson's powerful attack on the afternoon of May 3 upon the right of the 11th corps. With the steadiness of veterans it poured in one effective volley and was then forced to retreat with the brigade to escape being entirely cut off by the impetuous masses of the advancing enemy. Its loss during the entire battle was 6 men killed, 3 officers and 37 men wounded, and 3 officers and 36 men captured or missing, a total of 85. Col. Glanz was among the captured and Lieut.Col. Dachrodt among the wounded. Col. Glanz rejoined the regiment on June 16, but was too enfeebled by his late imprisonment to assume command. The regiment lost heavily at the battle of Gettysburg, where it was hotly engaged on the first two days of the battle and was subjected to a fierce

artillery fire on the 3d. It lost 1 officer and 22 men killed, 7 officers and 135 men wounded and 46 men captured or missing, a total of 211. It participated in the pursuit as far as Funkstown, Md., when, its term of service having expired, it was ordered home and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Pa., July 23-24, 1863.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry.—Enough companies to form this regiment had been organized in Dec., 1862, but before the field officers were commissioned, seven companies were detailed for special duty, and only three, A B and C, remained together. These companies were mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia, from Nov. 1, 1862, to Jan. 21, 1863, for nine months, and were assigned to provost duty in the city of Philadelphia. Cos. A and B were mustered out at Philadelphia Sept. 29, 1863, and Co. C Oct. 21, 1863.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Edward J. Allen, John H. Cain, Alfred L. Pearson; Lieut.-Cols., James Collard, John H. Cain, A. L. Pearson, John Ewing; Majs., John H. Cain, A. L. Pearson, John Ewing, J. Andrew Cline. The 155th regiment, composed of eight companies from Allegheny county and two from Clarion county, was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg and Pittsburg, during August and the early part of Sept., 1862, for three years. The Allegheny county companies rendezvoused at Camp Copeland, near Pittsburg, and moved to Harrisburg, Sept. 3, where they were joined by Cos. G and H and a regimental organization was effected. Immediately after its organization, it left the state for Washington, where it arrived only a few days after the second battle of Bull Run, and went into the defenses of the capital, being assigned to the 2nd brigade, Col. Allabach, 3d division, Brig.-Gen. Humphreys, 5th corps, Gen. Butterfield. It was in reserve during the battle of Antietam, but was heavily engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg, which was its first battle and its loss sustained in the charge on the stone wall at the foot of Marye's heights was 68 killed, wounded and missing. It was not heavily engaged at Chancellorsville, losing 3 killed, 10 wounded and 1 missing. The nine months' regiments with which the 155th had been brigaded were now mustered out and it was assigned to the 3d brigade, Gen. Weed, 2nd division, Gen. Ayres, 5th corps, Gen. Sykes. It arrived on the battlefield of Gettysburg on the morning of July 2, and after being held in reserve for a time was hurried with its division to occupy Little Round Top. The 155th gained the summit of the rocky fastness and continued to occupy this position throughout the third day of the battle, its losses being 6 killed and 13 wounded. It shared in the pursuit of the enemy and also took part in the various movements and skirmishes of the fall campaign, being active at Rappahannock Station and at Mine run. On the close of the campaign it was posted along the Orange & Alexandria railroad. Cols. Allen and Cain having resigned, Lieut.-Col. Pearson was promoted to colonel. Under his command the regiment became proficient in the French skirmish and bayonet drill, and in their French Zouave uniforms the men attracted much attention. Before moving on the Wilderness campaign, it became a part of Ayres' (1st) brigade, Griffin's (1st) division, 5th corps. Its losses at the Wilderness were 7 killed, 42 wounded, including Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Johnston, and 6 missing. In the operations at Spottsylvania Court House it again met with heavy loss, having 8 killed, 51 wounded and 2 missing. Its losses at the North Anna river and at Totopotomy were 2 killed and 15 wounded. On June 6 its brigade became the 1st brigade of the 2nd division and in the operations at Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor it lost 11

wounded and 1 missing. In the assault on the works at Petersburg June 16, the regiment lost 83 killed and wounded in the space of 10 minutes. It participated in the movements at Six-mile house in August, and was later engaged at Peebles' farm, where Col. Pearson, for gallantry in leading his men, was promoted brevet brigadier-general. It was warmly engaged but with only small loss at Hatcher's run near the end of October, and shared in the Weldon railroad expedition in December. In the action at Dabney's mill in Feb., 1865, it suffered severely and displayed great gallantry. It moved on its final campaign, March 29, 1865, and was highly complimented by Gen. Meade for its gallantry at the Quaker road and Gravelly run, and Gen. Pearson was brevetted major-general. It was active at the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's creek, and after Lee's surrender returned to the vicinity of Washington, where it was mustered out on June 2, 1865. Proceeding to Pittsburg, it was given a great public reception, and here the men were finally paid and discharged.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Edmund T. Tiers; Majs., Thomas H. Addicks, Edmund T. Tiers, Thomas E. Carter. This regiment was never fully organized. Recruiting commenced in the fall of 1862, and in December, when its ranks were only partially filled, it was sent to garrison Fort Delaware. Meanwhile, an effort had been made to recruit the 156th regiment, but with little success, and on Feb. 27, 1863, the 156th and 157th were consolidated and formed into a battalion of four companies. It was stationed in the defences of Washington until the end of May, 1864, when it joined the army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor and participated in the operations there and at Bethesda Church as part of the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 5th corps, losing 1 killed, 16 wounded and 2 missing. It was again active at Petersburg, Weldon railroad, Chapel house and Hatcher's run. The battalion was transferred to the 191st Pa. on March 21, 1865, and its subsequent history is identified with that regiment. It was mustered out with the 191st in the field, June 28, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Infantry.—Col., David B. M'Kibbin; Lieut.-Col., Elias S. Troxell; Maj., Martin G. Hale. The 158th, a militia regiment, was composed of men from the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Fulton, rendezvoused at Chambersburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 1-4, 1862, for nine months. Towards the end of November it left the state and proceeded to Suffolk, Va., where it was assigned to Spinola's brigade of Ferry's division. At the end of the year it moved to New Berne, N. C., and there went into winter quarters. Early in April, 1863, it participated in the operations on the Pamlico river for the relief of the garrison at Washington, then being besieged by Gen. Hill, but was forced to return to New Berne without raising the blockade. On April 8 it participated in another expedition by land for the relief of the beleaguered garrison, proceeding as far as Blount's creek, where an artillery engagement with the enemy took place. Returning to New Berne, it again started on an expedition for the same purpose, and on April 14 skirmished with the enemy at Big Swift creek, returning to New Berne on the 20th. The siege of Washington was raised shortly after and the 158th was ordered to garrison the town and fortifications. At the end of June, it reported to Gen. Dix at Fortress Monroe and shared in the expedition to the vicinity of Richmond. On July 11 it reported to Gen. Meade, who was then engaged in the pursuit of Lee's forces. Soon after it moved to Frederick, and on Aug.

8 was ordered to Chambersburg, Pa., where it was mustered out on the 12th.

Fourteenth Cavalry.—Col., James N. Schoonmaker; Lieut.-Cols., William Blakeley, John M. Daily; Majs., Thomas Gibson, Shadrack Foley, John M. Daily, William W. Miles, John Bird. In Aug., 1862, James N. Schoonmaker, a citizen of Pittsburg, and a lieutenant in the 1st Md. cavalry, was authorized by Sec. Stanton to recruit a battalion of five companies of cavalry. Recruits were rapidly obtained and authority was given to recruit a full regiment. The men were principally from the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, Armstrong, Washington, Lawrence, Erie and Warren, and the city of Philadelphia. They rendezvoused at Camp Howe, afterwards at Camp Montgomery, near Pittsburg, and were mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 21 to Nov. 4, 1862, for three years. On the latter date it moved to Hagerstown, Md., where it received horses, arms and equipment and was drilled in the various cavalry evolutions. On Dec. 28, it proceeded to Harper's Ferry and was engaged for several months in picket and scouting duty. A detachment of unmounted men under Maj. Foley was left at Harper's Ferry and the remainder of the command joined Gen. Averell's forces at Grafton. It skirmished at Beverly and Huttonville early in July, a few days later rejoined Gen. Kelley's forces at Cumberland, and proceeded thence to Williamsport, where it joined the army of the Potomac, being engaged with the enemy's cavalry near Martinsburg on the 15th. Shortly after it was joined by Maj. Foley's detachment. On Aug. 4 it moved with Gen. Averell on the Rocky gap raid in West Virginia and was hotly engaged at White Sulphur springs losing 80 men, killed, wounded and missing. On this raid it marched over 600 miles in 27 days, being frequently engaged. On Nov. 1, it moved with Gen. Averell on the Droop mountain raid and was engaged at Mill Point, and Droop mountain. Returning to New creek by easy marches, it shared in Averell's second raid into southwestern Virginia in December, when an immense amount of stores and merchandise, many miles of railroad track, and numerous bridges were destroyed. Its loss during the raid was about 50 and the command marched over 345 miles under very trying conditions. It went into winter quarters at Martinsburg and was almost constantly engaged in picket, guard and scout duty until the opening of the spring campaign. As a part of the 1st briade, (Col. Schoonmaker) of Averell's division, it broke winter quarters on April 12, 1864, and moved to Parkersburg, whence it proceeded south to the Virginia & Tennessee railroad, aiming to destroy the salt works at Saltville. The regiment was heavily engaged at Cove mountain in May, losing 12 killed and 37 wounded. At Union, Averell's forces effected a junction with Gen. Crook, advanced to Lewisburg and then to Staunton, to join the forces of Gen. Hunter, who was about to move on the Lynchburg campaign. A detachment of the regiment, which had been left behind at Martinsburg under Capt. Duncan, was meanwhile hotly engaged at New Market and Piedmont, carrying an earthwork, capturing a number of prisoners, and winning praise for its gallantry in the latter action. At Staunton the detachment rejoined the regiment and started on the Lynchburg campaign. The Union cavalry drove Imboden at Lexington, destroyed the Virginia military institute, skirmished at Buchanan, and June 17-18 fought the battle of Lynchburg, but was forced to retire. During the retreat, the 14th, as part of Hunter's rear-guard, was warmly engaged at Liberty on the 19th, holding the enemy in check for several hours and losing 6 killed and 18 wounded. It was

active at Salem on the 21st and finally reached Parkersburg, after a march which entailed great hardship and suffering from hunger and fatigue. From Parkersburg it moved by rail to Martinsburg. In July it was twice engaged with Early's forces at Winchester, being forced to fall back to the Potomac with the rest of Averell's command. After the burning of Chambersburg, Pa., it followed in pursuit of McCausland, overtook him at Moorefield, Va., where severe punishment was administered to the forces of McCausland, Johnson, Gillmore, and McNeill, the 14th losing here 10 killed and 25 wounded. It now returned to Martinsburg and later participated under Sheridan in the brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, losing heavily at the Opequan and being active at Fisher's hill. For gallantry displayed in the action at Weyer's cave, against the forces of Fitzhugh Lee, the name was inscribed upon its battle flag by general order. A detachment under Capts. Miles and Duff was engaged at Cedar creek, on Oct. 19. The regiment soon after made a reconnaissance in the Luray valley and was hotly engaged with McCausland at Front Royal, losing 15 killed and wounded. During the winter of 1864-65, it suffered severely in expeditions to Millwood and Ashby's gap. After Lee's surrender it was stationed for two months near Washington and the latter part of June moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where it was consolidated into a battalion of six companies on July 17, 1865. The field and staff and Cos. B, C, D, E and F were mustered out here, on Aug. 24, and Co. A on Nov. 2, 1865, the last named having been detailed as an escort to Gen. Dodge, commanding the department, on a tour of inspection.

Fifteenth Cavalry.—Col., William J. Palmer; Lieut.-Cols., William Spencer, Charles B. Lamborn, Charles M. Betts; Majs., Adolph G. Rosengarten, Frank B. Ward, Charles M. Betts, George E. Gouraud, William Wagner, Abram B. Garner, H. McAllister, Jr. The 160th regiment, known as the 15th (Anderson) cavalry, was recruited by William J. Palmer, formerly captain of the Anderson troop, from the state at large, rendezvoused at Carlisle, and was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 22 to Oct. 10, 1862, for three years. As in the case of the Anderson troop (q. v.) it was originally intended to employ the regiment on escort and headquarters duty and the members of the command were therefore selected with great care, many coming from the most influential families of the state. Early in September, before the regiment was fully organized, 250 picked men were sent into the Cumberland valley to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of the state by Lee's forces and rendered efficient service. This detachment charged through Hagerstown, captured 30 stragglers, and was employed in bringing up stragglers during the battle of Antietam. Capt. Palmer was captured the day after the battle, while on dangerous service within the enemy's lines. On Nov. 7, the regiment left the state for Louisville, Ky., where it was mounted, and a month later it joined the army assembled at Nashville. An unfortunate incident occurred at this time for which the regiment was much criticised. The command had never been fully officered, having only seven field and staff, twelve line, and about two-thirds of its complement of non-commissioned officers. It sought in vain to have this deficiency remedied and when it was ordered to advance with Gen. Stanley's division of cavalry on the eve of the Stone's river campaign, only the few officers and about 300 of the men responded. On Dec. 30 about 100 more of the men made their way to the front, and by order of Gen. Mitchell, in command at Nashville, the others were sent to the workhouse. On Jan. 20, 1863, Gen. Rose-

crans agreed to have them reorganized and fully officered if they would return to duty. This seems to have been all the men desired and the proposition was accepted. On Feb. 7, 1863, Col. Palmer returned from captivity and resumed command, horses and full equipments were received, and the regiment was organized into twelve companies with W. J. Palmer, colonel, and Charles B. Lamborn, lieutenant-colonel. Meanwhile the battalion under Majs. Rosengarten and Ward, which had advanced with Stanley's division, behaved most gallantly at Wilkinson's cross-roads, losing 13 killed or mortally wounded and 69 wounded and missing. Among the killed were both majors. Led by Capt. Vezin, the battalion joined in a charge on Wheeler's cavalry on the 31st, driving the enemy. During this charge private Holt of Co. H captured the colors of the 10th Tenn. cavalry. On Jan. 1, 1863, it was detailed to guard a train to Nashville, losing several more in killed and wounded en route. A detachment was engaged near Woodbury and Snow Hill, Tenn. and captured 18 prisoners near the Barrens. On Rosecrans' campaign from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, Tenn., Cos. B, H and K served as escort to the general commanding, and the other companies were employed in courier duty between the right and left wings of the army. In the Chickamauga campaign the command was engaged in scouting, preparing maps, guarding flank roads, carrying despatches and at headquarters. Late in November it was ordered to Knoxville and the day after its arrival was ordered to meet and disperse a force from North Carolina, under Col. Thomas, at Seviersville, Tenn., the enemy being completely routed and his camp burned. It now engaged in scouting on the left flank of Longstreet's army moving towards Virginia, and was sharply engaged at Dandridge, losing 75 killed, wounded and prisoners. A few days later it was again engaged for 6 hours at Mossy creek, losing a few men. In Jan., 1864, the 15th was posted at Dandridge to watch the movements of Longstreet's army and harass his foraging parties. About the middle of the month Col. Palmer. with about 125 men, made a daring detour against Brig.-Gen. Vance, coming up with the enemy near Newport, captured the general, 2 staff officers, 50 men, 150 horses, a wagon train and a large amount of stores. For his gallantry Col. Palmer was strongly recommended for promotion. On the 24th it engaged in an expedition to the Big Pigeon river and captured 72 of the enemy and large stores. The command had become skilled in scouting duty and full reliance was placed on the information gained by it. On Feb. 11 it returned to Chattanooga and for the next three months was employed in reconnoissances and scouting duty. In May it was ordered to Nashville to refit and it was August before the regiment was again ready to take the field. For the next two months it was engaged in numerous minor expeditions, portions of the command being engaged at Jonesboro, the Holston river, and in numerous skirmishes and scouting expeditions. During October and November, with headquarters at Chattanooga, it was employed in scouting, frequently meeting bands of the enemy. On Dec. 20 it moved to Decatur, whence it moved in pursuit of Hood's demoralized troops on their retreat from Tennessee, capturing many prisoners and a large amount of supplies and greatly harassing the enemy. It brought all its captures to Decatur with a loss of only 1 killed and 2 wounded. Expeditions in Jan. and Feb., 1865, against Gen. Lyon at Fort Deposit and a guerrilla band in the Cumberland mountains were entirely successful and resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners. Refitted for active service, it moved with Gen.

Stoneman on April 1 on his raid into North Carolina. After the capture of Salisbury, N. C., it turned towards Knoxville. Near the close of April, 1865, it was ordered with its division, now commanded by Gen. Palmer, to proceed south in the effort to capture Jefferson Davis and train. On May 8, it captured 7 wagons, containing the effects of the banks of Macon, numerous other valuables, and the private baggage, maps and official papers of Gens. Beauregard and Pillow. Two days later Co. G captured Gen. Bragg, his wife, 3 staff officers, and 3 wagons. Soon after the capture of President Davis the regiment returned to Nashville, Tenn., and with the exception of Co. A, was there mustered out of service on June 21, 1865. Co. A was mustered out at the same place on July 18.

Sixteenth Cavalry.—Col., John Irvin Gregg; Lieut.-Cols., Lorenzo D. Rodgers, John K. Robison; Majs., John K. Robison, William A. West, William H. Fry, John Stroup, Seth T. Kennedy, Andrew F. Swan, James C. Robinson, Adam J. Snyder, R. W. McDowell. The 16th cavalry, the 161st regiment of the line, was recruited from the state at large, rendezvoused at Camp Simmons, near Harrisburg, afterwards at Camp McClellan, and was mustered into the U. S. service during September, October and the first half of November, 1862, for three years. Col. Gregg was an experienced officer, having served in the Mexican war, afterwards in the 11th U. S. infantry, where he rose to the grade of captain, and later in the state militia. On the outbreak of the rebellion, he was made colonel of the 5th regiment of the reserve corps, but accepted a commission in the 6th U. S. cavalry instead and served with that regiment during the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns. On Nov. 30 the regiment proceeded to Camp Casey, near Bladensburg, Md., and on Jan. 3, 1863, it joined the army of the Potomac at Falmouth, where it was assigned to Averell's division of the cavalry corps. During the winter it was engaged in severe picket and guard duty and first met the enemy at Kelly's ford in March, 1863, where it met with a slight loss. It shared in the various movements of its division prior to and during the battle of Chancellorsville, but was not actively engaged. At Brandy Station in May it guarded the trains and had no part in the fighting. On June 11 it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, cavalry corps, Col. J. Irvin Gregg commanding the brigade, Gen. David McM. Gregg the division, and Gen. Pleasonton the corps. On May 16, 1863, Capt. Robison was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and was in command of the regiment during the Gettysburg campaign. On the march northward into Pennsylvania it was engaged at Middleburg and Upperville. At Gettysburg it was only lightly engaged, losing 2.killed and 4 wounded. After the battle it followed in pursuit and was engaged at Halltown and Shepherdstown. In the latter action it made several gallant charges and met with a loss of 24 killed, wounded and missing. In the fall campaign it skirmished at Culpeper and was active at Jeffersonton, Auburn, and Bristoe Station, on the retreat to Centerville. In the Mine Run campaign it was active on the Fredericksburg plank road and at Parker's store. During the winter of 1863-64 it participated in raids to Luray and Front Royal, and a detachment of the command shared in Kilpatrick's raid from Stevensburg to Richmond. On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 it was active at the Wilderness and Todd's tavern; shared in Sheridan's cavalry raid to Richmond in May; and near the close of that month was heavily engaged at Haw's shop, losing 4 killed and 20 wounded, Lieut.-Col. Robison being among the latter. In June it moved with Sheridan in the expedition

towards Lynchburg; was heavily engaged at Trevilian Station in June; and at Samaria Church, where it repelled repeated charges. During the rest of the year it was engaged at Malvern hill, Strawberry Plains, losing 7 killed, 2 officers and 22 men wounded, out of less than 200 engaged, at Six-mile house, Weldon railroad, at Reams' station, Poplar Spring Church, Belcher's mills, Hatcher's run, where it lost 3 killed and 28 wounded, and on Dec. 1 it assisted in the capture of a fort, 3 guns and a number of prisoners, at Stony Creek station on the Weldon railroad. It shared in the Weldon railroad expedition without loss and then went into winter quarters at Hancock's station. Early in Feb., 1865, it was heavily engaged at Dabney's mill and on the opening of the final campaign it met with severe loss at Dinwiddie Court House. The regiment was incessantly active throughout the closing days of the war, being engaged at Five Forks, Amelia springs, Sailor's creek and Farmville. Upon the close of hostilities it was posted at Lynchburg to preserve order and guard property and in August it moved to Richmond, Va., where it was mustered out on the 11th.

Seventeenth Cavalry.—Cols., Josiah H. Kellogg, J. Q. Anderson; Lieut.-Cols., John B. McAllister, J. Q. Anderson, Coe Durland; Majs., David B. Hartranft, Coe Durland, Reuben R. Reinhold, J. Q. Anderson, Weidner H. Spera, Luther B. Kurtz, William Thompson. The 17th cavalry, or the 162nd regiment, was one of the three cavalry regiments furnished by the state under the president's call of July 2, 1862. It was recruited from the state at large, rendezvoused at Camp Simmons, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service during Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1862, for three years. Col. Kellogg had been a captain in the 1st U. S. cavalry; a few of the officers and men were Mexican war veterans; but most of the members were devoid of military experience. On Nov. 25, 1862, it left the state for Washington and a few days later was ordered to the front. It first encountered the enemy at Occoquan, Va., where it skirmished with Hampton's cavalry, and later had a brush with Stuart's cavalry at Dumfries. The 17th was assigned to the 2nd brigade, Col. Devin, 1st division, Gen. Pleasonton, cavalry corps, serving in this brigade and division throughout its term. This brigade furnished the only cavalry present at the battle of Chancellorsville, where Cos. C and I were detailed for escort duty with Gen. Meade and the rest of the regiment assisted in staying the mad onset of Stonewall Jackson's men when the 11th corps was routed. It was highly complimented for its coolness by Gen. Pleasonton in a general order. Next it was engaged at Beverly ford with the enemy's cavalry, and again met him at Upperville. Gen. Buford, in command of the division, initiated the battle of Gettysburg on July 1, and was able to hold Hill in check until the forces of Reynolds and Howard reached the field. During the rest of the battle the 17th was employed in preventing flanking movements and in guarding communications with the army's base. In the pursuit after the battle it was engaged at Boonsboro and skirmished daily thereafter until the enemy escaped across the river. The regiment was almost incessantly active during the indecisive fall campaigns, being often engaged and bearing its full share of the toils and losses until it finally went into winter quarters at Culpeper. Through the winter it picketed a long line towards James City, and toward the close of Feb., 1864, a detail of 200 men, under Capt. Spera, joined in Kilpatrick's raid to Richmond. On the opening of the spring campaign in 1864 it was engaged throughout May 6, on the left of the line at "the

Furnace," and on the next two days was heavily engaged on the Spottsylvania road, losing 14 killed and wounded. It then joined in Sheridan's cavalry raid toward Richmond, being active at Beaver Dam Station, Ground Squirrel Church, Yellow tavern and Meadow bridge. Rejoining the army on May 25 it was given but one day's rest, when it was engaged at New Castle ferry on the Pamunkey river, driving the enemy, and the next day skirmished at Hanoverton. It was engaged at Old Church on the 30th, losing a number of men. At Cold Harbor the command fought dismounted, losing 22 killed and wounded, and shortly after, when Sheridan led the cavalry towards Lynchburg, it was hotly engaged near Trevilian Station, losing 5 killed, 19 wounded and 2 missing. It lost at White House, some ten days later, 5 killed and 12 wounded, and at Jones' bridge and Charles City Court House it again met with some loss. Late in July it was heavily engaged at Deep Bottom. In August it joined Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and was engaged at Sulphur Springs bridge, White Post, Crooked run, Front Royal, and then assisted in driving the enemy's infantry at Kearneysville and Shepherdstown. Three weeks of constant skirmishing followed, in which the 17th was active at White Post, Berryville and Bunker Hill. At the battle of Opequan it led the charge which drove the enemy towards Winchester. After the battle the regiment reported to Col. Edwards, post commander at Winchester, and was employed in keeping open communication with the base of supplies. On Oct. 19 a detachment of the regiment under Maj. Spera rode with Sheridan during his famous dash from Winchester to the battlefield at Cedar creek and shared in the great battle of that day. The command was then active at White's ford and Jack's shop, in December and then returned to the vicinity of Winchester, where it went into permanent winter quarters. It shared in Sheridan's grand raid in the rear of Richmond in Feb. and March, 1865, which was one of the most arduous and trying campaigns of the whole war. Rejoining the army before Petersburg on March 26, it led the advance during the final campaign and was almost incessantly engaged until April 6, when Gen. Ewell, with one wing of the Confederate army was captured. The cavalry now maintained a running fight with the enemy until the final surrender at Appomattox Court House, the 17th maintaining its fine reputation as hard fighters until the end. After a short period of rest it marched to the vicinity of Washington and was mustered out at Cloud's mills, Va., June 16, 1865. A small remnant of the regiment was consolidated with the 1st and 6th Pa. cavalry on June 17, 1865, and designated the 2nd Pa. provisional cavalry. It was mustered out with that organization, Aug. 7, 1865, at Louisville, Ky. In parting with the regiment, Gen. Devin said: "In five successive campaigns, and in over three score engagements, you have nobly sustained your part. Of the many gallant regiments from your state none has a brighter record, none has more freely shed its blood on every battlefield from Gettysburg to Appomattox. Your gallant deeds will be ever fresh in the memory of your comrades of the Iron Brigade and the First Division. Soldiers, Farewell."

Eighteenth Cavalry.—Cols., Timothy M. Bryan, Jr., T. F. Rodenbough; Lieut.-Cols., James Gowan, William P. Brinton, John W. Phillips; Majs., Joseph Gilmore, William B. Darlington, Henry B. Van Voorhis, John W. Phillips, William H. Page, John Britton. The 18th cavalry, the 163d Pa. regiment, was recruited from the state at large, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service from Oct., 1862, to Feb., 1863, for three

years. When only partially organized and equipped, it moved from Harrisburg to Bladensburg, Md., and on Jan. 1, 1863, it moved to near the head of Long bridge, Va.; about the middle of the month to Germantown on the Little River turnpike, where early in February it was joined by Cos. L and M, hitherto wanting, and was fully organized. It was at first brigaded with the 5th N. Y. and 1st Vt. cavalry, under command of Col. Wyndham, and early in the spring was assigned to Gen. Custer's Michigan brigade of Brig.-Gen. Stahel's division. After five months' service in this locality, covering the defenses of Washington and guarding the gaps of the Blue ridge it moved with its division to Middletown, and became a part of the 3d division, cavalry corps, Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Kilpatrick, who relieved Gen. Stahel. Marching through Littlestown and Hanover, the regiment formed the rear-guard, being attacked by Stuart's force at Hanover. A sharp skirmish ensued which accounted for the absence of the Confederate cavalry from Gettysburg, where it was so greatly needed. On July 3 the 18th was closely engaged at Gettysburg throughout the entire day and in the evening the 1st brigade charged under the leadership of Col. Farnsworth, who was killed. In the pursuit which followed the cavalry overtook and captured 1,000 prisoners and 2 pieces of artillery at Monterey Springs. At Hagerstown the enemy was found in force and in a charge made by Cos. L and M to test the strength of the opposing forces, a large proportion of the two companies was killed or captured. In continuing the pursuit engagements followed at Brandy Station and Culpeper in September, at Brandy Station in October, and at Buckland mills and New Baltimore in November. Winter quarters were established early in December at Stevensburg. In Feb., 1864, the regiment shared in the raid upon Richmond under Gen. Kilpatrick and at the beginning of the Wilderness campaign had a narrow escape from capture. After a charge at Spottsylvania on May 7 the cavalry under Gen. Sheridan moved toward Richmond and rejoined the main body of the army at the South Anna. Picket and scouting duties followed, with engagements at St. Mary's Church, Yellow House, and in the Shenandoah valley, where the regiment was ordered early in August. At Fisher's hill. Winchester and Cedar creek the 18th fought valiantly and in November went into winter quarters at Harper's Ferry. It participated in the raid on Waynesboro and was detailed to guard the prisoners to Winchester. Here it remained until May, 1865, when it moved to Cumberland, Md., where Co. E was mustered out on June 14 and the remainder of the regiment consolidated on June 24 with the 22nd Pa. cavalry to form the 3d provisional cavalry, which was stationed at Clarksburg, West Virginia, until mustered out on Oct. 31, 1865.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Charles H. Buehler; Lieut.-Col., E. G. Fahnestock; Maj., Nash G. Camp. The 165th, a militia regiment, of which one company came from Franklin county, one from Cumberland and the remainder from Adams, was organized at Chambersburg between Nov. 25 and Dec. 4, 1862 and moved to Washington on Dec. 8. Proceeding to Suffolk it encamped there for some time and was attached to the 1st division, 7th corps. An expedition to the Blackwater was undertaken and in Jan., 1863, a part of the regiment was engaged at Deserted House and pursued the enemy for some distance. The command aided in the defense of Suffolk, when it was besieged by Gen. Longstreet in the spring of 1863, and in a raid upon the Weldon railroad in May. Its next

movement was in the direction of Richmond and after destroying bridges on the South Anna river it withdrew to Yorktown and returned to Gettysburg, where it was mustered out July 28, 1863.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Andrew J. Fulton; Lieut.-Col., George W. Reisinger; Maj., Joseph A. Renaut. The 166th, a militia regiment, came from York county. It was organized near York from Oct. 24 to Dec. 8, 1862, and mustered into the U. S. service for a nine months term. On Dec. 8 it proceeded to Washington, there embarked for Newport News and was ordered to Suffolk, where it was attached to Gen. Peck's brigade. It shared in the defense of Suffolk and the skirmishes resulting, and after the close of the siege several expeditions were undertaken to accomplish the destruction of railroads near the Blackwater. From June 27 to July 2, the regiment was stationed at White House. After sharing in the movements for the destruction of railroads north of Richmond it moved to Washington and Harrisburg and was mustered out at the latter place on July 28, 1863.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Charles A. Knoderer, Joseph De Puy Davis; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph De Puy Davis, Gustav A. Worth; Majs., Gustav A. Worth, Jonathan Lee. This regiment, composed of members from Bucks county, was organized at Reading from Nov. 10 to Dec. 6, 1862, when it entered the service of the United States for a nine months term. In December it joined the force under Gen. Peck at Suffolk and was closely engaged at Deserted House, Jan. 30, 1863, where Col. Knoderer was fatally wounded. The regiment shared in the successful stand at Suffolk against the attack and siege by Gen. Longstreet, after which it joined in the movement toward Richmond and in July joined the Army of the Potomac. Assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, it participated in the pursuit of Gen. Lee until Aug. 12, when it was mustered out at Harrisburg.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Joseph Jack; Lieut.-Col., John Murphy; Maj., John J. Cree. This was a militia regiment from the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Beaver, Allegheny and Erie, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Pittsburg from Oct. 16 to Dec. 1, 1862, for a nine months term. It left Pittsburg for Washington on Dec. 2; was ordered to Suffolk, where it became a part of Spinola's (Keystone) brigade and moved to New Berne, N. C., where it arrived on Jan. 1, 1863. From New Berne several expeditions were made, none of which resulted in battle, and at the end of the siege of Little Washington, the regiment was stationed there until June 28. Proceeding to Fortress Monroe, it joined at White House in the movement toward Richmond and in response to the desire of the troops to coöperate in the defense of their native state was ordered to Harper's Ferry. However, the 168th was not destined to share in the bloody battle at Gettysburg and joined the army at Boonesboro. After a short period at Middleton, Md., the command was mustered out at Harrisburg, July 25, 1863.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Lewis W. Smith; Lieut.-Col., S. M. Wickersham; Maj., William Smyth. The 169th, a militia organization, was composed of four companies from Crawford Co., two from Mercer, two from Erie, one from Clarion and one from Butler. It was organized at Pittsburg in Oct. and Nov., 1862, and there mustered into the U. S. service for a nine months term. Ordered to Washington on Dec. 1, it was sent to Fortress Monroe, thence to Gloucester Point and Fort Keyes, which it gar-

risoned until July 9, 1863, when it was ordered to Funkstown and became part of the 11th corps, Army of the Potomac. On July 15, the command was ordered home and was mustered out at Harrisburg on the 27th.

One Hundred and Seventy-first Infantry.—Col., Everard Bierer; Lieut.-Col., Theophilus Humphrey; Maj., Robert C. Cox. This militia regiment came from the counties of Bradford, Juniata, Lycoming, Somerset and Tioga, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg in Nov., 1862, for a nine months term. It left Camp Curtin for Washington on Nov. 27, was ordered at once to Suffolk, where it became part of the Keystone brigade and proceeded to New Berne, N. C. There it spent the winter, making several excursions into the surrounding country and driving the enemy from the vicinity in March, 1863. It aided in the relief of Little Washington; was stationed there until June, when it returned to Fortress Monroe; then aided in the demonstration toward Richmond and moved to Harper's Ferry early in July. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on Aug. 8, 1863.

One Hundred and Seventy-second Infantry.—Col., Charles Kleckner; Lieut.-Cols., Thaddeus G. Bogle, James A. Johnson; Maj., M. T. Heintzelman. The greater portion of this militia regiment came from the counties of Snyder and Northumberland. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg in Nov., 1862, for nine months, and moved to Washington on Dec. 2. It was ordered to Newport News, thence to Yorktown, and garrisoned the fort at the latter place until July, 1863. At that time it was sent to Hagerstown, Md., and assigned to the 11th corps, with which it joined in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Williamsport. It then moved to Warrenton Junction and from there to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on Aug. 1.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Infantry.—Col., Daniel Nagle; Lieut.-Col., Zaccur P. Boyer; Maj., Grant Weidman. Five companies of the 173d came from Schuylkill county, three from Lebanon, one from Perry and one from Dauphin. It was a militia regiment, mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg, in Oct. and Nov., 1862, for nine months, and left Camp Curtin for Washington on Nov. 30. It was then ordered to Norfolk, assigned to duty at Camp Veile near the city, where the winter was spent, and in May the regiment was ordered to provost duty in the city of Norfolk. On July 9, 1863, it started to join the main force in pursuit of Lee's army after Gettysburg. At Frederick, Md., it reported to Gen. Meade and was attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 11th corps. After wearisome marching it was posted on duty along the Orange & Alexandria railroad, until Aug. 13, when it was ordered to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on the 18th.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Infantry.—Col., John Nyce; Lieut.-Col., Edward T. Hess; Majs., Joseph B. Roberts, J. Mathias Beans. This regiment of militia was composed of eight companies from Bucks county and two from Northampton. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia, in Oct. and Nov., 1862, for nine months, and left for Washington late in November. It was then ordered to Suffolk; assigned to the brigade under Gen. Ferry; was a part of the force sent to New Berne, N. C., late in December; was thence sent to Charleston; arrived at Hilton Head on Feb. 5, 1863; encamped on Helena island until Feb. 27, and then proceeded to Beaufort, where it remained until June. The remainder of its term

of service was spent at Hilton Head and on Aug. 7, 1863, it was mustered out at Philadelphia.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Infantry.—Col., Samuel A. Dyer; Lieut.-Col., Francis C. Hooton; Majs., Isaac McClure, Joseph D. Smith. Eight companies from Chester county and two from Montgomery went into camp at West Philadelphia and in Nov., 1862, were organized into the 175th infantry (militia), which entered the U. S. service for a term of nine months. The regiment broke camp on Dec. 1, moved via Washington and Fortress Monroe to Suffolk, where it became a part of the brigade under Gen. Spinola. Later it was sent to New Berne, N. C., where it was attached to the 5th division of the 18th corps, under Gen. Foster. The winter was spent in New Berne, where an attack made by the enemy in March was repulsed and in the spring the regiment assisted in the relief of Little Washington, upon which the enemy's forces were concentrated. Garrison duty near Little Washington followed and during this time the command lost heavily from sickness. Moving north again in June the 175th was sent to Harper's Ferry, thence to Frederick and Sandy Hook. It was mustered out at Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1863.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Infantry.—Col., Ambrose A. Lechler; Lieut.-Col., George Pilkington; Maj., William Schoonover. This militia regiment, composed of seven companies from Lehigh county and three from Monroe, was mustered in at Philadelphia in Nov., 1862, for nine months, and left for Suffolk, Va., the same month. It joined the force which moved under Gen. Foster, from New Berne to Charleston and was employed in guard, picket and other duties in this vicinity during its entire term of service. At Harrisburg Aug. 18, 1863, it was mustered out.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Infantry.—Col., George B. Wiestling; Lieut.-Col., Hugh J. Brady; Maj., John Power. The 177th was a militia regiment recruited in the counties of Lycoming, Susquehanna, Dauphin, Luzerne, Perry and Indiana, and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service in Nov., 1862, for nine months, and proceeded to Washington on Dec. 3. Ordered to Suffolk, it was assigned to the brigade under Col. Gibbs. The regiment spent the winter in camp on the Nansemond, in clearing a pine forest across the river, and joining in frequent expeditions into the surrounding country. In March, 1863, it was sent to Deep creek on the Albemarle & Chesapeake canal to break up contraband trade. On July 10 it was transferred to Washington, thence to the Army of the Potomac in Maryland, and after a period of duty at Maryland heights returned to Pennsylvania. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on Aug. 7, 1863.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Infantry.—Col., James Johnson; Lieut.-Col., John Wimer; Maj., J. W. Chamberlain. The 178th, a militia regiment, was recruited in the counties of Columbia, Lancaster, Montour and Luzerne and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, in the autumn of 1862, where it was organized and mustered into the U. S. service for a term of nine months. On Dec. 5, it left camp for Washington, was ordered to Newport News and thence to Yorktown, where it was posted during the winter. In April, 1863, the regiment went to the relief of the troops at Fort Magruder, who were attacked by Gen. Wise, and in June joined in an expedition to Providence ferry and the movement toward Richmond, which skirmished with the enemy at Bottom's bridge on July 2. After re-

turning to Washington its term of service expired and it was mustered out at Harrisburg on July 27, 1863.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Infantry.—Col., William H. Blair; Lieut.-Col., Daniel M. Yost; Maj., William H. Yerkes. This militia regiment was recruited in the autumn of 1862 in the counties of Berks, Lancaster, Montgomery, Pike and Wayne and Philadelphia city and mustered into the U. S. service early in December at Philadelphia for a nine months term. Co. E was ordered to Chestnut Hill hospital at Philadelphia, where it remained during its entire term of service, with the exception of a detail for the custody of prisoners at West Chester after the battle of Gettysburg. The remainder of the regiment was stationed at Yorktown during the winter of 1862-63 and in July, 1863, joined in the movement toward Richmond, engaging twice in skirmishes with the enemy. The regiment proffered its services for the defense of its native state at the expiration of its term of service, but the need having passed with the battle of Gettysburg, the command was mustered out at Harrisburg on July 27, 1863.

Nineteenth Cavalry.—Col., Alexander Cummings; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph C. Hess, Frank Reeder; Majs., Amos J. Holahan, Norman M. Finlay, Charles F. Huston. The 19th cavalry, the 180th regiment of the line, was recruited in Philadelphia with the exception of Cos. L and M from the counties of Huntingdon and Blair. It rendezvoused at Camp Stanton, Philadelphia, and was mustered into the U. S. service in June, July, Aug., Sept. and Oct., 1863, for three years. Most of the men and officers had seen previous service. It left for Washington early in November and on Dec. 3, reported to Gen. A. J. Smith at Columbus, Ky. Three days later it moved to Union City, Tenn., where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, (Col Waring) of Gen. Grierson's cavalry division. Lieut.-Col. Hess commanded the regiment, Col. Cummings being on detached service. Early in Feb., 1864, it moved with its division to Collierville, Tenn., whence it participated in a raid into Mississippi, proceeding as far as West Point, and assisted in destroying the railroad and immense stores of grain and cotton. On the 22nd it took part in a sharp engagement with the enemy at Okalona, Miss., and then returned without further interruption to Memphis. Its loss during the expedition was 15 killed, wounded and missing. On April 6, it was engaged for several hours with the troops under Forrest at Cypress swamp, Tenn., suffering some loss. Capt. Wenrick of Co. E was captured here and died in captivity. The regiment returned to Memphis on April 10 and the next few weeks were employed in scout and picket duty, details of the regiment being frequently sent out to harass the forces under Forrest. At the battle of Brice's cross-roads the 19th acted with the infantry, its losses being 15 in killed, wounded and missing. During July a detachment of 150 men was engaged with the forces under Gen. Slocum at the Big Black river, Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, Miss. In August it was engaged with Gen. A. J. Smith's forces against Forrest, at Coldwater, Oxford and Hurricane creek, Miss. In September, during Gen. Price's invasion of Missouri, it was active at Marion, Greensboro, Pilot knob, and the Big Blue river, returning to Memphis on Oct. 20. In November it skirmished on the flank of Hood's army, marching towards Nashville, Co. F being desperately engaged at Nonconnah creek. Early in December it proceeded to Nashville and was assigned to Hammond's (1st) brigade, Knipe's (7th) division cavalry corps, under Gen. Wilson. It participated in the battle of Nashville and the pursuit of Hood's army, suffering

some losses. During Hood's retreat, it was warmly engaged at Hollow Tree gap, where it delivered an impetuous charge and drove the enemy for 2 miles. At Franklin, the same day, the 19th again charged and in the day's fighting captured 3 stands of colors and 350 prisoners. It lost in killed, wounded and missing about 25, among the wounded being Maj. Holahan, Capts. Reeder and N. M. Smith, and Acting-Adjt. Blackstone. Continuing the pursuit, it was again hotly engaged at Anthony's hill and Sugar creek, losing 12 killed and wounded. The command was now much reduced in numbers and was consolidated early in Feb., 1865, into a battalion of six companies, the supernumerary officers being mustered out. On Feb. 8 the battalion started for New Orleans, arriving there March 9. On the 20th it moved to Baton Rouge and was engaged in picket and scouting duty until the middle of August. Meanwhile the battalion had been further reduced on June 13 to four companies. It served by detachments in Louisiana and Texas until April of the following year, when the four companies were reunited at New Orleans, performed provost duty there for a few weeks, and was finally mustered out on May 14, 1866.

Twentieth Cavalry.—Col., John E. Wynkoop; Lieut.-Col., William Rotch Wister; Majs., Samuel W. Comly, J. Harry Thorp, Robert W. Douglass. The 20th cavalry, the 181st regiment, from the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Dauphin, Cumberland, Union and the city of Philadelphia, was recruited in June and July, 1863. Seven companies were mustered into the U. S. service for six months and five companies were emergency militia, called into being at the time of Lee's invasion of the state. A regimental organization was effected in July. During the invasion, it served by detachments on scout and picket duty at the fords of the Susquehanna and along the roads leading towards Carlisle, York and Marysville. On July 7, it left Camp Couch, Harrisburg, where it had rendezvoused, and moved to Greencastle, whence it proceeded to Falling Waters and engaged in picketing the shores of the Potomac for a number of weeks. The emergency companies returned to Harrisburg, and their place was largely taken by six months' men. In August it moved to Sir John's run in West Virginia, and did railroad guard duty in the direction of Winchester, Cos. F and I being posted at Berkeley Springs, D and E at Bloomery gap, A and H at Great Cacapon Station and C at Hancock. The other five companies were on detached service at Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville and did not rejoin the command until the final muster out. In November it moved to Springfield, whence two companies made a reconnoissance nearly 100 miles to the south, engaging and defeating a part of Imboden's command, and taking a number of prisoners. On Dec. 24 it was ordered to Harrisburg and was there mustered out on Jan. 7, 1864.

Twentieth Cavalry, (3 years service).—Cols., John E. Wynkoop, Gabriel Middleton; Lieut.-Cols.. Gabriel Middleton, Robert W. Douglass; Majs., J. Harry Thorp, Robert W. Douglass, W. W. Anderson, Samuel Comfort, M. B. Strickler. Before the 20th cavalry was disbanded as a six months' organization, steps were taken to reorganize it for three years' service. The men were accordingly mustered in at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Jan. and Feb., 1864, for the long term. Soon after it was finally organized it reported to Gen. Sigel in the Shenandoah Valley; was engaged with some loss at New Market in May, and the following month at Staunton, New Glasgow, Lynchburg and Salem; was active at Snicker's gap in July, losing 14, and made a daring charge at Winchester. In an attack on the

rear of Early's column at Ashby's gap, a few days later, it met with a loss of 108 killed, wounded and missing. When Gen. Sheridan assumed command of the forces in the valley in August, the 20th was assigned to the 2nd brigade of the 1st division, commanded by Gen. Devin. In the brilliant campaign which now ensued the 20th had its full share and on its conclusion went into winter quarters with its brigade. Near the close of Feb., 1865, it rode with Sheridan in the grand cavalry raid towards Lynchburg and a month later joined the army in front of Petersburg, then starting on its final campaign, in which the cavalry had the advance. The 20th, led by Col. Middleton, was almost incessantly engaged and constantly in motion, having its full share in the heroic fighting which led up to the final surrender on the 9th. On June 17, 1865, it was consolidated with the 2nd Pa. cavalry to form the 1st Pa. provisional cavalry and was mustered out on July 13, 1865, at Cloud's mills, Va.

Twenty-first Cavalry.—Col., William H. Boyd; Lieut.-Col., Richard F. Mosón; Majs., John W. Jones, Charles F. Gillies, Oliver B. Knowles. This regiment, the 182d of the line, was raised in the counties of York, Adams, Lancaster, Franklin, Bedford and Cambria during the summer of 1863, under the president's call of June 15, 1863, for militia for six months' service. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Couch, Harrisburg and were mustered into the U. S. service from June 23 to Aug. 10, 1863, for six months. All the field and most of the line officers and men were experienced in the cavalry service. After being equipped and mounted it was sent to an instruction camp at Chambersburg. On Aug. 23 it was ordered to Harrisburg and from there Cos. C, E, H, L and M, were ordered to Pottsville and Scranton, Co. B to Gettysburg, and the other five to Harper's Ferry, where they did duty in the Department of the Shenandoah during the fall and winter. About Feb. 1, 1864, the regiment was reunited at Chambersburg, where it was reorganized for three years' service, those who did not choose to reënlist for the long term being mustered out on Feb. 20, 1864. As reorganized the officers were as follows: Cols., William H. Boyd, Oliver B. Knowles; Lieut.-col., Richard F. Mosón; Majs., Charles F. Gillies, Oliver B. Knowles, Robert Bell, Richard Ryckman. In Feb., 1864, the ranks were filled by new recruits and the regiment was organized for the long term. In May it was ordered to Washington, except Co. D, which had been detailed for duty at Scranton, Pa. At Washington the command was dismounted and armed and equipped as infantry. It joined the army at Cold Harbor and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, (Col. Sweitzer) 1st division, 5th corps. In the severe fighting here it lost 1 officer and 7 men killed, 4 officers and 43 men wounded, among the severely wounded being Col. Boyd. It was again heavily engaged in front of Petersburg on June 18, losing 11 killed, 79 wounded and 1 missing, Lieut.-Col. Mosón and Maj. Gillies being among the wounded. It was next in action on the Jerusalem plank road and met with some loss. When the mine was exploded on July 30 it was under fire and met with further loss. It shared in the battle of Six-mile house, on the Weldon railroad in August, losing 1 killed and 27 wounded. In September it was transferred to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps. In the actions at Peebles' farm and Poplar Spring Church it lost 16 killed and wounded and was complimented for gallantry by its division commander, Gen. Griffin. This battle was the last in which it was engaged as infantry. On Oct. 5 it moved to City Point, where it was again mounted and assigned to the 1st brigade, (Col. C. H. Smith) of Gen. David McM. Gregg's

division. It lost heavily at the Boydton plank road late in the month, having 3 killed, 33 wounded and 18 missing, and was again in action at Stony Creek Station on the Weldon railroad in December. About this time Co. F was detailed for duty at the 6th corps headquarters, where it remained until near the end of its service. The regiment shared in the Weldon railroad expedition with some loss, and also participated in the movement to Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865. Meanwhile, it had been recruited to the maximum strength and on March 1 was transferred to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, commanded by Gen. J. Irvin Gregg, nearly half of the command consisting of dismounted men. These were ordered to City Point and afterwards shared in the final assault on Petersburg. In the final campaign, which was begun by the cavalry on March 29, 1865, the 21st had the advance. It was engaged at Dinwiddie Court House; partially engaged at Five Forks; and in the action at Amelia Springs lost 98 out of 234 engaged in less than an hour's fighting. It was again in action at Sailor's creek and was engaged in the disastrous fighting at Farmville. It was also sharply engaged on the Lynchburg road, when the news of Lee's surrender was received. It then moved with the cavalry corps to the support of Gen. Sherman, but returned to Petersburg on the news of Johnston's surrender. It then served by detachments on provost guard duty in Virginia until the middle of June, when it was concentrated at Lynchburg and mustered out on July 8, 1865. During its ten months of active service, 4 officers were killed or died of wounds, 1 died of disease, 14 were wounded, and 4 captured. Of the enlisted men, 147 were killed or died of wounds and disease, and 253 were wounded.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Infantry.—Cols., George P. McLean, J. F. McCullough, James C. Lynch, George T. Egbert; Lieut.-Cols., William Powell, James C. Lynch, George T. Egbert, Augustin T. Lynch; Majs., John Reynolds, George T. Egbert, Augustin T. Lynch, Horace P. Egbert. The 183d, known as the Fourth Union League regiment, was recruited from the state at large and mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia during the latter part of 1863 and the first three months of 1864, for three years. Col. McLean had served as major of the 22nd and as colonel of the 88th. The regiment contained an unusually large number of very young recruits who would not have passed muster in the earlier stages of the war. As soon as it was organized it joined the army upon the Rapidan and was assigned to the 1st brigade, (Col. Miles) 1st division, (Brig.-Gen. Barlow) 2nd corps, (Maj.-Gen. Hancock). It was engaged without heavy loss at the Wilderness, but in the fighting at Spottsylvania Court House it suffered severely, especially in Hancock's fierce assault on the morning of May 12, when its losses were 18 killed, 109 wounded and 34 missing. At this time, Col. McLean, Lieut.-Col. Powell, Maj. Reynolds, and Adjt. Theodore F. Mann resigned because of certain differences which sprung up between themselves and their brigade commander. Capt. John F. McCullough, a gallant officer of the 140th Pa., was thereupon commissioned colonel on May 28, 1864, as few of the line officers were experienced in the service. In the fighting at the North Anna river and Totopotomy, the 183d lost 11 killed, 23 wounded and 2 missing. Among the killed was the brave Col. McCullough, who fell on the 31st at Totopotomy creek. In the desperate fighting at Cold Harbor the regiment lost 5 killed, 76 wounded and 14 missing. On June 15 Capt. James C. Lynch of the 106th Pa. was commissioned colonel of the regiment. It was active in the first assaults at Petersburg and suffered con-

siderable loss during the next 5 days in the effort to advance its lines. On July 19, 1864, the veterans and recruits of the 72nd Pa. were assigned to the 183d and thereupon it was given its full complement of field officers, Maj. Egbert being promoted to lieutenant-colonel and Capt. Lynch to major. Now ensued a period of reorganization and drill until July 26, when it crossed the James with its corps, and was engaged at Deep Bottom. It again crossed the James in August and was partially engaged at Strawberry Plains and Deep Bottom. Returning to Petersburg it was active at Reams' station, and shortly afterward was detailed for duty at Cedar Road Station, guarding the railroad. Toward the close of September it returned to the trenches before Petersburg on the extreme right of the line. It was not again active until Feb., 1865, except for a reconnoissance to Hatcher's run in December. It shared in the action at Dabney's mill, Feb. 5, 1865, when the lines were extended to the left and on March 25, it was active on its front before Petersburg, losing 1 killed and 13 wounded. It was now transferred to the 4th brigade; skirmished on the 29th; was under fire on the Boydton plank road the next day; supported the 5th corps on April 1; and was warmly engaged on the 2nd. From this time on it saw little more fighting, though constantly on the march. After the surrender, it returned to Alexandria; participated in the grand review at Washington on May 23; and was mustered out near Washington, July 13. 1865.

One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Col., John H. Stover; Lieut.-Col., Charles Kleckner; Majs., Charles Kleckner, George L. Ritman. This regiment was recruited from the state at large and rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. During May, 1864, seven companies were mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term, the remaining three companies being mustered in during Sept., 1864, for a one year term, and joined the regiment before Petersburg, early in Oct., 1864. Col. Stover did not assume command of the regiment until Jan. 1, 1865. He had previously served as captain in the 10th, and major in the 106th. On May 14, 1864, the seven companies then organized, left the state for the front under the command of Maj. Kleckner, and joined the army of the Potomac as it was crossing the Pamunkey river. It was at once assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps; took part in the fighting at Cold Harbor, leading its brigade in two deadly assaults. Its loss here was 16 killed and 94 wounded, and it won the warm commendation of its brigade commander, Gen. Pierce. In the first assaults on Petersburg, it again lost severely, having 52 killed and wounded and 115 taken prisoners. During its 25 days of active service at the front, the command lost 350 out of its 500 members, including 12 officers, killed, wounded, or captured. Seven of the prisoners died at Andersonville and several more at Salisbury and Florence, while many of the wounded prisoners died at Petersburg. The fragment of the regiment which was left was engaged at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains in July, losing 27 killed and wounded out of 97 engaged. It was active at Reams' station, where Lieut.-Col. Kleckner was severely wounded while cheering on his men. It then served in the trenches before Petersburg until the close of October, being joined meanwhile by the three new companies. Late in October it fought at Hatcher's run, losing 15 killed and wounded, and then resumed its place in the trenches, being stationed between Forts Haskell and Stedman, where it was much exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters. In Feb., 1865, it was actively engaged at Dabney's mill and remained encamped on the field until the opening of the final campaign at

the close of March. In the assault on Petersburg, April 2, it escaped with small loss and then moved with its corps in the final pursuit of the enemy, which ended with Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Returning to Washington it participated in the grand review May 23. The one year companies, H, I and K, were mustered out of service on June 2, 1865, at Munson's hill, Va., and the original seven companies, A to G, were mustered out near Washington, July 14, 1865.

Twenty-second Cavalry.—Col., Jacob Higgins; Lieut.-Col., A. J. Greenfield; Majs., George T. Work, Elias S. Troxell, Henry A. Myers. The 22nd cavalry, the 185th regiment of the line, was organized at Chambersburg, Pa., Feb., 22, 1864, for three years' service. It was formed by a consolidation of five companies organized from the reënlisted men of the 22nd cav. (six months' organization), with the five companies of the Ringgold battalion and the "Washington" and "Lafayette" cavalry (two companies). The Ringgold battalion was made up of the following companies, enlisted for three years' service: Ringgold company, Capt. John Keys, organized at Washington, Pa., Oct. 2, 1861; Keystone company, Capt. George T. Work, organized at Washington, Sept. 6, 1862; two independent companies, Capts. Harvey H. Young and M. W. Mitchener, organized at Washington, during Sept. and Oct., 1862; Patton Co., Captain A. J. Barr, organized at Washington, Oct. 14 1862. The Washington cavalry, Capt. A. J. Greenfield, was organized at Wheeling, Va., Aug. 19, 1861, and the Lafayette cavalry was organized at the same place Nov. 6, 1862, under Capt. Alex. V. Smith. These companies had served independently in West Virginia, going to the front as fast as each was organized. Those earliest in the field were active at Blue's gap, Bloomery gap, Strasburg, Columbia furnace, Two Churches, Rude's hill, North River mills and Dashu's mills. After the battle of Gettysburg, they joined in the pursuit of Lee and were engaged at Petersburg, Lexington and Moorefield, in the early part of 1864. The six months' battalion was enlisted in June, 1863, under the president's proclamation of June 15, calling for militia for six months' service. Under Maj. Morrow it guarded the fords of the Susquehanna near Harrisburg and picketed the roads leading into the Cumberland Valley. After the battle of Gettysburg it joined in the pursuit of Lee's army and was employed with the cavalry in holding the Shenandoah Valley until its reorganization in Feb., 1864. Early in March it proceeded to Cumberland, where it was united with the Ringgold battalion. In April 700 of the men who were not yet mounted proceeded to Pleasant Valley, Md., where they received horses and equipments and engaged in drill and discipline. About the middle of June the regiment was ordered to Martinsburg, temporarily armed with muskets, and assigned to Mulligan's infantry brigade. It was engaged with Early's forces at Martinsburg, and Maryland heights early in July and on the 17th had a sharp engagement at Snicker's gap. Soon after it was finally mounted and equipped as cavalry and joined Gen. Torbert's force, engaged in Sheridan's campaign in the valley. It was active at Kernstown, where it displayed great steadiness and gallantry; fought at Opequan and Berryville; met with considerable loss at Charlestown; and at Halltown Maj. Myers was severely wounded. A detachment of the regiment had been left behind at Cumberland in April and under the command of Maj. Work had been in active service all summer, sharing in the campaign against Lynchburg, the battles of New Market and Kernstown, and aiding in the decisive defeat of McCausland's forces at Moorefield, subsequent to the burn-

ing of Chambersburg. After the union of the two detachments at Hagerstown, the regiment joined Gen. Averell's forces and was actively engaged at Martinsburg, Bunker Hill, Stephenson's depot, Darkesville and Bucklestown. On Sept. 18 it charged the enemy at Martinsburg and on the evening of the following day joined in the brilliant cavalry charge which routed the enemy at the Opequan, where the regiment captured a battery and 80 men. It was again active at the battles of Fisher's hill, Brown's gap and Weyer's cave, where the command made a determined charge which saved the entire division train. It lost severely in this action, Maj. Work and Adjt. Isenberg being among the severely wounded. It was fiercely engaged at Cedar creek, where it lost heavily, and then returned to Martinsburg, where it encamped until Dec. 20. On that date, it moved to New creek and during the winter was engaged in picket and scouting duty in the counties of Hardy, Hampshire and Pendleton, operating against roving bands of the enemy. Cos. E and F were mustered out on July 19, 1865. The remaining companies were consolidated with the 18th Pa. cavalry, on June 24, to form the 3d provisional cavalry, which was mustered out on Oct. 31, 1865, at Cumberland, Md.

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Henry A. Frink. This regiment was recruited in the city of Philadelphia and was mustered into the U. S. service from Jan. 29 to May 31, 1864, for three years. Col. Frink had previously served as major and lieutenant-colonel of the 11th infantry. The 186th was assigned to provost duty in the city of Philadelphia and did not go to the front. It was mustered out there on Aug. 15, 1865.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., John S. Schultze, John E. Parsons; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph E. Ramsey, John E. Parsons, Joseph A. Ege; Majs., George W. Merrick, David Z. Seipe. The nucleus of the 187th was the 1st battalion of six months' infantry, which was mustered in at Harrisburg from June 21 to July 8, 1863. The battalion performed guard and provost duty at different points in the state until the expiration of its term, when it was reorganized at Camp Curtin and recruited to a full regiment. It was mustered into the U. S. service from Feb. to May, 1864, for a three years' term. On May 19 it left for Washington and a week later started for the front, joining the Army of the Potomac on June 6. It was assigned to the 1st brigade, (Gen. Chamberlain) 1st division, (Gen. Griffin) 5th corps, (Gen. Warren). It supported the 9th corps during the fighting of June 17 in front of Petersburg and was itself heavily engaged with its corps on the left the next day, when it lost one-tenth of its numbers and was complimented by Gen. Chamberlain for its gallantry. Maj. Merrick, commanding the regiment, lost a leg here. It was engaged in the trenches and on the fortifications before Petersburg until Aug. 18, when it moved with its corps upon the Weldon railroad and after severe fighting at Six-mile house it was engaged in the work of fortification until Sept. 22. It was then ordered to Philadelphia and employed in garrison and escort duty at Camp Cadwalader. During the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln it led the procession from the railway station to Independence Hall and guarded the remains while they lay in state. Together with the 1st City Troop it was then detailed to escort the remains back to the railroad. During the remainder of its service it performed guard and provost duty at various points in the state by detachments. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on Aug. 3, 1865.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., George K.

Bowen, John G. Gregg, Samuel I. Givin; Lieut.-Cols., George K. Bowen, Francis H. Reichard, John G. Gregg, Samuel I. Givin, James Geiser; Majs., Francis H. Reichard, John G. Gregg, James Geiser, Frederick A. Reen. This regiment was organized at Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, during the first two weeks of April, 1864, from the surplus recruits of the 3d artillery. Within a short time about 900 men were mustered into the U. S. service for a three years' term. Both Col. Bowen and Lieut.-Col Reichard and most of the line officers were promoted from the 3d artillery. More than 300 of the men had served in the reserve corps before entering the 3d artillery and many others had served in other organizations. On April 25 the regiment moved to Yorktown and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 18th corps. On May 4, it moved by transport to Bermuda Hundred and suffered a loss of 2 killed at Proctor's creek a few days later. It lost 11 killed and 60 wounded at Drewry's bluff, or Fort Darling, and on June 1 joined the army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor, where it went into action immediately after getting into position on the right of the 6th corps. In the desperate fighting there the regiment lost 24 killed, and a large number wounded and missing. Capt. Moeller was among the killed, and Capt. Breel was mortally wounded. It shared in the first fighting before Petersburg, and remained for nearly two months on the right of the line, fronting Fort Clifton. During this time, by reason of its exposed position, it suffered a loss of 80 killed and wounded, while many more died of disease. On July 5, it was joined by Co. F, which had been on detached service at Drewry's bluff, and late in August it was moved to a position on the Bermuda Front, remaining there until the close of September. In the fierce assaults on Forts Harrison and Gilmer the regiment lost about 60 killed, and 100 wounded. Among the former was the gallant Capt. Dickson, who had led the regiment through the fiery ordeal. About this time, the regiment was assigned to 3d brigade. 3d division, 24th corps, and received about 400 new recruits. The command remained in winter quarters near Fort Harrison until the following April, the monotony of camp life being only once disturbed, when it participated in an expedition to Fredericksburg in March, 1865, and effected the destruction of vast amounts of stores and property collected for the use of the enemy. On April 3 it moved without opposition to Richmond and assisted in subduing the fires which were raging in the Confederate capital. Soon afterward it encamped at Manchester, across the river from Richmond. On June 28 the recruits of the 199th Pa. infantry were transferred to this regiment. It served by detachments on guard and provost duty at various points in Virginia until Dec. 14, 1865, when it was assembled at City Point, Va., and was there mustered out.

Fourth Artillery.—In the latter part of April, 1864, this regiment was organized from surplus men of the 112th (2nd Pa. artillery), and after participating in the Wilderness campaign and in the operations before Petersburg until Aug. 26, 1864, it was disbanded and returned to the regiment from which it was taken. (See 112th regiment.)

One Hundred and Ninetieth Infantry.—Col., William R. Hartshorne; Lieut.-Col., Joseph B. Pattee; Maj., John A. Wolfe. The 190th, the 1st veteran reserves, was organized in the field during the Wilderness campaign from the veterans and recruits of the 1st, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Pa. reserves. Col. Hartshorne had been major of the 13th, Lieut.-Col. Pattee a captain in the 10th, and Maj. Wolfe a captain in the 13th. The 190th, together with the 191st

organized in the same manner, formed the 3d brigade, 3d division, 5th corps. In the fighting at Cold Harbor it suffered a loss of 12 killed, wounded and missing. It was next actively engaged in the early assaults on Petersburg, losing a large number in killed and wounded. In July it assisted in the construction of Fort Warren, and in August was engaged with the 18th corps on the Weldon railroad at Six-mile house. While holding an advanced position here and entirely without supports it was suddenly surrounded by the enemy and forced to surrender. The captives were immured in prisons at Richmond, Salisbury and Danville, until about the time of Lee's surrender. Only a small detachment which had been ordered to the rear for provisions and ammunition escaped capture. This small fragment of the command, augmented by men returning from furlough and from detached service, was transferred to the 2nd division and shared in the remaining operations of 1864. In the final campaign of 1865 it was engaged at Gravelly run, Five Forks, and throughout the pursuit of Lee's army. It was on the point of charging a battery on the 9th when the news of Lee's surrender was received. It was mustered out at Arlington Heights, Va., June 28, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-first Infantry.—Col., James Carle; Lieut.-Cols., George W. McCracken, Milton Weidler; Maj., Milton Weidler. The 191st, the 2nd veteran reserves, was organized in the field in May, 1864, from the veterans and recruits of the Pa. reserve corps. It was composed of men from the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th and 10th reserve regiments. Col. Carle had been a captain in the 6th, Lieut.-Col. McCracken a captain in the 10th, and Maj. Weidler a lieutenant in the 1st. Lieut.-Col. McCracken was never mustered on account of wounds received soon after the command was organized. Together with the 190th it formed the 3d brigade, 3d division, 5th corps, and in the fighting at Cold Harbor lost 2 killed, 4 wounded and 1 missing. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the 190th regiment (q. v.). On March 21, 1865, the remaining members of the 157th Pa. infantry were transferred to this regiment. It was finally mustered out of service near Washington, June 28. 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-second Infantry.—Col., William B. Thomas; Lieut.-Col., Benjamin L. Taylor; Majs., C. W. McClintock, Henry J. Snyder. This regiment was recruited from the 20th Pa. militia, which had been called into the service of the state, under command of Col. Thomas in 1862 and again in 1863. It rendezvoused at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, where fourteen companies were organized and mustered into the U. S. service on July 7, 1864, for a term of 100 days. On the 23d it left the state for Baltimore and on Aug. 1 was ordered to garrison Fort McHenry, where it was drilled in heavy artillery duty. About the middle of the month it moved to Johnson's island, Lake Erie, but remained there only a few days, when it was ordered to Gallipolis on the Ohio river. Here it was employed in guarding and forwarding supplies accumulated for the Union armies. On Sept. 30 Cos. M, A, B, F, D, L and G, under Maj. McClintock, were ordered to Weston, W. Va., where they served under Gen. Kelley until the close of their term of enlistment. On the expiration of their term of service the two battalions proceeded to Philadelphia, where the command was mustered out on Nov. 11, 1864. The regiment was reorganized for one year's service with the following officers: Col., William W. Stewart; Lieut.-Col., Thomas McLeester; Maj., William F. Johnston. October 18, 1864, a sufficient number of men from the 100 days' organization to form one

company reënlisted for one year's service. In the spring of 1865 nine new companies were organized at Harrisburg and proceeded to Harper's Ferry, where a regimental organization was effected, which continued to be known as the 192nd of the line. On the opening of the spring campaign the regiment moved up the valley to Staunton and Lexington, but saw little fighting, as the war was practically ended. It remained in service in the Middle Military Division until Aug. 24, when it was mustered out.

One Hundred and Ninety-third Infantry.—Col., John B. Clark; Lieut.-Col., James W. Ballentine; Maj., Horatio K. Tyler. Co. E of this regiment was recruited in Lawrence county, a part of Co. I in Warren county and the remainder in Allegheny. It rendezvoused at Camp Howe, Pittsburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service July 19, 1864. for a 100 days' term. A few days later it left for Baltimore and was there assigned to Nagle's brigade. It was engaged during its term of enlistment in guarding the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, and on provost guard duty in and about Wilmington, Del. It was mustered out at Pittsburg, Nov. 9, 1864. Before leaving for home, Capt. McMunn of Co. A was instrumental in securing the reënlistment of a considerable number of the men to serve during the remainder of the war. These men were distributed according to their preferences among the regiments at the front.

One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Infantry.—Col., James Nagle; Lieut.-Col., Richard McMichael; Maj., Oscar D. Jenkins. The 194th was recruited from the state at large, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service July 15 to 24, 1864, for a 100 days' term. On the 24th it left for Baltimore, where Co. K was detached for provost duty on the eastern shore of Maryland and the remainder of the regiment assigned to provost duty in and about Baltimore. It also furnished details to guard prisoners and escort recruits to the front. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on Nov. 6, 1864.

One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Infantry.—Col., Joseph W. Fisher; Lieut.-Col., William L. Bear; Maj.. Oliver C. James. The majority of the recruits for this regiment were obtained in Lancaster county and were without previous military training. They were mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, July 16 to 24, 1864, for a term of 100 days. As soon as organized the regiment proceeded to Baltimore and thence to Monocacy Junction, where it was stationed for two months guarding the bridge and railway lines. During the last month of its service it was stationed along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, with headquarters at North Mountain Station. Three hundred of the members reënlisted for a one year's term, and were consolidated into three companies. The others were mustered out at Harrisburg, Nov. 4, 1864.

Seven new companies were recruited in Feb.. 1865, by Col. Fisher and on March 16 the regiment was reorganized at Martinsburg, W. Va., for a term of one year. Three more companies were temporarily attached to it. Only one change was made in the field officers; Henry D. Markley became major in place of Maj. James. It served at Charlestown, Kabletown and Stevenson's station, Va., until April 22, when it moved to Berryville, Va., and was employed in preserving order among the people of the region. On June 6 it moved up the valley as far as Harrisonburg. While on the way the noncommissioned staff and Cos. A, B and C, composing the veteran battalion, were mustered out at Summit Point, Va., June 21, 1865. The remaining companies proceeded to Washington on Aug. 1, and

were employed in guard duty until the date of their final muster out, Jan. 31, 1866.

One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Infantry.—Col., Harmanus Neff; Lieut.-Col., Arthur Maginnis; Maj., John A. Gorgas. This organization, known as the 5th Union League regiment, was mustered into the U. S. service, at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, July 13 to 20, 1864, for a term of 100 days. On July 27 it proceeded to Camp Bradford, near Baltimore, and about the middle of August it was ordered to Chicago, Ill., where it was employed in guarding the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas. Co. H was detached on Aug. 26, and performed provost duty at Springfield until the close of term of service. The regiment was mustered out at Philadelphia on Nov. 17, 1864.

One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Infantry.—Col., John R. Haslett; Lieut.-Col., Charles D. Kenworthy; Maj., John Woodcock. The 197th, known as the 3d Coal Exchange regiment, was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, July 14 to 22, 1864, for a 100 days' term. All the field officers were men of previous military experience, as were many of the other officers and men. Shortly after its organization it proceeded to Camp Bradford, Baltimore, and two weeks later was ordered to Rock Island, Ill., where it was employed until the end of its term in guarding prisoners. It was mustered out at Philadelphia on Nov. 11, 1864.

One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Infantry.—Col., Horatio G. Sickel; Lieut.-Col., John B. Murray; Majs., Edwin A. Glenn, C. I. Maceuen, P. Stackhouse, John Stanton. The 198th, known as the 6th Union League regiment, was recruited in the city of Philadelphia during the summer of 1864 and was mustered into the U. S. service in the early part of September for a one year's term. In October an additional battalion of four companies was added to the regiment. It received its colors from the Union League association and left the state on Sept. 19 to join the army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg. On its arrival it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 5th corps. It first came under fire at the battle of Peebles' farm, losing 1 killed and 5 wounded. It was next engaged at Hatcher's run, and then went into winter quarters on the Squirrel Level road. In Dec., 1864, it participated in the Weldon railroad expedition and in Feb., 1865, it was engaged at Dabney's mill, where it behaved with great gallantry in the fierce fighting for the control of the works. On the opening of the final campaign it was hotly engaged at the Quaker road and at Gravelly run, where it made a gallant bayonet charge, driving the enemy. Its losses were very severe—311 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Sickel, commanding the brigade, Capts. Wrigley, Gardner and Spackman, and Lieuts. Keller and Miller were among the wounded, and Maj. Maceuen and Capt. Mulfrey were among the killed. It was again engaged on March 31 at White Oak swamp, with a loss of 6 killed and 46 wounded. Led by the gallant Maj. Glenn it made another brilliant charge at the battle of Five Forks, in which the brave Glenn was mortally wounded. Its loss was 1 killed, and 15 wounded. Now ensued a period of incessant and tiresome marches until the final surrender of Lee. It was mustered out of service at Arlington Heights, Va., June 3, 1865.

One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Infantry.—Col., James C. Briscoe; Lieut.-Cols., Ambrose A. Lechler, Robert P. Hughes; Maj., William A. F. Gehr. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia, during Aug., Sept. and Oct., 1864, for a term of one year. It joined the army of the James in October at Deep

Bottom Landing and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 24th corps. Its position was on the extreme right of the line, on the New Market road, and here it erected substantial breast works. Shortly after it went into winter quarters with the army and during the winter it was thoroughly drilled and disciplined, besides engaging in fatigue and picket duty. Excellent sanitary arrangements prevailed and spring found the men in good health. It shared in the final assault on the works of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, as a part of Foster's division, which captured Forts Gregg and Alexander. Its loss was 18 killed and 91 wounded, among the latter being Col. Briscoe, who was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry and placed in command of the brigade. After the fall of Petersburg it followed in pursuit of the retreating enemy to Burkesville and thence to Appomattox, losing 2 killed and 1 wounded in the skirmish at Rice's station, and 2 killed and 8 wounded, near Appomattox Court House on the 9th. After the final surrender of Lee it moved to Richmond, where it was mustered out on June 28, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the 188th Pa. infantry, Col. Briscoe being assigned to its command, and it performed provost duty by detachments in Virginia until finally mustered out on Dec. 14, 1865.

Two Hundredth Infantry.—Col., Charles W. Diven; Lieut.-Col., W. H. H. McCall; Maj., Jacob Rehrer. The 200th, from the counties of York, Cumberland and Dauphin, was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Sept. 3, 1864, for one year. All the field officers had served in the reserve corps and were experienced in military tactics. It left for the front on Sept. 9, joined the army of the James, was posted at Dutch gap on its arrival, and assisted in repelling the attack of the enemy at Chester Station, on Nov. 19. On the 28th it was transferred to the army of the Potomac, assigned to the 1st brigade, (Col. Diven) 3d division, (Gen. Hartranft) 9th corps, (Gen. Parke) and stationed at a camp near the Dunn house battery on the road to Fort Stedman. During the ensuing winter it was well drilled and performed fatigue duty upon the fortifications in the rear of the army. The command was hotly engaged at Fort Stedman on March 25, 1865, losing 14 killed and 109 wounded, among the latter being Col. Diven. Said Gen. Hartranft, in his official report: "The 200th Pa. volunteers, Lieut.-Col. McCall commanding, deserves particular mention. This regiment was put to the severest test and behaved with the greatest firmness and steadiness. The regiment made two stubborn attacks on the enemy and when compelled to retire it fell back in good order." It participated with its division in the final assault on Petersburg, where it again behaved with great gallantry and coolness, losing 2 killed, 34 wounded and 3 missing. It then shared in the pursuit of the enemy until his surrender on the 9th. After Johnston's surrender it proceeded to City Point and thence by transport to Alexandria, where the recruits were transferred to the 51st Pa. on May 30, 1865, and on the same date the regiment was mustered out.

Two Hundred and First Infantry.—Col., F. Asbury Awl; Lieut.-Col., J. Wesley Awl; Maj., John T. Morgan. The 201st regiment, principally from Dauphin county, was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Aug. 18 to 29, 1864, for one year. It was the first ready for duty of the ten regiments furnished by the state under the president's call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, having been recruited to the maximum strength in less than 30 days. All the field officers had served in the 127th regiment and

many of the line officers and men had been in the service before. Immediately after its organization it proceeded to Chambersburg, where it was schooled and drilled for a short period. On Sept. 17 Co. H was detailed for special duty at the general hospital in York; F and G were ordered to Bloody run, where they reported to Gen. Ferry, commanding the Juniata District; a little later Co. F was sent to McConnellsburg, where it was employed during the fall and winter in arresting and forwarding deserters; Co. E was detailed on Sept. 18, for provost duty at Scranton; the main body of the regiment performed guard duty on the Manassas gap railroad near Gainesville and Thoroughfare gap until Nov. 13, and was then placed in Camp Slough, Alexandria, on guard duty. On May 26, 1865, it was ordered to Fort Delaware, where it remained until the close of its term. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on June 21, 1865.

Two Hundred and Second Infantry.—Col., Charles Albright; Lieut.-Col., John A. Maus; Maj., Walter H. Seip. This regiment, from the counties of Carbon, Juniata, Adams, Northumberland, Lehigh, Northampton, Cumberland, Union and Huntingdon, was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, during the last week of August and the first week of Sept., 1864, for a term of one year. Col. Albright had served as colonel of the 132nd infantry and a few of the other officers and men had been in the service. The regiment did not join the army at the front, but was employed during most of its term in the laborious but non-heroic duty of guarding railroads. Its first post of duty was on the Manassas Gap railroad from Thoroughfare gap to Rectortown. On the conclusion of Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley it retired to Alexandria and guarded the Orange & Alexandria railroad from Bull Run to Alexandria, with headquarters at Fairfax Station. Near the end of May, 1865, it was ordered to Philadelphia, whence it was sent into the anthracite coal regions of the state, with headquarters at Tamaqua, and served by detachments at various points, Col. Albright, who had been brevetted brigadier-general, being placed in command of the district. At the end of July, the regiment assembled in Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on Aug. 3, 1865.

Two Hundred and Third Infantry.—Cols., John W. Moore, Oliver P. Harding, Amos W. Bachman; Lieut.-Cols., Jonas W. Lyman, A. W. Bachman, Benjamin Brooke; Majs., Oliver P. Harding, Michael J. Cooke. This regiment, from the counties of Lycoming, Lancaster, Chester and Delaware and the city of Philadelphia, rendezvoused at Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia, and was mustered into the U. S. service during the latter half of August and the first half of Sept., 1864, for one year. It was recruited at the suggestion of Gen. Birney to serve as sharpshooters, but served as an ordinary infantry regiment. The entire field and staff were veteran officers. It left the state for the front on Sept. 22, arrived before Petersburg on the 27th, and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 10th corps. During the engagement at New Market heights, late in September, it performed provost duty at Deep Bottom, escorted prisoners to the rear and picketed Malvern hill. Then moving up to the front it shared in the engagement on the Darbytown road in November, and was again engaged with some loss later in the month. On the reorganization of the army of the James it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, (Col. Pennypacker) 2nd division, (Gen. Ames) 24th corps, and early in December proceeded to Fortress Monroe as part of the

force destined for the attack on Fort Fisher, N. C. It was not engaged in the first attack, but shared in the glory of the final capture of the fort in Jan., 1865, Ames' division being selected to lead the desperate assault and the 203d did its full share in the seven hours of bloody fighting, losing 46 killed and 145 wounded. Among the former were Col. Moore, Lieut.-Col. Lyman, Capt. Smallwood and Lieut. Hart. In his official report Gen. Ames said of Col. Moore: "He behaved with the most distinguished gallantry. He was killed within the fort, in advance of his regiment. Few equalled, none surpassed this brave officer." The regimental flag had more than 80 rents in it made by bullets and grape shot. After the capture of Fort Fisher the regiment was not again in action until the engagement at Sugar Loaf Battery, Federal Point, N. C., Feb. 11, 1865. It moved with the 24th corps in its advance on Wilmington, being actively engaged when the town was evacuated by the enemy. Early in March it moved to Goldsboro, where a junction was effected with Gen. Sherman's army while the battle of Bentonville was in progress. It now guarded the railway for a time at Faison's station; was advanced with the army towards Raleigh in April, and after Johnston's surrender was assigned to duty at Raleigh, where it was finally mustered out on June 22, 1865.

Fifth Artillery.—Col., George S. Gallupe; Lieut.-Col., Joseph Browne; Majs., Michael Baer, Howard Morton, George M. Irwin, William H. Hope. This regiment, the 204th of the line, came from the counties of Allegheny, Lawrence, Beaver, Cambria, Westmoreland, Armstrong and Greene, rendezvoused at Camp Reynolds, Pittsburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service during the latter part of Aug. and the first 10 days of Sept., 1864, for a term of one year. Col. Gallupe was formerly major in the 8th reserve regiment and Lieut.-Col. Browne was major of the 102nd Pa. infantry. Shortly after its organization it left the state for Washington, where it did duty in the forts north of the capitol until Sept. 28, when it was posted along the line of the Manassas Gap railroad, then being opened up as a line of supply for Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley. It was frequently engaged with Mosby's command while employed in this work, a number of the men being wounded and 22 cut off and captured at Salem on Oct. 8. A few weeks later, while at Piedmont, a detachment of the command with a squadron of the 13th N. Y. cavalry moved into the mountains and captured 4 guns and caissons of Mosby's artillery and a number of prisoners. About the end of October it returned to the forts of Washington for a few days and then returned to Virginia, being posted for the winter by detachments, at Prospect hill, Vienna and Fairfax Court House. It was employed during this time in picket and guard duty and in building large stockades and block-houses. In the spring of 1865 detachments were sent to the Bull Run battlefield and decently buried some 2,000 dead, whose bodies had remained improperly cared for since the second battle there. In June it was ordered to Pittsburg, where it was received with public dmonstrations, and finally mustered out on June 30, 1865.

Two Hundred and Fifth Infantry.—Col., Joseph A. Mathews; Lieut.-Col., William F. Walter; Maj., B. Mortimer Morrow. The 205th, from the counties of Blair, Berks, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Dauphin and Franklin, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 16 to Sept. 4, 1864, for one year. All the field officers were veterans in the service and many of the line officers and men had previous military experience.

On Sept. 5 it left for Washington and shortly after its arrival there proceeded by transport to City Point, Va., in charge of 1,300 recruits and drafted men. Here it was engaged in fatigue duty for a time, but early in November it joined the army of the Potomac and was assigned to a provisional brigade of six new Pennsylvania regiments, commanded by Col. Hartranft, attached to the 9th corps. In December this brigade was organized as a division and the 205th became a part of the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 9th corps, Col. Mathews commanding the division. With the exception of occasional supporting movements it remained in camp near Fort Prescott during the winter 1864-65. On March 25, 1865, it supported the charging column in the recapture of Fort Stedman, losing 10 wounded. The regiment, under the command of Maj. Morrow, performed gallant service in the final assault on Petersburg, capturing Battery No. 30, a number of prisoners, and a battle-flag, which fell into the hands of private John Lilly, of Co. F. Its losses were 2 officers and 22 enlisted men killed, 6 officers and 91 enlisted men wounded, and 5 men missing, a total of 126. Maj. Morrow was among the severely wounded, losing a leg. It followed in pursuit of the enemy as far as Burkesville, repairing the South Side railroad as it went. After Lee's surrender it returned to Alexandria, Va., where it was mustered out on June 2, 1865.

Two Hundred and Sixth Infantry.—Col., Hugh J. Brady; Lieut.-Col., John T. Fulton; Maj., Joseph B. Ferguson. The 206th, from the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Jefferson, rendezvoused at Camp Reynolds, Pittsburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 26 to Sept. 9, 1864, for a term of one year. Most of the officers and men had previously served in other organizations. On Sept. 9 it left for Washington and while enroute was directed to proceed to City Point, Va. Upon its arrival it was temporarily assigned to a provisional brigade in the army of the James and attached to the 18th corps on the Bermuda front. It was employed for 3 weeks in October in building a fort, a mile north of Dutch gap, which was named Fort Brady in honor of the efficient services rendered by the command. On Oct. 26, it reported to Gen. Terry, was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 10th corps, and went into winter quarters on the line north of Fort Harrison. On Dec. 3 the white infantry of the 10th and 18th corps was consolidated to form the 24th corps. When the general movement of the army commenced in March, 1865, the regiment was ordered to remain in camp, much to its distaste, the convalescents of the 1st division being ordered to report to Col. Brady. On April 22 it was assigned to provost duty in Richmond and also performed the same service a few weeks later at Lynchburg. It was mustered out on June 26, 1865, the men being finally paid and discharged at Pittsburg on July 2.

Two Hundred and Seventh Infantry.—Col., Robert C. Cox; Lieut.-Col., W. W. S. Snoddy; Maj., Victor A. Elliott. This regiment, from the counties of Tioga, Clinton, Cumberland, Franklin, Lycoming, Bradford, York and Lancaster, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the U. S. service during the latter part of August and the early part of Sept., 1864, for a one year's term. On Sept. 12 it left for the front and on the 16th reached City Point, Va., where it was assigned to picket duty with the army of the James on the Bermuda front. The enemy suddenly charged the picket line on the night of Nov. 17, and the regiment lost 2 killed and a number wounded in the sharp engagement

which ensued. It was afterwards assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 9th corps, Army of the Potomac, and was stationed on the Army Line railroad, near Fort Prescott. It shared in the movement to Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865, but was not engaged. It was active at Fort Stedman on March 25, losing 1 killed and 16 wounded. On the morning of April 2 it was formed in line of battle immediately in front of Fort Sedgwick and joined in the final assault which carried the works of Petersburg, the 207th planting its colors on the fort which commanded the Jerusalem plank road, its losses being 37 killed, 140 wounded and 8 missing, a total of 185. Col. Mathews, commanding the brigade, stated in his official report: "To Col. R. C. Cox, who commanded the leading regiment, I owe the entire good success that attended the charge. Foremost among those who scaled the enemy's works, cheering his men by his courage, preparing them to meet the many charges of the enemy to retake the lines, and thus beating them back each time, with heavy losses in killed and wounded, he is deserving of the highest praise." With its division it was charged with keeping open the line of supply for the army along the South Side railroad. It advanced as far as Burkesville, where it halted, and the command was engaged in picket duty and guarding and paroling prisoners. After the surrender of Lee it returned to Alexandria, where it was mustered out on May 13, 1865, the recruits being transferred to the 51st Pa.

Two Hundred and Eighth Infantry.—Col., Alfred B. McCalmont; Lieut.-Col., M. T. Heintzelmen; Maj., Alexander Bobb. This regiment was mostly recruited from the counties of Perry, Snyder, Blair, Lebanon, Dauphin and Bedford. The several companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where they were mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 26 to Sept. 12, 1864, for one year. Both Col. McCalmont and Lieut.-Col. Heintzelmen were veteran officers. On Sept. 13 it left for the front and was there assigned to the provisional brigade commanded by Col. Potter on the Bermuda Hundred front. Picket and fatigue duty and drill occupied it until Nov. 27, when it reported to the Army of the Potomac and was assigned to the 1st brigade of Gen. Hartranft's division, 9th corps. It went into winter quarters near the Avery house, Gen. Hartranft's headquarters. It was in support during the movement upon Hatcher's run in Feb., 1865, where it was in line of battle and fortified its position, but was not attacked. It was warmly engaged at Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, where it behaved with great gallantry, losing 4 killed and 38 wounded. Among the mortally wounded was Capt. Prosper Dalien, a brilliant officer and a native of France, who had served through the Italian wars of 1859. It formed part of the assaulting column on April 2, when the works of Petersburg were finally carried, losing 9 killed and 39 wounded. It then moved in pursuit along the line of the South Side railroad as far as Nottaway Court House, which it reached on the day of Lee's surrender. On the 20th it returned to City Point and thence to Alexandria, where it was mustered out on June 1, 1865. The same day the recruits were transferred to the 51st Pa.

Two Hundred and Ninth Infantry.—Col., Tobias B. Kaufman; Lieut.-Col., George W. Frederick; Maj., John L. Ritchey. This regiment, recruited from the counties of Cumberland, York, Cambria, Franklin, Columbia, Adams, Lehigh and Lebanon, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service during the first half of Sept., 1864, for a term of one year. Many of the officers and men were veterans in the service. As soon

as it was organized it left for Petersburg, Va., and on its arrival was placed at Camp Potter for 2 weeks, when it was stationed on the advanced line to the left of Fort Harrison. A detachment under Capt. Landis was assigned to garrison redoubt Carpenter on the left bank of the James. The regiment here acquired a good state of discipline through the diligence of its officers. During the engagement at Fort Harrison it was ordered upon the parapet, as though about to charge the enemy's flank, while the real charge upon the front was being prepared. In a sudden assault of the enemy on the picket lines, Nov. 17, Col. Kaufman, Capt. Lee, Lieut. Hendricks, and 19 men were captured, 1 man was killed and 2 wounded. A week later it was transferred to the army of the Potomac and assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 9th corps, encamping near Meade Station. The regiment was heavily engaged with its division on March 25, and by its valor materially assisted in the recapture of Fort Stedman, where its loss was 5 killed and 50 wounded. It shared in the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, losing 7 killed and 52 wounded. Among the killed was Capt. McCullough and among the wounded were Maj. Ritchey and Lieutenants Bigler and Shugar. It then moved slowly along the South Side Railroad with its division, having charge of the army trains and repairing the tracks as it went. It rested at Nottoway Court House until the 20th, when it returned to Alexandria. On May 31, 1865, the recruits were transferred to the 51st Pa. and the original members were mustered out.

Two Hundred and Tenth Infantry.—Cols., William Sergeant, Edward L. Witman; Lieut.-Col., Edward L. Witman; Majs., Henry E. Munson, James H. Graves, Sol. B. Bowerman. The 210th, from the counties of Dauphin, Columbia, Schuylkill, Potter, Mifflin, Bradford, Franklin and Center, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service from Aug. 25 to Sept. 24, 1864, for one year. Col. Sergeant was formerly a captain in the 12th U. S. infantry; Lieut.-Col. Witman was a captain in the 46th Pa., and a large proportion of both officers and men had been in the service before. As soon as it was organized it left for the front and joined the army of the Potomac before Petersburg, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps. It was active for the first time at Hatcher's run in October, meeting with slight loss. It shared in the Weldon railroad expedition in December, suffering much from the intense cold and exposure, which caused many to sicken and die. It behaved with great gallantry in the engagement at Dabney's mill, in Feb., 1865, where its losses were considerable. On the opening of the spring campaign it was heavily engaged from March 29 to April 1, at the Quaker road, Gravelly run, the Boydton road and Five Forks, its loss being 35 killed, 115 wounded and 150 missing. Col. Sergeant was mortally wounded at Five Forks, as were Adjt. Schlesinger and Capt. Hughes. It followed the enemy during his retreat from Petersburg and was at the front when Lee's final surrender took place. It then returned to the vicinity of Washington, participated in the grand review, and was mustered out at Alexandria on May 30, 1865, when the recruits were transferred to the 51st Pa., with which organization they served until their final muster out on July 28, 1865.

Two Hundred and Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., James H. Trimble, Levi A. Dodd; Lieut.-Cols., Levi A. Dodd, Augustus A. Mechling, Charles McLain, William A. Coulter; Majs., Augustus A. Mechling, Elias B. Lee, H. King Smith. This regiment, from the counties of

Crawford, Jefferson, McKean, Mercer, Erie, Warren and Westmoreland, rendezvoused at Camp Reynolds, Pittsburg, and was mustered into the U. S. service during the first half of Sept., 1864, for one year. Immediately after its organization it left for the front and was assigned to Potter's provisional brigade, Army of the James, on the Bermuda front. As soon as it reached its position in the intrenchments it was ordered to appear upon the parapets in full range of the enemy's guns in order to create a diversion in favor of the storming party about to move on Fort Harrison, and 2 men of Co. F were instantly killed. On Nov. 27, with the other Pa. regiment of its brigade, it joined the Army of the Potomac, where it became a part of the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 9th corps. During the winter the camp of the regiment was located midway between Fort Howard and Fort Alexander Hayes. In the action of March 25, 1865, when Fort Stedman was taken and recaptured, the 211th suffered a loss of 1 killed and 10 wounded. It advanced gallantly under the immediate command of Gen. Hartranft and it was supposed that it would be sacrificed by the fire of the enemy, while advancing a mile away on high ground, but the assault on the immediate front took place and the command suffered but little. In the final assault on Petersburg, April 2, the regiment lost 4 officers and 17 men killed, 4 officers and 89 men wounded, and 21 men missing a total of 135. Lieut.-Col. McLain, and Lieuts. Sparks, Alexander and Tarr were killed, and Maj. Lee and Lieut. Pelton were mortally wounded. Capt. Gourlay and Lieut. Gilson were among the severely wounded. It will thus be seen that the command had its full share in the desperate fighting. It now moved along the South Side railroad with the division in charge of army trains, as far as Nottoway Court House, where it remained until the 20th. It then proceeded to Alexandria, where it was musterd out on June 2, 1865.

Sixth Artillery.—Col., Charles Barnes; Lieut.-Col., Joseph B. Copeland; Majs., Robert H. Long, Joseph R. Kemp, Frank H. White. More men than the standard required had been recruited for the 5th artillery, the 204th of the line, and it was therefore decided to organize the 6th artillery, which became the 212th regiment. It was mostly composed of men from the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Lawrence, who rendezvoused at Camp Reynolds, Pittsburg, and were mustered into the U. S. service during the first half of Sept., 1864, for one year. On Sept. 17 the regiment left for Washington, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade of DeRussy's division, then garrisoning the defenses of the capital. On the 29th it was detached, to perform railroad guard duty on the Orange & Alexandria railroad between Alexandria and Manassas, with headquarters at Fairfax Court House. It was engaged in this service until about the middle of November, when it returned to the defenses of Washington. Thus far it had served as infantry, but the men were now drilled as artillery and soon became proficient in this arm of the service. It remained in the forts about Washington until June 13, 1865, when it was mustered out at Fort Ethan Allen, returned to Camp Reynolds, where the men were finally paid and discharged on the 17th.

Two Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry.—Col., John A. Gorgas; Lieut.-Col., Jacob M. Davis; Maj., Enos R. Artman. The 213th was recruited in the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Berks, Juniata and Chester, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia, March 2, 1865, for a term of one year. It was ordered to Annapolis and guarded Camp Parole until April. A detachment

was posted on guard on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad near Frederick City and in April the entire command proceeded to Washington, where it remained employed in guard duty until Nov. 18, 1865, when it was mustered out.

Two Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry.—Col., David B. McKibbin; Lieut.-Col., William H. Harrison; Maj., Charles H. Addicks. This regiment was raised in Philadelphia and the counties of Lancaster and Northampton, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia in March, 1865, for a term of one year. It joined the troops under Gen. Egan in the Shenandoah Valley and remained there until July, when it became a part of the force employed in the defenses of Washington. A detachment spent the winter of 1865-66 on guard duty at Annapolis and on March 21, 1866, the 214th was mustered out at Philadelphia.

Two Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry.—Col., Francis Wister; Lieut.-Col., Francis B. Jones; Maj., Andrew T. Goodman. The 215th was raised in the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Lancaster, Bucks and Northampton, and mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia, April 21, 1865, for one year. It was ordered to Delaware and employed in guard duty in that state and on the east shore of Maryland. From June to the end of July, it was stationed at Fort Delaware where it was mustered out on July 31, 1865.

Anderson Cavalry Troop.—The Anderson Troop, an independent company, was recruited at Carlisle, Pa., in Oct. and Nov., 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 30, for three years. Its officers were William J. Palmer, captain; William Spencer, first lieutenant; Thomas S. Maple, second lieutenant. It was organized for escort and headquarters duty with Gen. Anderson, commanding the Army of the Ohio, and was retained by Gens. Sherman, Buell and Rosecrans. On Dec. 2, 1861, it left the state for Louisville, Ky., arriving there on the 7th. Here it was drilled and disciplined for three months and was reported by the inspector-general as "by far the best company I have yet seen in the department." It shared in the operations before Corinth and on July 1, 1862, moved with Buell to Huntsville. On the 24th Capt. Palmer and a number of men went to Pennsylvania to recruit a full battalion, which subsequently was increased to a full regiment, known as the Anderson cavalry. The original troop furnished many of the officers of the new regiment, but was never incorporated with it. In the race for Louisville it was engaged in arduous scouting duty, frequently skirmishing with the enemy. It was engaged at Springfield and Perryville, Ky., and at Stone's river was employed in orderly and courier duty. It remained on duty at headquarters until March 24, 1863, when Gen. Rosecrans ordered its muster out of service, as it was much reduced in numbers. It was accordingly mustered out on the 26th. On leaving the front it was paid a high compliment by Gen. Rosecrans.

Emergency Troops of 1863.—Early in the summer of 1863, rumors were constantly afloat concerning a threatened invasion of border states by the Confederates and in June two new departments were established by the war department—the Department of the Monongahela and the Department of the Susquehanna—in order that the state might be protected from any such movement of the enemy. Volunteers were called for by Gov. Curtin to serve "During the pleasure of the president or the continuance of the war." Slow to believe that their homes were really endangered, the greatly reduced number of men available for military service hesitated to re-

spond. On June 12, the governor published the notice that the troops requested would be mustered into the service of the United States for six months, or during the existing emergency, as they should themselves elect. In a short time eight regiments were mustered in for the "emergency" and became the 20th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 33d emergency regiments. Other companies and organizations volunteered their services and need for them was soon found. The Confederates had occupied Chambersburg and Gettysburg and when it was discovered that the main body of their forces had actually crossed the Potomac, another proclamation was issued by Gov. Curtin on June 26, calling for 60,000 men at once to be mustered into the state service for a term of 90 days and to be discharged as soon as the danger was over. To this urgent message twenty-eight regiments responded and were organized in the two departments previously mentioned, at Huntingdon, Reading, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. A force under Gen. Knipe approached Chambersburg, but found it in the hands of the enemy and was obliged to retire gradually before the advance of Johnson's division of Ewell's corps. The Confederates reached Oyster point, but were withdrawn to Gettysburg on account of the advance of the Army of the Potomac and within a few days was fought the battle of Gettysburg. A portion of the militia joined the Army of the Potomac in Maryland after the battle, but were soon afterward returned to Harrisburg. The emergency regiments were mustered out soon after the battle of Gettysburg, the regiments of militia a little later, various duties within the state requiring their services for a short time. Some were employed at Gettysburg, some at Philadelphia in preserving order, and at other points they rendered valuable service.

First Battalion Six Months Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Joseph F. Ramsey. This battalion was composed of seven companies, which were organized at Harrisburg in July, 1863, and mustered in for six months service. It was mustered out on Oct. 3, 1863 and Jan. 9, 1864, and in March, 1864, it was reorganized and recruited to form the 187th Pa. infantry.

Second Battalion Six Months Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., John C. Lininger. This battalion was organized at Pittsburg in July, 1863, mustered in for six months service, and mustered out Jan. 21, 1864.

Third Battalion Six Months Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., T. Elwood Zell. This battalion consisted of five companies and was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia in June and July, 1863, for six months. It was mustered out at Philadelphia Jan. 29, 1864.

Twentieth Emergency Infantry.—Col., William B. Thomas. This regiment was organized at Philadelphia on June 17, 1863, mustered in to serve during the "Existing emergency" and mustered out Aug. 10, 1863.

Twenty-sixth Emergency Infantry.—Col., William W. Jennings. This regiment was organized at Harrisburg on June 22, 1863, mustered into the U. S. service for a term covering the "Existing emergency" and mustered out at Harrisburg, July 30, 1863.

Twenty-seventh Emergency Infantry.—Col., Jacob G. Frick. This regiment was organized at Harrisburg on June 22, 1863, mustered into the U. S. service for a term that should cover the "Existing emergency" and mustered out July 31 and Aug. 1, 1863, at Harrisburg.

Twenty-eighth Emergency Infantry.—Col., James Chamberlin. This regiment was organized at Harrisburg on June 24, 1863, entered the U. S. service for a term that would cover the "Existing

emergency," and was mustered out at Harrisburg, July 27 and 28, 1863.

Twenty-ninth Emergency Infantry.—Col., Joseph W. Hawley. This regiment was organized at Harrisburg on June 23, 1863, mustered in to serve during the "Existing emergency" and was mustered out at Harrisburg on Aug. 1, 1863.

Thirtieth Emergency Infantry.—Col., William N. Monies. This regiment was organized at Harrisburg on June 25, 1863, to serve during the "Existing emergency," and was mustered out at Harrisburg on July 26 and 27, 1863.

Thirty-first Emergency Infantry.—Col., John Newkumet. This regiment was organized at Harrisburg on June 30, 1863, to serve during the "Existing emergency" and was mustered out at Harrisburg Aug. 8, 1863.

Thirty-third Emergency Infantry.—Col., William W. Taylor. This regiment was organized at Harrisburg on June 26, 1863, to serve during the "Existing emergency" and mustered out at Harrisburg Aug. 4, 1863.

Independent Battalion Emergency Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Robert Litzinger. This battalion, consisting of five companies, was organized in June and July, 1863, mustered in to serve during the "Existing emergency," and mustered out on Aug. 8, 1863, at Harrisburg.

First Battalion One Hundred Days Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Charles Stewart. This battalion was organized at Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Harrisburg in July, 1864, was mustered in for 100 days' service and mustered out at the same places in Nov., 1864.

Departmental Corps Infantry.—First Lieut., James Brown. This command, composed of two companies, was organized in the "Department of the Monongahela" from June to Oct., 1863, to serve "During the pleasure of the president."

Independent Infantry Companies.—A number of independent infantry companies were organized at various periods of the war and mustered in for such length of term as the occasion demanded. The three years' companies of this class were the Pittsburg Fire Zouaves, Capt. Thomas Gibson, Jr., organized on June 14, 1861; Capt. Alexander Scott's company, organized on June 24, 1861; Capt. William Palmer's company, organized in Sept., 1861; Capt. Louis E. Smith's company, organized on Nov. 18, 1861; Capt. William F. Cardiff's company, organized in Dec., 1861, and attached to the Maryland Potomac home brigade.

The nine months' companies were Capt. Charles E. Baldwin's company, organized at Garland, Aug. 29, 1862, and mustered out at Harrisburg on June 5, 1863; Capt. Wellington Jones' company, mustered in at Harrisburg on Oct. 2, 1862, and mustered out at the same place on July 9, 1863; Capt. George W. Hubbell's company, known as the Chestnut Hill hospital company, organized at Philadelphia on Nov. 14, 1862, and mustered out in Aug. 1863; Capt. John B. Guthrie's militia company, mustered in at Pittsburg on Oct. 16, 1862, and mustered out at Harrisburg on July 23, 1863; Capt. Edward Y. Luther's militia company, organized at Harrisburg on Feb. 14, 1863, and mustered out there on July 23, of the same year.

Capt. William F. Rich's company was mustered in at Philadelphia on June 29, 1863, for three months, but was mustered out on July 8, after a service of less than 30 days. Capt. William M. Shock's company was organized on June 24, 1863, for six months service and was mustered out at the expiration of that time. The same applies to Capt. Samuel T. Griffith's company, which was mustered

in on Aug. 8, 1863. Capt. William B. Mann's company was mustered in at Philadelphia on June 17, 1863, as emergency troops and was mustered out on July 24, following. Capt. John Spear's company was also mustered in on June 17, 1863, for the emergency, and was mustered out on July 21. Capt. George Tanner's company, organized at Pittsburg on Aug. 30, 1864, for the 100 days' service, was mustered out in that city on Dec. 10, 1864. Capt. William R. Jones' company, organized on Oct. 7, 1864, was intended for the 97th regiment. It was mustered in for one year and was mustered out at Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1865.

Independent Cavalry Companies.—At different times during the war independent cavalry companies were formed, some of which were afterward attached to cavalry regiments, notably the Washington, Ringgold, Keystone, Lafayette and Patton cavalry, and the companies of Capts. Harvey H. Young and M. W. Mitchener, all of which were incorporated in the 22nd cavalry. The Reading city troop, Capt. J. C. A. Hoffeditz, was organized at Reading in July, 1861, and mustered in for three years. After several months duty at Baltimore it was assigned to the 1st cavalry, becoming Co. L of that regiment. The Union company, Capt. Robert H. Patterson, was mustered into the U. S. service in April, 1861, for three years, and maintained its independent organization. The Morehead company, Capt. Leopold Sahl, was organized on Aug. 19, 1861, and mustered in for three years. The Negley body-guard, Capt. Harry L. Van Cleve, was organized at Philadelphia on Jan. 21, 1862, and mustered into the U. S. service for three years, but for some reason was mustered out five days later. Capt. Robert Bell's company was mustered in on June 23, 1863, and served for six months. A company commanded by First Lieut. C. L. Mercereau, was mustered in on Sept. 9, 1863, for six months, and was mustered out at Chambersburg on Feb. 23, 1864. Capt. Edward B. Sanno's company was mustered in at Harrisburg on July 15, 1864, for the 100 days' service, and was mustered out at the same place on Oct. 29, 1864. The independent "railroad troop," Capt. George D. Stroud, was mustered in at Philadelphia on July 19, 1864, for 100 days, and was mustered out there on the last day of October. The "Lancaster troop," Capt. Christopher B. Hebble, was mustered in at Lancaster on July 19, 1864, for 100 days, and was mustered out at Harrisburg on Oct. 29. Capt. Edward M. Warren's company was mustered in at Harrisburg on Aug. 17, 1864, for 100 days, and was mustered out at the same place on the last day of November. Capt. Bruce Lambert's company was organized at Harrisburg and served under the 100 days' call from Aug. 17, to Nov. 25, 1864. Capt. J. K. Weaver's company of mounted infantry was composed of veterans of the 1st battalion of 100 days' men, reënlisted at Chambersburg for one year, and was mustered out at that place on Aug. 4, 1865.

At the time of Lee's invasion in the summer of 1863, four companies of emergency cavalry and two emergency light batteries were mustered into the U. S. service. The cavalry companies were commanded by Capts. John W. Jones, Frank A. Murray, Alban H. Myers and Henry H. Brown. They were mustered in from June 18 to 24, and were mustered out early in August. The two batteries were captained by Henry D. Landis and Spencer Miller. They were both organized at Philadelphia, one on June 20 and the other on the 27th. The former was mustered out at Harrisburg on July 25, and the latter on the 30th.

Philadelphia City Troop.—Capt., Samuel J. Randall. This troop

was of Revolutionary origin and also served in the War of 1812. A special order from the war department permitted it to be mustered into the U. S. service on May 13, 1861. The troop was assigned to Gen. Patterson's army and was active in the strategic movements near Martinsburg and in the remainder of that campaign. It was mustered out at Harrisburg on Aug. 17, 1861. In May, 1862, the troop again offered its services, which were not at that time accepted, but on June 18, 1863, it again took the field and was ordered to Gettysburg, where it was present but not active in the battle. July 31, 1863, ended its term of service for that year, but from July 11 to 17, 1864, the troop was again on duty, when the state was threatened with invasion.

First Battalion Six Months Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col., Richard C. Dale. This battalion, consisting of six companies, was organized at Pittsburg in June and July, 1863, and mustered into the U. S. service for a term of six months. It was mustered out on Dec. 29, 1863.

Independent Batteries.—Nine light batteries (A to I inclusive) were organized in the state while the war was in progress and served at various places as independent organizations, but all rendered a good account of themselves, winning praise from their commanding generals on many occasions.

Battery A.—Capts., Frank Schaffer, S. Motlowski. Battery A was recruited in Philadelphia and there mustered in early in Sept., 1861, for three years. Its entire term of service was spent at Fort Delaware, Del. The original members who did not reënlist were mustered out at Philadelphia on Sept. 19, 1864, and the reënlisted men and recruits at the same place on June 30, 1865.

Battery B.—Capts., Charles F. Muehler, Alanson J. Stevens, S. M. McDowell, Jacob Zeigler. Battery B, from Franklin and Erie counties, was mustered in at Pittsburg, Nov. 6, 1861, for three years, and spent the first two months of its service attached to the 77th infantry at Camp Nevin. It was then detached and sent to Munfordville, Ky. In April, 1862, it shared in the movement of Gen. Buell's force to join Gen. Grant's army, but arrived too late for the battle of Shiloh. It shared in the movements of the army through northern Mississippi and Alabama and was closely engaged at the battle of Stone's river, where it won the praise of the commanding general. It was in action at Missionary Ridge, in Nov., 1863, and early in 1864, a large number of the members reënlisted. The battery did good service under Gen. Sherman on the way to Atlanta, attached to the 4th corps. After the fall of Atlanta, it became a part of the force under Gen. Thomas in Tennessee, fought at Franklin and in the battle of Nashville. After the surrender of the Confederate armies it was ordered to Texas and was mustered out at Victoria, Tex., Oct. 12, 1865.

Battery C.—Capt., James Thompson. Battery C was mustered in at Pittsburg Nov. 6, 1861, for three years, and was attached to the 2nd division, 3d corps. It shared in the battle of Cedar mountain, the skirmishes following near the Rappahannock, the second battle of Bull Run, Chantilly, South mountain, and Antietam. It was then transferred to the 2nd division, 1st corps, with which it participated in the battle of Fredericksburg and in the Chancellorsville movement in the spring of 1863. In all these battles the battery suffered heavy loss and owing to the depleted numbers of the command and of Battery F, the two were united under Capt. Thompson and assigned to McGilvray's brigade, artillery reserves, Army of the Potomac. At Gettysburg, the losses were heavy but the work

of the battery was effective and continuous. Batteries C and F, as well as individual members of the commands, were highly complimented for their gallantry. The batteries continued to see much active and varied service and their guns were heard at Mitchell's ford, Mine run, and Morton's ford. Early in 1864, the original members were mustered out; but a large number of the members reënlisted and the two batteries were continued in the field as veteran organizations. Winter quarters were established at Brandy Station and in the spring the batteries were ordered to Washington for refitting and equipment. They formed part of the defenses of Washington, with the exception of a short time on duty at Harper's Ferry, until the expiration of their term of service. Battery C was mustered out on June 30, 1865, at Pittsburg.

Battery D.—Capts., George W. Durell, Samuel H. Rhoads. Battery D was mustered into the U. S. service at Doylestown, Sept. 24, 1861, for three years, and was composed of men from Berks and Bucks counties. On Nov. 6 it proceeded to Washington, where it remained until the spring of 1862. Attached to McDowell's division, it moved upon Manassas in March, 1862, and with King's division, McDowell's corps, arrived at Fredericksburg on April 18. After two months in camp at Falmouth the battery joined the Army of Gen. Pope and with the 2nd division, 9th corps, was closely engaged at Kelly's ford in August. On Aug. 27, it was assigned to Gen. Hooker's division and was engaged at Bristoe Station. At Bull Run its guns were active and also at the battle of Chantilly immediately following. After refitting at Washington, the battery participated in the battles of South mountain and Antietam; was present at Amissville; active at Sulphur Springs in November; and at Fredericksburg on Dec. 13, 1862. It was attached to the 9th corps through the western campaign of 1863, accompanied it to Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., and returned north in August. Both men and horses suffered severely from sickness during the summer and the battery was left in camp while the war was carried on in East Tennessee. Early in 1864 a large number of the members reënlisted and in the spring the battery was refitted at Washington. It covered the wagon train while the Wilderness campaign was in progress and was assigned to the 4th division. Its guns were repeatedly in action at Petersburg and the battery had its part in the final assault of April 2, 1865, after which it moved to Wilson's station, but returned after Lee's surrender to Alexandria. On June 13, 1865, it was mustered out at Philadelphia.

Battery E.—Capts., Joseph M. Knap, Charles A. Atwell, James D. McGill, James A. Dunlevy, Thomas S. Sloan. This battery was recruited at Pittsburg and mustered into the U. S. service for a three years term, at Point of Rocks, Md., where it was attached to the 28th regiment. Ordered to Washington for equipment, it remained there until Nov. 24, when it returned to Point of Rocks and in March 1862, it was posted at Salem and Front Royal on the Manassas Gap railroad. The detachment at Front Royal was attacked in May and forced to retire to Winchester. At Cedar mountain the battery was closely engaged and finally forced from its exposed position by the enemy's guns. At Antietam, it was active but did not reach the field at Fredericksburg in time to share in the battle. Winter quarters were established at Acquia creek and in the Chancellorsville campaign in the spring of 1863, the battery did effective service. At Gettysburg, attached to the 12th corps, it was actively engaged and then proceeded with the 11th and 12th corps to join the Army of

the Cumberland at Chattanooga, Tenn., where it arrived on Oct. 29. It was attacked at Wauhatchie Junction, where it was encamped, and suffered heavily. It participated in the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge and went into winter quarters at Wauhatchie. In Jan., 1864, a large number of its members reënlisted and the battery continued in the field as a veteran organization. The 20th corps, which succeeded the 11th and 12th, was part of Gen. Sherman's army and with it the battery participated in the battles on the way to Atlanta, attached to Gen. Geary's division. It accompanied the 20th corps to Atlanta, then on the march to the sea, and at Raleigh, N. C., was detached and sent to Washington. On June 14, 1865, at Pittsburg, Battery E was mustered out after long and varied duty.

Battery F.—Capts., R. B. Hampton, Nathaniel Irish, Edward R. Geary. Battery F was recruited at Pittsburg and mustered into the service of the United States at Williamsport, Md., Dec. 7, 1861, for three years. It joined Gen. Banks' army on the upper Potomac, participated in the action at Dam No. 5 in December and at Hancock, Md. early in Jan., 1862. In the repeated skirmishes between the forces of Gen. Banks and Stonewall Jackson in April, 1862, the battery was actively employed, but after the closing engagement at Winchester was stationed at Front Royal for three months and was not again in active service until late in August. With Gen. Pope's army, it participated in the fierce struggles of Bull Run and Chantilly and in the minor engagements preceding them. Its guns boomed at South mountain and Antietam, after which it was posted at Harper's Ferry with the 12th corps. At Charlestown in November and Winchester the following month the battery was active, but it arrived too late for a share in the battle at Fredericksburg. Winter quarters were established at Acquia creek. In the battle at Chancellorsville the command played an important part and on the last day of the fight Capt. Hampton was killed. On account of the heavy losses sustained the battery was consolidated with Battery C early in June and the two batteries were united during the remainder of the year. In the spring of 1864, a number of recruits was received sufficiently large to enable both batteries to become independent organizations. At Camp Barry, Washington, Battery F was refitted and became a part of the defenses of the city until ordered to Harper's Ferry on July 4 and remained in that vicinity until April, 1865. The original members who had not reënlisted, were mustered out at Maryland heights at the end of the year 1864, and the veterans and recruits returned to Washington in April, 1865, where they were mustered out June 26, 1865.

Battery G.—Capt., John J. Young. This battery, composed mainly of men from Allegheny county, was mustered into the U. S. service at Harrisburg, Aug. 22, 1862, for a three years term, and ordered at once to Fort Delaware, Del., where its entire term of service was spent, and on June 18, 1865, it was mustered out at Harrisburg.

Battery H.—Capts., John J. Nevin, William Borrowe, Edward H. Nevin, Jr. The members of Battery H came from Pittsburg and were there mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 21, 1862, for a three years term. It joined the forces at Hagerstown and was attached to the troops under Gen. Morell. In December it was ordered to Washington and remained there until the following spring, when it was sent to Alexandria, Va. Here it was engaged in provost duty until Jan., 1865, when it returned to Camp Barry, Wash-

ington and there completed its term of service. It was mustered out at Pittsburg, June 18, 1865.

Battery I.—Capt., Robert J. Nevin. This battery was recruited in Lancaster county and entered the U. S. service for a period of six months, being mustered in at Harrisburg, June, 1863. It was stationed at Philadelphia until Nov., 1863; then in West Virginia, until Jan., 1864; and then returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out on Jan. 7, 1864. So large a portion of its members reënlisted that with the addition of new recruits, the battery was again mustered in at Harrisburg on Jan. 7, 1864, this time for three years. It was ordered to Philadelphia and thence to Washington, where it was posted at Forts Whipple and Worth until the close of the war. It was mustered out at Philadelphia on June 23, 1865.

First Battalion 100 Days Artillery.—Maj., Joseph Knap. This battalion was mustered in at Pittsburg in May and June, 1864, and consisted of four companies, which were mustered out at Pittsburg at the expiration of their term of service of 100 days.

Ulman's Battery.—Capt., Joseph E. Ulman. This company was mustered in at Harrisburg on Feb. 14, 1862, for three years, but, declining to serve as infantry according to orders from the war department, was mustered out on March 7.

Keystone Battery.—Capt., Matthew Hastings. This company was mustered in at Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1862 and mustered out Aug. 20, 1863. It was reorganized at Philadelphia on July 12, 1864, mustered in for 100 days service and was mustered out at Philadelphia Oct. 25, 1864.

Independent Six Months Battery.—Capt., Horatio K. Tyler. This company was mustered in for six months service at Pittsburg in June, 1863 and mustered out Jan. 28, 1864.

Independent Six Months Battery.—Capt., W. H. Woodward. This company was mustered in at Philadelphia July 9, 1863, for six months, and mustered out at the same place, Nov. 4, 1863.

Independent Company Sharp Shooters.—Capts., Ira J. Northrop, Joseph B. Brown. This company was organized in June, 1861, and mustered in for three years service. It was attached to the 2nd regiment, U. S. sharpshooters and assigned to the 105th Pa. infantry on Feb. 18, 1865.

Independent Company Engineers.—Capts., H. E. Wrigley, Albert S. White, William P. Gaskill, S. C. Smith. This company was mustered into the U. S. service at Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1862, for a three years term. Its members were skilled craftsmen and carried with them the equipment for practical work in various branches of mechanical industry. It was first stationed near Washington and afterward at Harper's Ferry and was employed in constructing fortifications, bridges, etc. It was mustered out at Harper's Ferry on June 20, 1865.

Warren County Rifles.—Capts., DeWitt C. James. Sylvester H. Davis. This company was composed of men from Warren county and was organized as an independent company at Warren, Sept. 4, 1862, when it was mustered in for nine months service and ordered to the Cumberland Valley. Here it was posted during the battle of Antietam and soon after returned to Harrisburg, where it was employed on provost duty. On March 20, 1863, it was sent to Washington for provost duty and on May 13, was assigned at Alexandria to Battery H. During the threatening approach of Gen. Early in the summer of 1864, the company was ordered to the front, but in

September, was returned to Alexandria. It was mustered out on July 20, 1865.

The Erie Regiment.—Col., John W. McLane; Lieut.-Col., Benjamin Grant; Maj., M. Schlaudecker. The Erie regiment, which was recruited in Erie and Crawford counties, was sent to Pittsburg and there camped for six weeks. Later the arrival of more troops made the camp too crowded and a new camp was made near Hulton Station. Weeks of drill and camp duty followed but the anxiously awaited marching orders were not received. It was a greatly disappointed body of men who returned to Erie at the expiration of the term of enlistment without having been called to the front. But the drill of that summer made them most valuable recruits to some of the regiments organized later.

Military Affairs in Delaware

1861—65

Delaware, as an exposed and frontier slave-holding state, had a larger practical interest in the maintenance of the guarantees of the constitution in regard to slavery than many of the inflamable seceded states. From her geographical position, she had a heavier stake, proportionately, in the preservation of the Union, so far as her material prosperity was concerned, than many of her sister commonwealths. This was clearly demonstrated by a consideration of the sources of her wealth, the nature and direction of her industry and of her commerce, external and internal. Bound to the constitution and the United States by every tie that interest could weave or strengthen, she had been uniformly faithful to the performance of every obligation imposed by the one or suggested by her devotion to the other. Not only this, but in all the dissensions which sectional feeling and fanatical agitation had promoted, her support had always been given to moderate doctrines and conciliatory counsels. Sympathizing with the South, in what that section considered its wrongs and just resentments, and ready at all times to make common cause with it in the constitutional maintenance of its rights, Delaware had always kept aloof from its mad heresies and passionate bitterness. Disturbed more than any of the cotton states by the aggressions of the North, and prompt to repel them within the limits of her constitutional resources and federal allegiance, she did nothing whatever to widen the breach between the antagonistic sections of the republic or to weaken the hands of those conservative Northern citizens who were at the time nobly struggling to maintain the good faith and integrity of the national compact. In the position in which Delaware had thus historically assumed the election of 1860 had rooted her still more firmly. She had given her electoral vote to the candidate (Breckinridge) by whom the extreme contentions of the South with regard to its constitutional rights were most emphatically and exclusively represented, and at the same time, through her whole press and with the united voice of all the political parties within her borders, she proclaimed her fixed determination to take her stand within the circle of the Union and protect herself by the Constitution only.

On Jan. 2, 1861, the legislature assembled at Dover, the capital, and on the next day the commissioner from Mississippi, Henry Dickinson, appeared before the house and made an address. In the name of the state of Mississippi he invited Delaware to join the Southern Confederacy which was about to be formed. He claimed the right of a state to secede from the Federal union and said if it was not admitted, war would be inevitable. After his speech the house resolved unanimously and the senate concurred by a majority that, "having extended to the Hon. H. Dickinson, the commissioner of Mississippi, the courtesy due him as the representative of a sovereign state of the Confederacy, as well as to the state he represents, we deem it proper and due to ourselves and the people of Delaware to express our unqualified disapproval of the remedy for existing difficulties suggested by the resolutions of the legislature of Mississippi." The delegates appointed from Delaware to the Peace Conference at Washington on Feb. 4, were George B. Rodney, Daniel M. Bates, Henry Ridgely, John W. Houston, and William Cannon, and in the instructions to these delegates the legislature declared that, in the opinion of "this general assembly, the people of Delaware are thoroughly devoted to the perpetuity of the Union, and that the commissioners appointed are expected to emulate the example set by the immortal patriots who formed the Federal Constitution, by sacrificing all minor considerations upon the altar of the Union."

Fort Sumter having fallen and the president having called for troops, in compliance with the requisition of the secretary of war, Gov. Burton issued a proclamation on April 23, calling for the enlistment of volunteers. It was as follows:

"Whereas, a requisition has been made upon the undersigned as executive of the said state of Delaware, by the secretary of war, for one regiment, consisting of 780 men, to be immediately detached from the militia of this state, 'to serve as infantry or riflemen for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged;' and, whereas, the laws of this state do not confer upon the executive any authority enabling him to comply with such requisition, there being no organized militia nor any law requiring such organization; and whereas, it is the duty of all good and law-abiding citizens to preserve the peace and sustain the laws and government under which we live, and by which our citizens are protected:

"Therefore, I, William Burton, governor of the said state of Delaware, recommend the formation of volunteer companies for the protection of the lives and property of the people of this state against violence of any sort to which they may be exposed. For these purposes such companies, when formed, will be under the

control of the state authorities, though not subject to be ordered by the executive into the United States service—the law not vesting in him such authority. They will, however, have the option of offering their services to the general government for the defense of its capital and the support of the constitution and laws of the country."

The state had no militia for the governor to call out, therefore his object was to encourage the formation of volunteer companies. That was the utmost extent to which he could officially act and it was in compliance with the wishes of a large majority of the people of the state who were resolved to sustain the government and defend the Union without regard to the person who might be the president of the United States. On May 1, the governor, finding that volunteers were freely offered, issued the following orders:

"The undersigned, the constitutional commander of the forces of the state of Delaware, directs that those volunteer companies of the state that desire to be mustered into the service of the United States, under the call of the president, will rendezvous to the city of Washington with the least possible delay, where they will be mustered into the service of the United States by Maj. Ruff, who has been detailed by the war department for that purpose, and who has reported himself to me and received my instructions. The regiment will consist of ten companies, to serve for the period of three months. WILLIAM BURTON,

"Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

A regiment was promptly formed and mustered into the service of the United States. It consisted of three-months' men, and numbered about 775. Subsequently two regiments, containing about 2,000 men, were enlisted for the war, equipped by the state, and mustered in the United States army.

Still a portion of the people of the state were not disposed to sustain, by active efforts, the hostilities in which the Federal government had now become involved. They thought that the power of the North would be insufficient to bring the Southern states back into the Union; and if they ever again became a part of it, they must come back voluntarily. Assuming this position, the views entertained under it were exceedingly various and some possessed so great latitude as to embrace those who favored the cause of the Confederate states. To those even who honestly entertained these views, war held out no prospect but that of mutual destruction. A separation and an acknowledgment of the Confederacy were regarded as the course of wisdom. Some believed that by peace and conciliation the seceding states might finally be induced to return. The peace men in Delaware, and in fact in all the Northern states, were thus actuated, although some carried their views to an extreme. As a general fact they were men who loved

the Union and earnestly desired its restoration. They had no antipathy to the institutions of the Southern states and were in a manner devoid of every feeling of interest or anxiety on the point concerning which those who elected the Federal administration and those who plotted and organized the Confederate states had for years been at issue. With them, as with Senator Douglas of Illinois, "war was final, inevitable dissolution."

In Delaware there were not only many citizens opposed to the war, but there were a few who heartily desired the success of the Confederate states. The secretary of war, in his report to the session of Congress which commenced in Dec., 1861, said: "At the date of my last report in July, the states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, were threatened with rebellion. In Delaware, the good sense and patriotism of the people have triumphed over the unholy schemes of traitors."

On June 27, a "peace" convention assembled at Dover and was held in the open air. A large number of persons—nearly 2,000—being present. The first speaker began by observing that eleven states had gone out of the Union, which he deplored, but they were determined to go out, and had gone, acting upon the glorious principle that all government derived its power from the consent of the governed. "They, 8,000,000 of freemen, had resented continued aggression and intermeddling, until the election of a Republican placed the last feather upon the back of the people, and they had calmly, quietly, determinedly retired. In God's name let them go unmolested. Would Delaware give money or men to hold states as conquered provinces, or allow the seceded states to be governed by free people in whatever manner they chose to be governed? Could the South be subjugated? Never. All the wealth of mines and kingdoms would not restore the country to its unembarrassed condition. All expenditures were needless, as there were not enough men in the North to conquer a free people fighting for their rights, even against any odds. Who would not, therefore, favor peace now, if ages would still produce the same results? Let the tax-payers of Delaware come forth for peace, which would accomplish all that war could do." The speaker was followed by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard in a lengthy, calm and temperate speech. He reminded his hearers that "with this secession, or revolution, or rebellion, or by whatever name it may be called, the state of Delaware has naught to do. To our constitutional duties toward each and every member of this Union we have been faithful at all times. Never has a word, a thought, an act of ours been unfaithful to the union of our fathers; in letter and in spirit it has been faithfully kept by us." But he adverted to the horrors of a fratricidal war on so gigantic a scale, the ruin that would be wrought, and the dan-

ger that, whatever might be the issue, which no man then could foresee, constitutional liberty might perish in the struggle. Better, he thought, "while deeply deploring the revolution which has severed eleven states from the Union," if a peaceful accommodation was impossible, that the discontented states should be allowed to withdraw than run the awful risk of such a war. His calm and earnest eloquence had great weight, and the meeting resolved "that there was no necessity for convening the legislature." Mr. Bayard's speech calmed down the state of excitement which prevailed at the meeting. "It brought to men's minds," as a leading Delawarean said, "the fact that they were in the Union —had no part in the rebellion, and that it was their duty to remain as they were and to keep Delaware as one of the United States." In this, as ever, Mr. Bayard proved himself faithful to the Constitution and the Union under it, his devotion to which never wavered, as witness his public record, from first to last. Of the resolutions adopted at this meeting, the first repudiated war in any case and preferred a peaceable recognition of the Confederate states to the shedding of blood. The second stated that the appellation "traitor," as applied to citizens of Delaware using the right of free speech, could neither intimidate nor convince them. The other resolutions related to local affairs. The effect of all these movements was not only to call in question the uprightness of the contest, but also to withhold and embarrass, so far as their small influence extended, the energy of the government. The popular favor, however, was so strong in support of the government and of a vigorous prosecution of the war, that in consequence of the indignation manifested by the people and the arrest by the government of persons of disloyal sentiments, all these "peace" movements soon subsided.

On Nov. 25 the legislature of the state assembled at Dover. The governor, in his message to that body, said: "Our citizens have acted in a manner highly creditable to them and well deserve the quiet they have enjoyed. Those, if there be any, and doubtless there are some everywhere, whose sympathies incline to the South, are quiescent, laying no impediments in the way of the government, nor affording its enemies any sort of aid. Some of the innumerable rumors afloat throughout the country may, perhaps, represent a different state of things; but were the test of truth properly applied to these reports, most of them would be found wholly unreliable." Some movement was made at this session to pass a bill, providing for the ultimate abolition of slavery within the state. The scheme was based upon the payment by the United States of a certain sum to establish a fund towards securing full and fair compensation to the owners. It was not successful.

The state raised its quotas for the volunteer army under the calls

of July and August, 1862, without resort to drafting, and in all about 5,000 men had been furnished by the state at the close of that year.

At the autumn election in 1862 William Cannon, the candidate of the Republican-Union party, was elected governor, and was inaugurated in the following January, at which time a biennial session of the legislature commenced. That body consisted of 9 senators and 21 representatives, the division being as follows: Senate—administration 4, opposition 5; House—administration 7, opposition 14. Soon after the commencement of the session the following resolutions passed both houses:

"Whereas, the government of the United States and the several states are governments of laws, within the limits of which all officials find their rightful powers, and outside of which no official has any just claim to power or to obedience from his fellow citizens; and whereas, William Cannon, the governor of this state, in his inaugural address, has avowed the false and dangerous doctrine that 'reasonable ground for suspicion' can justify the arbitrary arrest and incarceration in prisons, far removed from the district of their residence, of citizens against whom no warrant has been issued or charge made according to law; and has unblushingly published his approval of these cruel and lawless arrests of his own fellow citizens; and, whereeas, he has thus proved himself by this avowal the weak but willing tool of Federal usurpation and a governor unworthy the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens—one to whom they can look for no just protection of their rights of person and of property; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the doctrines of Gov. Cannon's address, in regard to arbitrary and lawless arrests are, if carried out, fatal to constitutional liberty, destructive of the peace and security of our people, and deserve and hereby receive, at the hands of the legislature of Delaware, prompt and indignant repudiation, and are declared worthy of the severest reprehension of a people who inherit the privileges of freemen and wish to preserve them unimpaired."

The resolutions were followed by the passage of an act to prevent "illegal arrests." The governor had no veto under the constitution of the state over bills passed by the legislature and he therefore on March 3, 1863, sent the following special message to that body:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met:

"The passage by the general assembly of the act entitled 'An act to prevent illegal arrests in this state,' renders it proper that I should briefly communicate my views and purposes in relation

to it. * * * The preamble of the act refers to the constitution of the United States, as providing that no person shall 'be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law,' but it ought also to have been recollected that the same constitution provides that in case of rebellion or invasion the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus may be suspended when the public safety requires it, and that dangerous persons may be arrested and held without bail or mainprize. This provision overrides the constitution of the state of Delaware, or any statute that may be enacted by her legislature.

"To whom the right to decide when the exigency has happened requiring the exercise of the power of suspension is a question of constitutional construction upon which jurists differ. That it is a necessary power is admitted. That it exists there can be no doubt. Whoever is invested with the power to suspend is the judge of the occasion of its exercise. Being incidental to the general duty of the enforcement of the laws and now called into exercise for the suppression of armed insurrection, I am satisfied that it properly belongs to the national executive, and in my official acts I shall regard it as vested in the president of the United States.

"The preservation of the government is the highest duty of those charged with its administration, and the personal liberty of the individual is only to be regarded when compatible with its safety. That the citizen should have the right fairly to discuss public measures, is true. That the people should be permitted peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, is undeniable. But there is a wide difference between the exercise of this right and the disloyal opposition which proceeds from sympathy with a public enemy. The former supposes that all parties are well affected toward the common government, and differ only as to the mode of its administration. The latter is based upon hostility to existing institutions and aims at their forcible subversion. The idea that the government is bound to await the development of a conspiracy until the actors shall have perfected their plans and committed some overt act necessary to bring them within the technical definition of treason, is, to my mind, absurd. The object is not punishment, but prevention. That the power is liable to abuse, is true; all discretionary powers are necessarily so. To decide against its existence because it is capable of excess, would destroy all human government. The best mode to avoid liability to arrest, is to be faithful. No man who is truly and unequivocally loyal, has ever been in danger of being molested by the national government.

"Still it is possible that arrests may be improperly and inadvisedly made; and while it is my duty to coöperate with the general government in the maintenance of its authority, I will, at the same

time, to the extent of my power protect peaceful and loyal citizens, whatever may be their political sentiments. While, however, such is my purpose in relation to them, it is also my duty to take care that the state of Delaware should not be made the refuge of foreign traitors or domestic conspirators.

"That there has been from the beginning of the rebellion a considerable number of our people ready to participate in armed resistance to the lawful authorities, whenever a fair opportunity should occur, I have no doubt. Sympathy with the Southern states in insurrection is sympathy with the overthrow of the national government. No man can hear with gratification of a reverse to our arms who is not at heart a traitor.

"My predecessor, in an official communication, expressed the opinion that 'a majority of our citizens, if not in all our counties, at least in the two lower ones, sympathize with the South.' Without admitting the correctness of his estimate of numbers, I do not doubt of the existence of a wide-spread disaffection. That there has been no outbreak here is the result of want of opportunity. It is the duty of the executive, not only of the United States, but also of this state, to take care that no opportunity shall be afforded. If, to secure the public peace and to prevent insurrection, it becomes necessary to arrest any individual within this state, whether he be a citizen or a non-resident, I will not only assent to the act, but will maintain it.

"Invested by the constitution with no power of veto or review of the action of the legislature, the governor has a general control over the operation of criminal enactments, and such control I will exercise to its utmost extent to protect any person acting under the authority of the president of the United States, or any citizen aiding such person in bringing to light any conspiracy, or in arresting any one guilty of disloyal practices or treasonable designs against the government.

"I shall issue my proclamation in conformity with these views, giving to the people of the state of Delaware information of my intended action."

On March 11 he issued the following proclamation:

"To the people of the State of Delaware:

"In a special message communicated to the general assembly on the third day of March instant, I informed that body of my purpose to issue my proclamation in relation to the act entitled 'An act to prevent illegal arrests in this state,' and therein briefly set forth the reasons which impelled me to this conclusion.

"Its provisions are at variance with the interests of the state—calculated to lessen the estimation in which her people are held, as faithful to the government of the United States—to embolden those who sympathize with rebellion, and to discourage loyal men

from the performance of their duty, in discovering and thwarting the designs of emissaries of treason.

"To the end, therefore, that the evil operation of the enactment may be averted, and loyal citizens may feel secured in their efforts against foreign traitors and domestic conspirators, I, William Cannon, Governor of the State of Delaware, do, by this proclamation, enjoin upon the good people of this state that they hold true allegiance to the government of the United States as paramount to the state of Delaware, and that they obey the constituted authorities thereof before the legislature of the state of Delaware, or any other human authority whatsoever.

"I further enjoin that they be vigilant in detecting any conspiracy against the national government, and diligent in preventing aid and comfort to the public enemy; that they promptly assist the national magistracy whenever invoked, and that they freely communicate any information which may the better enable it to suppress insurrection or to intercept supplies designed for those in arms against its authority; and any one so acting, I will save harmless from the operation of the statute aforesaid, or of any other statute of like nature that be enacted, so far as it shall be attempted to be enforced against him for faithfully discharging his duty to his country.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the said state to be affixed, at Dover, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the state the eighty-seventh."

William Temple, who had been elected to Congress in Nov., 1862, died at Smyrna, Del., on May 28, 1863, and on Oct. 7, Nathaniel B. Smithers, secretary of state, was nominated by the friends of the administration to fill the vacancy. The opposition nominated Charles Brown. The day of election was Nov. 19, and on Nov. 13, Gen. Schenck, in command of the Middle Department of the United States, issued the following general order:

"General Orders, No. 59,
"Headquarters, Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps.
"Baltimore, Md., Nov. 13, 1863.

"It is known that there are many evil disposed persons now at large in the state of Delaware, who have been engaged in rebellion against the lawful government, or have given aid or comfort or encouragement to others so engaged, or who do not recognize their allegiance to the United States, and who may avail themselves of the indulgence of the authority which tolerates their presence to attempt to take part in or embarrass the special election in that state. It is therefore ordered:

"I. That all provost marshals and other military officers do prevent all disturbance and violence at or about the polls, whether offered by such persons as above described, or by any other person or persons whomsoever.

"II. That all provost marshals and other military officers commanding in Delaware shall support the judges of election on Nov. 19, 1863, in requiring an oath of allegiance to the United States, as the test of citizenship of any one whose vote may be challenged on the ground that he is not loyal or does not admit his allegiance to the United States, which oath shall be in the following form and terms: 'I do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the constitution and government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I hereby pledge my allegiance, faith, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any state, convention, or state legislature to the contrary, notwithstanding; that I will at all times yield a hearty and willing obedience to the said constitution and government, and will not, directly or indirectly, do any act of hostility to the same, either by taking up arms against them, or aiding or abetting, or countenancing those in arms against them; that, without permission from the lawful authority, I will have no communication, direct or indirect, with the states in insurrection against the United States, or with either of them, or with any person or persons within said insurrectionary states; and that I will in all things deport myself as a good and loyal citizen of the United States. This I do in good faith, with full determination, pledge and purpose to keep this, my sworn obligation, and without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever.'

"III. Provost marshals and other military officers are directed to report to these headquarters any judge of election who shall refuse his aid in carrying out this order or who, on challenge of a vote being made on the ground of disloyalty or hostility to the government, shall refuse to require the oath of allegiance from such voter."

The governor of the state at the same time issued the following appeal to the people:

"State of Delaware, Executive Department, Dover, Nov. 13, 1863.

"All civil officers and good citizens of this state are enjoined to obey the above military order, issued by the commanding general of the Middle Department, and to give all needful aid for the proper enforcement of the same. WILLIAM CANNON,
"Governor of Delaware."

On the next day the following order was issued by the general in command of the Delaware district or department:

"General Orders, No. 14.

"Headquarters, Delaware Department, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 14, 1863.

"The enforcement of General Orders No. 59, issued from Headquarters Middle Department, Nov. 13, 1863, by Maj.-Gen. Schenck, and confirmed by the order of his excellency, Gov. Cannon, is confided to the troop in this department. The object of this order, as construed by the general commanding, are: 1. To secure to every loyal citizen the right to vote as he pleases. 2. To protect the polls from that outside violence which has heretofore, in some parts of the state, prevented loyal and peaceable citizens from voting.

"Special instructions will be issued to the officers in command of detachments which will be implicitly obeyed, and for the enforcement of which every officer will be held strictly responsible. By order of "BRIGADIER-GENERAL TYLER."

On the next day the following order containing instructions was issued:

"Headquarters, District of Delaware, Middle Department, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 15, 1863.

"The following instructions have been received from the general commanding, and will be strictly and carefully observed by all detachments of officers and soldiers within the 'District of Delaware,' while carrying out the provisions of Department General Orders, No. 59, during the election to be held on the 19th instant:

"Every officer or non-commissioned officer in command of a detachment will be held strictly accountable for the good conduct and obedience of the men in his charge.

"Officers and soldiers must be strictly sober, and while preventing disturbance by others, must avoid all disturbance themselves, and are required not to hang around the polls nor engage in political discussions.

"It will be borne in mind that the whole object of the order of the commanding general is to preserve peace at the places of voting, to sustain the judges or inspectors of election, to protect loyal voters, and to prevent from voting disloyal and traitorously disposed persons who refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

"In enforcing paragraph I of the General Order, to prevent violence and disturbance at the polls, care will be taken that disloyal citizens of other states do not, as it is apprehended they will attempt to do, intrude themselves at the places of voting, and endeavor to intimidate the lawful and loyal voters of Delaware.

"DANIEL TYLER, Brig.-Gen. Commanding."

On Nov. 17 a public meeting of the opposition was held at New Castle, at which a resolution was passed, "that the following address be issued to the Democrats of the county:"

"To the Democrats of Newcastle county, Delaware:

"The undersigned, Democratic voters of Newcastle county, represent: That at the Democratic state convention held at Dover, Sept. 18, 1863, to nominate a candidate to fill the office of Representative in Congress, made vacant by the death of the Hon. William Temple, the convention unanimously nominated the Hon. Charles Brown, of Dover Hundred, in the county of Kent, for the office designated; and ever since the adjournment of the said convention the canvass has duly and quietly proceeded with every reasonable prospect for the success of our candidate, all of which facts are of public knowledge.

"To our astonishment and regret, however, we are informed by a public military and civil order, dated Nov. 13, 1863, and made known to us on the 16th of the same month, that the constitutional and legal rights of the citizens of the state of Delaware to regulate their own elections, and make and prescribe all qualifications for voters at the ensuing special election on the 19th instant, have been utterly subverted, and new qualifications and tests, unauthorized by the constitution of the United States, and contrary to the constitution and laws of the state of Delaware, imposed upon her citizens by military power.

"With the several and collective knowledge and belief of the undersigned, they utterly deny the existence within this state, now or in any past time, of associations or individuals hostile to the welfare of the government of the United States, and of its constitution and laws; and considering the said military order (to which the unauthorized recognition of the executive of Delaware gives no sanction) as uncalled for, illegal, and unjust, do earnestly protest against the same—and against the interference of the Federal government in the election held within our state—and in view of the presence and intimidation of a large military force of the United States in our state, and the indisposition of our people to produce collision with the armed forces of the general government, do hereby recommend to the Democrats of Newcastle county, whether officers of election or voters, to submit to their disfranchisement and take no part in the said special election, but to rely upon the official oaths and consciences of the next House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to declare null and void an election so held, and conducted contrary to the laws of the state of Delaware in that behalf, and controlled by a power unknown to the constitution and laws of our state."

The address was signed by a considerable number of citizens.

The result of this address was that the opposition declined to vote, and on the day of election Mr. Smithers received 8,220 votes, and Mr. Brown 13.

On the invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee, 2,000 men who had been organized for state defense turned out to aid the regular forces to guard important positions. At that time the state had furnished to the army seven regiments, including the three-months' men, a battery, and a battalion of cavalry. And these troops had been furnished without the necessity of enforcing a draft.

During the perilous and unsettled period through which Delaware passed in 1863 there was less disposition to enter the service of the country voluntarily than the preceding year, and it soon became evident that a draft would have to be ordered to fill up the quota. The draft was ordered to take place at Smyrna, Aug. 12, 1863, and its proceedings were watched with anxious interest. The quota demanded 1,636 men, and as 50 per cent. more were drawn, there was a total draft of 2,454, and these were allowed to commute at the rate of $300 per man. Relief was afforded to some of the drafted men by means of the bonus raised for that purpose, but its exaction was severely felt and gave the people a keen taste of the merciless demands of war. Some efforts were made to enlist negroes in the state under orders of the president of the United States and the governor, but the legislature having refused to pay such recruits a bounty, the number of them was quite small. A commission was also appointed to estimate the value of such as were slaves. Upon a claim being made and title proved, those who were considered or known to be loyal received full compensation.

In March, 1864, another draft was ordered to fill the aggregated quotas for 500,000 men, and Delaware was called on to furnish 1,676 men. These not being forthcoming as volunteers, drafting took place May 19, June 18 and July 2, 1864. The last was to supply a deficiency of 69 men for Newcastle county, 30 for Kent county and 49 for Sussex county. Wilmington was called upon for 22 men to make up her deficiency. The quota of the state under the call of March, 1864, for 200,000 men, was 985. Under the call of the president on July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, Delaware was required to furnish 2,445 soldiers on an enrollment of 14,713 men. This quota was to be furnished by Sept. 5, 1864, under penalty of another draft. To relieve, if possible, the state from this draft, the governor convened an extra session of the legislature on July 28. It was urged that the unexpended balance of the appropriation made at the last session, amounting to $250,000, should be used for commutation purposes, and thus relieve those subject to the draft, without working injustice to any class of citizens. On Aug. 12, 1864, a bill of that nature was passed,

which had the effect of stimulating enlistments and made the burden easier for those who had to provide substitutes. In his statement to the legislature at that time Gov. Cannon said that up to that period Delaware had a credit at the war department for 8,743 men. Fully 1,000 had enlisted in Pennsylvania, 500 in New Jersey, and 500 in Maryland—making a total of nearly 11,000 men from a population of a little more than 112,000 souls, white and black, free and slaves. As the latter were not then liable to enlistment, it will be seen that even at that period Delaware had contributed an unusually large percentage of its citizens for the defense of the Union. Subsequently the proportion of soldiers given by the little Diamond State to uphold the flag of the Republic was equal to if not greater than that of any other state. This is a record which may well cause the hearts of its loyal citizens to rejoice.

Under the last call of the president for 300,000 men, Dec. 19, 1864, the quota of Delaware was 938 men, and as the state had received no credit for the emergency men which it had furnished, the demands upon its citizenship were so close that but few subjects of military duty could hope to escape the chances of a general draft. Again the matter was made the subject of legislative action and on Feb. 16, 1865, the legislature passed an act providing for the payment of bounties to volunteers before the draft, and a bonus of $500 to a drafted white man who would enter the service, or would provide an acceptable substitute. The draft for Kent and Sussex counties took place Feb. 20, 1865, and contrary to some fears, passed off quietly. That of Newcastle county was postponed until March 25, 1865, when drafts were made to fill the quotas of a few hundreds, which could not be supplied with volunteers.

The conclusive victories now achieved by the Federal armies removed the necessity for further levies of men, and those who last entered the service were, after a short experience in military life, restored to the homes from which some of them had been taken against their will or inclination to perform the duties of a soldier, no matter how noble the cause which called them.

RECORD OF DELAWARE REGIMENTS

First Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Col., Henry H. Lockwood; Lieut.-Col., John W. Andrews; Majs., Henry A. Du Pont, Robert S. La Motte, C. Rodney Layton. The organization of this body was begun immediately after the call of the president, April 19, 1861, and the enlistments were for the period of three months. Two companies, A and B, commanded by Robert S. and Charles E. La Motte, were filled to the maximum strength within a few days, and Co. C was formed soon afterward at Wilmington, rendezvousing in the "Institute Building" on Market street, which was secured as an armory. Other companies were organizing in the lower part of the state, but owing to the absence of a proper system, could not speedily combine to form a regimental body, and a delay of nearly a month ensued before the organization was completed. Capt. Robert S. La Motte, afterward colonel of the 13th U. S. infantry, was the chief instrument of influence in holding the men together and promoting the organization of the regiment. It was largely through his efforts among his friends and the prominent people of the city that the men were made comfortable and supplied with partial uniforms and other clothing. His efforts were warmly seconded by William P. Saville, who had received a West Point education and who was afterward adjutant of the regiment. The three companies at Wilmington finally went into camp at the fair grounds on May 22. That place had been fitted up with sheds and tents and was called Camp Brandywine. By May 25 all the other companies were in camp and doing duty, the regiment holding its first dress parade the following day. The organization of the regiment was fully completed before May 31. On May 28 the first troops from Delaware moved toward the front, Cos. A and B being assigned to Aberdeen, D and E to Bush river. The remaining companies of the regiment left Camp Brandywine on June 9, and were stationed along the railroad in Maryland as far as Havre de Grace. The brass band organized the latter part of June proved valuable in popularizing the movements of the regiment, whose work during the entire service was to perform guard duty. The companies returned home at intervals from Aug. 2 to 14, and were mustered out.

First Infantry (Three Years' Service).—Cols., John W. Andrews, Thomas A. Smyth, Daniel Woodall; Lieut.-Cols., Oliver P. Hopkinson, Edward P. Harris, Joseph C. Nicholls; Majs., William F. Smith, John T. Dent. Upon the muster out of the three months regiment, Col. Lockwood having been appointed a brigadier-general, the duty of reorganization for the three years' service devolved on Col. John W. Andrews, who received authority from the war department for that purpose. The companies entering into the organization repaired to a regimental camp-ground called "Camp Andrews" at Hare's Corners, in Newcastle Hundred. All the companies had reported at that camp by the last day of September and the work of drilling was begun, although not all companies were supplied with arms until Oct 20. A few days previous the regiment had been fully organized, and early on the morning of Oct. 20, 1861, it left Camp Andrews and marched to Newport, where the cars were taken for Baltimore, whence the men were transported by steamboat to Fortress Monroe, disembarking at the latter

place Oct. 21, and going into quarters at Camp Hamilton, a mile from the fort. On March 8, 1862, the regiment witnessed for the first time an engagement with the enemy—the naval battle off Newport News—but no movement toward the enemy was made until May 9, when the regiment was part of the forces that invested Norfolk. From that place it moved to Suffolk early in July, where it remained until September, when it was moved against the enemy in Northern Virginia. It became a part of the 3d division, 2nd corps, and was engaged in the battle of Antietam, where it received a fearful baptism of blood, losing nearly one-third of its men, but acquitted itself with great bravery. In the battle of Fredericksburg, 17 of the regiment were killed and a large number wounded, the men remaining on the field "until every cartridge was expended." A period of routine service then followed, which was broken by the movements which brought on the battles of Chancellorsville, in which the regiment lost nearly 50 men from all causes, Maj. Woodall being wounded. There, as in the battle of Gettysburg which next followed, the regiment acquitted itself in such a manner that its coolness and valor were warmly commended. The loss of the regiment in the latter engagement was 12 killed, 45 wounded and 11 prisoners. The regiment belonged to the body of men which followed closely in pursuit of Lee and was successively engaged in the battles of Auburn, Bristoe Station, Locust Grove, and Mine run. On Dec. 18, 1863, 210 officers and men of the regiment were remustered for three years, under the offer of the government, being the first organization in the Army of the Potomac to accept that proposition, which included a 30-days' furlough home. Its furlough having expired, the regiment returned to its duties in the field on Feb. 9, 1864, joining its brigade at Stony Mountain, Va., and in the spring of that year moved with the troops which engaged in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and which opened the way toward Petersburg. The regiment was then engaged in intermediate battles at the North Anna river, Cold Harbor and the first assaults on Petersburg. After a short period of rest it was engaged in the battles of Deep Bottom, Gravelly run and Hatcher's run, in each of which it maintained its reputation for effective service. It went into winter quarters, and in March, 1865, again took part in the siege of Petersburg, which resulted in the capture of that city on April 2. The battle of High bridge, though short, was fiercely contested, and there Gen. Thomas A. Smyth received a mortal wound, from which he died two days later. The regiment participated in the grand review at Washington, May 23, 1865, being at that time commanded by Lieut.-Col. Nicholls. It was mustered out on July 12, 1865, and on the 14th proceeded as a body to Wilmington, where, after having been given an enthusiastic welcome home, it disbanded.

Second Infantry.—Cols., Henry W. Wharton, William P. Bailey; Lieut.-Cols., David L. Stricker, Peter McCullough; Majs., Robert Andrews, Benjamin Rickets. This was the first body of volunteer infantry in the state to form under the call for three years men. Its regimental organization dated from May 21, 1861, but its ranks were not entirely filled until five months later, on account of no state system to aid in this work. This cause also led to the taking of companies from outside of the state in order that its organization might be more speedily completed. Cos. B, D and G were from Philadelphia, and Co. C from Elkton, Md. The remainder of the companies were filled up at Wilmington, where headquarters had been established by the organizer of the regiment, H. W. Wharton, of the U. S. army. The men rendezvoused at Camp Brandywine during the summer of 1861. On Sept. 17, 1861, eight companies of the regiment left there and marched to Cambridge, Md., where they went into a camp of instruction under Brig.-Gen. H. H.

Lockwood. Cos. I and K joined the command in October and November and also prepared for service in the field. In May, 1862, the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan, and at the battle of Fair Oaks was assigned to the brigade of Gen. W. H. French. There the active field service of the regiment began and continued almost incessantly during the campaign, participating in the general engagements of Gaines' mill, Savage Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak swamp and Malvern hill. In the battle of Antietam it held an advanced position and was warmly commended for its bravery. The battle of Fredericksburg was the next eventful incident in the history of the regiment and there, too, it was in the forward part of the fray, covering the retreat from that hotly-contested field so ably that it attracted the attention of the entire army. It was at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, and performed its full share in the sanguinary struggle at Gettysburg. The disposition to lead the advance upon the foes of the Union was continued in the campaign of the fall and winter of 1863, the regiment especially distinguishing itself at Bristoe Station and Mine run. In the later campaigns it was in all the general engagements of the 2nd army corps, of which it was a part until the expiration of its service, in the summer of 1864. The regiment was reduced to such a small number that it was attached to another organization during the Wilderness and Spottsylvania movements. On July 1, 1864, the work of mustering out the regiment began, after those men who had been added as recruits were transferred to the 1st regiment. Cos. A and B were mustered out at Wilmington, July 1; C. D, F and G at City Point, Va., the same day; H, near Petersburg on Aug. 12; I at the same place, Sept. 14; and K, on Oct. 1, 1864.

Third Infantry.—Cols., William O. Redden, Samuel H. Jenkins; Lieut.-Col., William B. Dorrell; Majs., Arthur Maginnis, James B. Marr, Frederick Hackett, James E. Bailey. The work of forming this regiment, for the term of three years, was begun late in 1861, but was not actively pushed until the spring of 1862. As many of the men were from the central and southern parts of the state a rendezvous was established at Camp Fisher, near Camden, where the recruits were drilled and prepared for service in the field. The regiment moved from Camp Fisher the latter part of May 1862, proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and was engaged near Charlestown the 28th, intercepting the northward march of Stonewall Jackson. Thence it was successively engaged at Sulphur Springs, Chantilly and at Antietam. In the spring of 1864 it became a part of the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 5th army corps, and participated in all the movements of that army. At the battle of Cold Harbor, Adjt. Purnell I. Pettijohn was killed, and Lieut.-Col. Dorrell fell while leading a charge on the enemy's works at Petersburg on June 18. On June 26 Capt. Stewart, of Co. I, was wounded. The regiment was also in the battles before Petersburg at the explosion of the mine on July 30, and the Weldon railroad in August, invariably acquitting itself so as to reflect credit upon the state and the Union which it served. After the surrender of Lee, its recruits were transferred to the 1st Del. infantry and those who had enlisted in the earlier stages of its organization were mustered out on June 3, 1865, proceeding home with the 4th regiment.

Fourth Infantry.—Col., A. H. Grimshaw; Lieut.-Cols., C. Carroll Tevis, Charles E. La Motte; Maj., Moses B. Gist. The organization of this regiment of three years men was begun early in June, 1862, those first enlisted being mustered at Wilmington by Col. Grimshaw. In the latter part of the same month the men went into camp at Brandywine Springs, where they were drilled and formed into companies. The regiment was fully organized in Sept., 1862. Most of the men were from Newcastle and Kent counties, except Co. C, which contained a large number of ex-

prisoners from Fort Delaware, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Union. In Oct., 1862, the regiment left Brandywine Springs and marched to the Kennett pike, where the 3d Pa. reserves were relieved and Camp Du Pont was formed to guard the powder-mills in that neighborhood. This camp was broken on Nov. 10, in a severe snowstorm, in which the regiment proceeded to Wilmington and was quartered in Pusey's factory until the following day, when it was removed to Arlington Heights and soon afterward to Camp Vermont, 4 miles below Alexandria. It remained in winter quarters until May, 1863, when it made a feint movement toward Richmond under Gen. E. D. Keyes. It remained on the Chickahominy until July 5, when a retrograde march was made down the peninsula—almost 80 miles in a little more than two days. In Jan., 1864, it went into winter quarters at Fairfax Court House and remained at that place until May 4, when it moved to Rappahannock Station. Subsequently it moved to Port Royal, and was engaged in the battle of Bethesda Church on June 2. In that engagement Lieut. Richard H. Webb of Co. I was killed and 20 others were killed or wounded. The regiment was in the movement on Petersburg—June 17 and 18—and sustained heavy losses, nearly one-third of its men being disabled, Capt. Reynolds killed and Col. Grimshaw wounded. In the engagements which followed, it was aggressive in its movements upon the enemy, and was frequently in the advance, as part of the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 5th corps. Its losses from all causes in 1864 were 189 men. In 1865 it was in the general engagements of Rowanty creek, White Oak road, Hatcher's run, Five Forks and Appomattox Court House. The number of available men was now very small, so that at Lee's surrender but 63 men were in line. The regiment marched to Arlington heights, where the recruits were transferred to the 1st regiment. The original members remaining were mustered out on June 3, 1865, reached Wilmington on the 6th, where a hearty welcome awaited them, a reception being tendered at the city hall, and a collation served at the Institute.

Fifth Infantry.—Col., Henry S. McComb; Lieut.-Col., Christian Febeger; Maj., Edgar Hounsfield. This regiment was organized under the call of the president, Aug. 4, 1862, for 300,000 nine months' men. Most of its members were enlisted in Oct. and Nov., 1862, but remained in civil life, subject to being ordered into active military service. The companies, all from the northern part of the state, were equipped and assembled at their armories for instruction twice per week. The regiment was first called on to perform active duty on June 20, 1863, when five companies were ordered to Fort Delaware to strengthen its garrison. The remainder of the regiment was ordered to Perryville, Md., the following day, to relieve a New York regiment, but soon afterward joined the 1st battalion at Fort Delaware. The departure of these men drew heavily upon all classes of the people of Wilmington, but was especially noticeable in the case of the Scott Methodist Episcopal church, which was deprived of most of its male members, among the soldiers of the regiment being 6 class-leaders, 12 Sabbath-school teachers and 7 trustees. Such patriotism deserves to be noted. The regiment did good service until Aug. 6, 1863, when it returned to Wilmington and was mustered out—Aug. 6 to 10.

Sixth Infantry.—Col., Edwin Wilmer; Lieut.-Col., Jacob Moore; Maj., Thomas T. Thurlow. This regiment was also composed of nine months' men, who were mainly from the southern part of the state, the regiment being organized largely through the efforts of Col. Jacob Moore, of Sussex county. The conditions of enlistment were like those of the 5th, and like that regiment, it was not called into active service until the summer of 1863. On June 27 the commander of the regiment, Col. Wilmer received orders to march with his command, and left the state for Havre de Grace to perform garrison duty on the Susquehanna. The reg-

iment was very strong, having 877 enlisted men and 42 commissioned officers. Subsequently the 6th was also ordered to Fort Delaware, remaining there until Aug. 23, 1863, and the week following, when all the companies had been taken to their homes in Kent and Sussex counties, except Co. I, which was discharged soon afterward.

Seventh Infantry.—Col., John Andrews; Lieut.-Col., Edgar Hounsfield; Maj., Hugh Stirling. This body was organized for 30 days in July, 1864, and the troops were known as "Emergency Men." The regiment performed garrison duty along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in Maryland, being stationed mainly at the bridges, whose destruction was threatened. No enemy was engaged in battle, but the duty assigned was faithfully rendered. The regiment returned to Wilmington on Aug. 11, 1864, when it was mustered out.

Eighth Infantry (Battalion).—Lieut.-Col., John N. Richards. The enlistments for this body were for the term of one year and were made under the call of July 18, 1864. The organization of the companies was begun in September and the men rendezvoused at Camp Smithers, on the Concord Pike, in Brandywine Hundred. Before the regiment could be filled up, it was ordered to move as a battalion of four companies, Lieut. Charles E. Evans being the regimental quartermaster. Capts. J. R. Holt and John N. Richards, as brevet officers, commanded the battalion, the latter at the close of the service. On Oct. 8, 1864, the battalion left Wilmington for City Point, Va., where it was engaged in erecting fortifications. The men received a furlough to go home to vote, but returned to go into winter quarters as part of the same brigade as the 4th regiment, and were in the same general movements and engagements around Petersburg, in the spring of 1865, as that regiment. It then marched with the 3d brigade to Arlington, where 60 of the recruits were transferred to the 1st Del. infantry. The battalion was mustered out on June 6, and finally discharged, at Wilmington, June 10, 1865, consisting at that time of about 180 men.

Ninth Infantry.—Maj., William Y. Swiggett. This regiment was composed of 100 days' men. Among those active in its organization was William Y. Swiggett, who was commissioned major on Sept. 13, 1864. The regiment was stationed at Fort Delaware to guard Confederate prisoners, and served about a month longer than its term of enlistment. It was mustered out, at Wilmington, Jan. 23, 1865.

First Cavalry.—Col., George P. Fisher; Lieut.-Col., Napoleon B. Knight; Maj., William P. Lord. Soon after the breaking out of the war battalions of cavalry were organized as home guards in different parts of the state, among them being the Red Lion Mounted Guards and the Delaware Light Dragoons. These companies, so readily organized, made easy the formation of a cavalry regiment, though no determined effort in that direction was made until the summer of 1862. On Aug. 13, that year, Napoleon B. Knight of Dover was authorized to raise four companies of cavalry in the state and the work of securing enlistments was at once begun. On Sept. 9, Hon. George P. Fisher was commissioned by the war department to raise the 1st regiment of Delaware cavalry, to consist of 1,200 men and to include Knight's battalion. This regiment was under instruction at Camp Smithers, near Wilmington, Brandywine Hundred, in the fall and winter of 1862. On Feb. 17, 1863, the 1st battalion, under the command of Maj. Knight, left the camp and proceeded overland to Drummondtown, Va., to join the brigade of Gen. Lockwood. The other battalions followed later in the season and the service of the regiment was along the Potomac, aiding in intercepting the projected incursions into Pennsylvania and Delaware. A number of the companies served until the close of the war, but the men were mustered out by detachments, some that were stationed at the Relay House in Maryland on

June 6, 1865, and those stationed at Baltimore on June 30 of the same year. During the later stages of the war several independent companies of cavalry were raised for service in emergencies. Of these the Purnell cavalry was at Wilmington in 1863 and 1864, and Capt. Milligan's cavalry was mustered out at Wilmington, Aug. 15, 1864. Its service was similar to that of the 7th regiment of infantry.

First Field Battery.—Capt., Benjamin Nields; First Lieuts., Thomas A. Porter, Charles G. Rumford, Amos Sharpless, Jr.; Second Lieuts., Samuel D. Paschall, William Lea, Jr., J. Smith Tulley. Authority to raise a company of field artillery was given to Capt. B. Nields early in Aug., 1862, and on the 21st of that month the company was so far formed that it went into camp at Weldon's woods, near the "Blue Ball inn," in Brandywine Hundred. After being instructed several months, it left Wilmington for Washington on Dec. 20, 1862, and served in the East in 1863. Subsequently it was in the Department of the Gulf, but in Jan., 1865, was transferred to the Department of Arkansas, Capt. Nields being appointed chief of artillery and ordnance of that department. The battery was stationed at Devall's Bluff until the spring of 1865, when it was taken to Little Rock, from which place it proceeded to Wilmington, reaching the latter city July 1, 1865. The men were then paid off and finally discharged two days later.

Second Field Battery.—This company was raised under authority granted in June, 1863, to Capt. John B. W. Aydelott and First Lieut. Samuel D. Paschall, who opened a recruiting office in the city hall at Wilmington. Its service in the field was not active, the battery being assigned to the defense of Wilmington the latter part of 1863 and the early part of 1864.

Crossley's Artillery.—In the emergency of 1863 Capt. Thomas Crossley received authority to raise a company of 50 artillerymen to serve for not over 90 days, along the Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. These men were enlisted at Wilmington in June and July, 1863, and the battery was in service as indicated until its muster out, Sept. 30, 1863.

Ahl's Heavy Artillery.—Capt., George W. Ahl; First Lieuts., Robert H. Lewis, Abraham G. Wolf; Second Lieuts., Frank W. Hay, John S. Black, Robert C. Campbell. This company embraced a battery at Fort Delaware, the members being ex-Confederates who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Union. The service was faithfully performed until the muster out of the men, July 25, 1865. Nearly the entire company was composed of those who had been taken to Fort Delaware as prisoners.

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